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Region V Public Report Farm Pollution January 1972-July 1973

Environmental Protection Agency

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UNITED STATES · ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Region V Public Report

January 1972

FARM POLLUTION

see pg 5

HIGHLAND PARK

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SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

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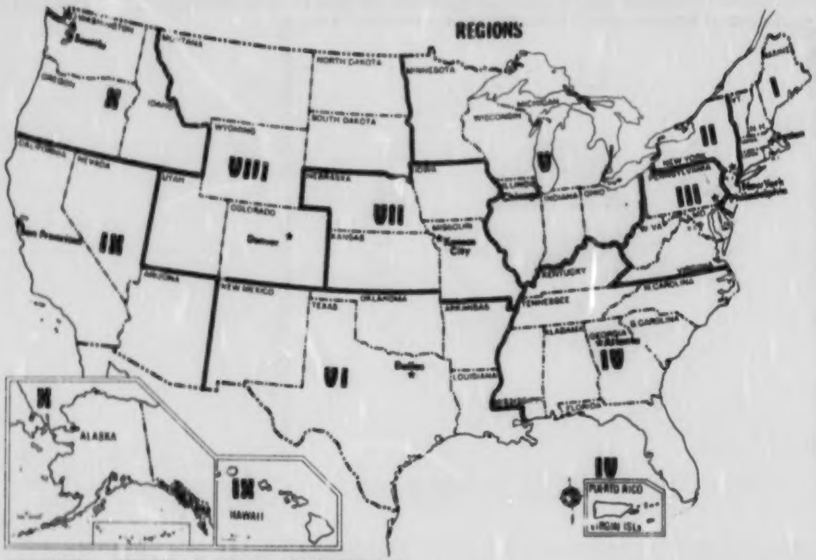
REGIONS
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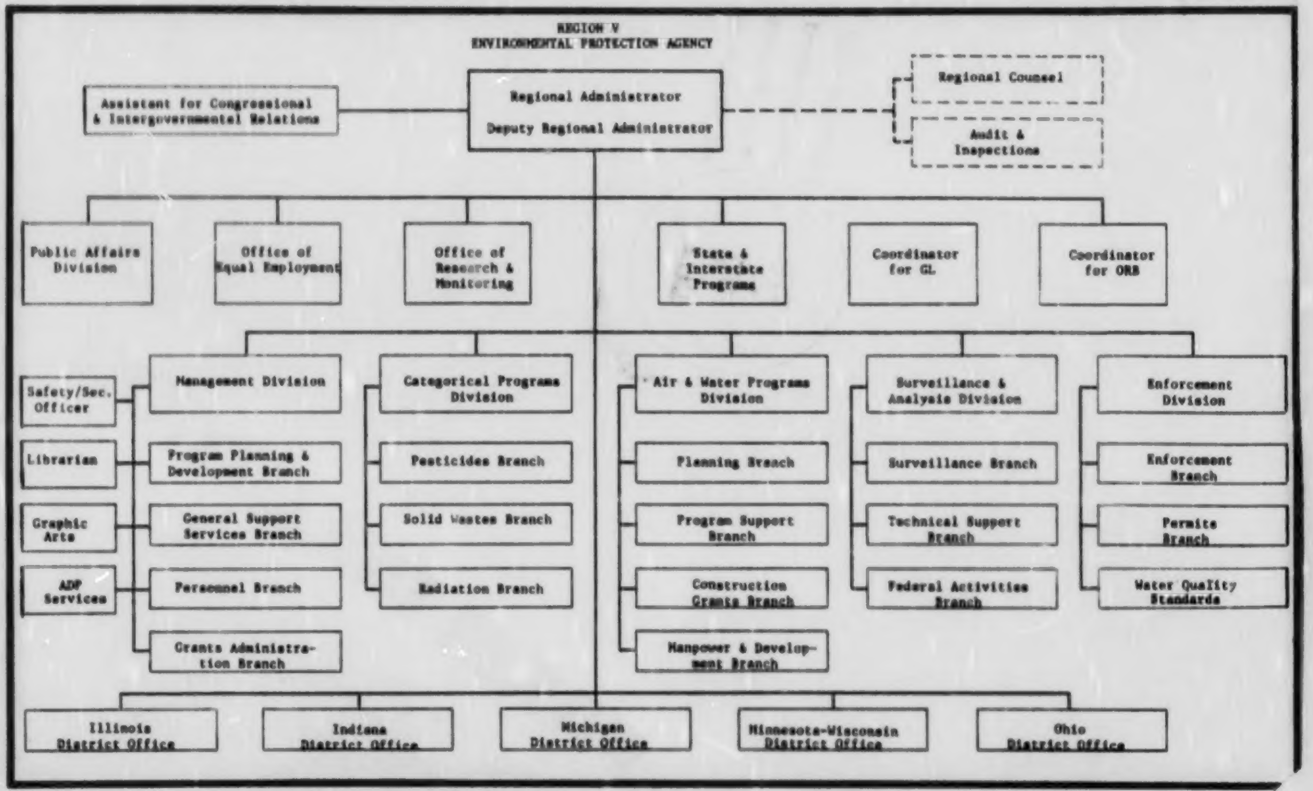
REGION V
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Water Quality Standards
Illinois District Office
Indiana District Office
Michigan District Office
Minnesota-Wisconsin District Office
Ohio District Office

Scene on the Mahoning River in Ohio.

THE YOUTH ADVISORY BOARD...

The Student Council on Pollution and the Environment (SCOPE) was dissolved and its program expanded under the name Environmental Protection Agency Youth Advisory Board (EPA YAB).

The Transition occured last fall. The Youth Advisory Board is orgainized along the new EPA regional basis with a National Youth Advisory Board office in the Crystal City complex in Washington, D.C.

Youth Advisory Board within Region V hopes to continue many of the SCOPE programs but intends to broaden into an action phase that was not possible under the SCOPE structure. Currently there are two openings on the Region V Youth Advisory Board, one from the Detroit area and the other from the North-Eastern section of Ohio. Anyone interested in these positions contact their nearest Youth Advisory Board member.

Youth Advisory Board is the official channel for youth input into federal ecology decision-making. Region V YAB wants to establish comprehensive network of local contact points so that the Regional Administrator can be kept informed as to the currents of thought of young people on environmental issues that effect the region or the nation.

YAB MEMBERS INCLUDE:

Mike Wagner
1509 Adams St.
Madison, WI
53711

Jack Lawlor
721 University
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Region V, EPA
Youth Advisory
Board, Cincinnati, OH
45268
or
219 Woolper
Avenue
Cincinnati, OH
45220

Among the issues being worked on by the youth group are pollution of the Mahoning River in the Youngstown area, inner city environmental problems and land use planning.

The Region V YAB recently announced support for EPA's and the State of Ohio's position concerning pollution of the Mahoning.

Following meetings with Federal, State and other student groups, the Region V YAB agreed that recommendations by State and Federal officials for Aquatic Life Standards as minimum levels of treatment for the entire length of the river should be set.

The YAB said that the burden of responsibility should be shifted from the State of Ohio and the Environmental Protection Agency to the individual steel companies. The companies claiming economic hardships and wanting lower water quality standards should open their financial records to public examination.

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Region V con't.

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EPA Publications

One of the community services available through Region V EPA is the distribution of publication on the environment.

The collection of reports and pamphlets covers air, water and solid waste pollution and includes general as well as technical discussions of environmental problems. Pollution information kits are available for students, teachers and those who want general information on environmental control and federal pollution programs. Two pamplets -- Needed:Clean Air and Needed: Clean Water -- as well as several environmental coloring books are especially suitable for children. Toward a New Environmental Ethic and Environmental Protection, 1971 may also be obtained in quantity by schools, groups, churches and other interested parties.

Copies of the Federal laws and regulations governing pollution as well as the above publications may be obtained by writing the Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Published reports prepared by recipients of grants and contracts made by EPA for environmental research and projects are available through the Project Report System, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. For complete information, A List of Available Literature on Solid Waste Management may be obtained from EPA, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45213. The Current List of Water Publications is available through the Office of Public Affairs, EPA, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268.

Sometime before the end of winter the EPA should have available over 20 industrial waste guides in published form. The guides will be for EPA employees working in the Refuse Act Permit Program and also for industries, consulting engineers and contractors.

OUR NEXT ISSUE:

...INNER CITY ENVIRONMENTS

...RECENT RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION GRANTS

...IS DECENTRALIZATION WORKING IN EPA?

...INDUSTRIES THAT ARE DOING A GOOD JOB

...WHAT'S GOING ON IN MUSKEGON?

Farmer Ernie Rhoades...see next pg.

YAB-con't. from 3

These financial records should be examined on a plant by plant basis before any variances to the implementaiton schedules are granted.

The Board plans a wide ranging in depth educational program across the region to acquaint all concerned citizens with the deep complexities of the situation. Youth Advisory Board Welcomes help in this project from any interested parties.

POLLUTION AND THE FAMILY FARMER

When the President's Water Pollution Advisory Board comes to the Midwest on January 24 to see agricultural pollution first hand, Ernie Rhoades of Pierceton, Indiana will be waiting to talk to them.

Ernie and about six other family farmers will be at stop off points during a bus tour of Central Illinois and Indiana. The two-day tour will open a week long meeting of the Board which is wrestling with recommendations on control of animal wastes.

Coming up with those recommendations won't be easy. Ernie Rhoades, who raises hogs, will warn that increasing State and Federal cleanup regulations will put family farmers out of business. "We're in the middle,""he says. "There's a fixed price I have to sell my hogs for. I can't pass on my added costs to the consumer." What Rhoades says will be echoed by others on the tour. Joe Swanson, whose 54 thousand laying hens produce much manure will tell the tour the same thing when the board stops at Warsaw, Indiana. So will Ned Rosenbohm who has a 75 cow dairy herd near Peoria, Illinois.

Each recognizes he has a problem. Each says he is doing something about it in cooperation with county agents, soil conservation experts and pollution officials.

Rhoades, with some financial help from Agricultural Soil Conservation Service, is building an enclosed pig pen that has a pit for catching wastes. The pit will be pumped out regularly and wastes poured on the land. But the new pen will cost $30 thousand and even with Federal help, it's expensive. Joe Swanson has a similar operation for half of his hens. But he's close to a creek which is tributary to the Wabash River. And a few years ago his pit broke sending poisonous wastes down the creek. Ned Rosenbohm built a septic tank for his dairy herd wastes because State dairy officials ordered it. But the tank doesn't work and there is much seepage to an open ditch.

Like many other small farmers, these three are trying to come to grips with their pollution problems the best they can, but fear that tough Federal and State regulations will put them out of business.

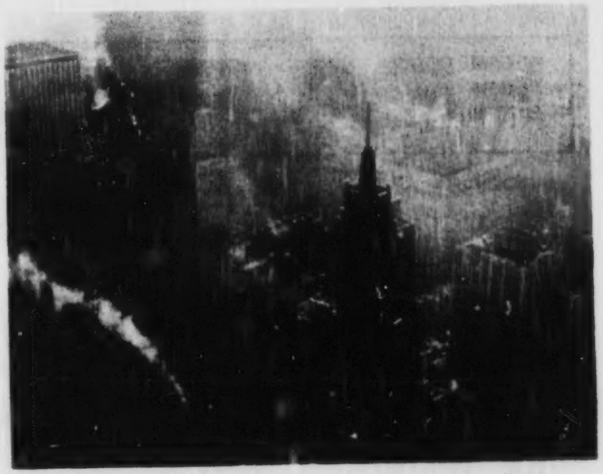
But the fact remains that pollution problems are visible. On one stretch of Illinois county road there were nearly a half dozen examples of animal wastes running from farms into ditches, creeks or streams.

It is to the credit of the President's Board that they purposely sought out the family farmer to get his story. An earlier meeting by the Board held in Denver last October included tours of large cattle open feeding operations, many of which appeared not to have significant pollution problems.

There was more to the story, and Region V animal waste pollution specialist Bill LaVeille spent the Christmas holidays searching out the small family farmers for the Board to visit. Illinois and Indiana pollution officials helped in the hunt as did county agents.

The two days of touring will include some afternoon sessions so that the Board can listen to agricultural specialists. A full day of hearings from experts will be held Wednesday at Purdue where the Board will spend the rest of the week attempting to come up with some concrete recommendations on how EPA can help and on what kind of legislation is needed.

Clean Air



The date they're shooting for is January 30. Most will make it. Some won't. It's the final date for states to submit their Implementation Plan for meeting Federal Air Quality Standards (sulfur dioxide, particulates, hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides).

November and December have been especially busy months for EPA air pollution control officials, helping state agencies put their plans together, testifying at public hearings, providing speakers for citizen workshops.

One of the best regional plans has been submitted by the State of Illinois. The plan is based on extensive computer work by Argonne National Laboratory. The program is considered a model one for the nation.

Besides working with State pollution officials in putting together plans, Region V has also been busy assisting citizen groups to hold workshops at which the complex Implementation Plans have been discussed prior to official public hearings so that citizens don't go in "cold" on the hearings. The EPA Office of Public Affairs has managed grants of $2 thousand to 15 groups within the Region (90 nationally) for holding these workshops. A second series of grants is planned to support citizen efforts to keep track of State Compliance Schedules. Those schedules, to be given to EPA by July 31, must show dates set by the State for each polluter for cleaning up his air pollution problem so the ambient air standards will be met.

"TURN-KEY"

A public session on a proposed regulation to permit approval of "Turn-Key" projects for waste treatment plant construction was held on January 12 in Chicago. The proposed "Turn-Key" regulation permits the award of a contract to a single contractor who would be responsible for both the design and construction of a waste treatment works based on performance requirements specified by the municipality. The same contractor also would have to operate the completed plant for a specified period to assure that the entire project meets performance standards.

The "Turn-Key" approach is an additional technique that can be utilized to (1) help assure that treatment works will be designed and built to meet water quality standards, (2) reduce the time interval from initial application for a Federal grant to start-up of the completed plant, and (3) encourage use of new technology in the waste treatment field since the "Turn-Key" contractor must guarantee performance.

Final regulations were due some time after January 20, the deadline for submitting written testimony.

BEEF PERMITS

On December 13, Francis T. Mayo, Midwest Regional Administrator for the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, announced that he has recommended that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers issue discharge permits to the Illini Beef Packers of Joslin, Illinois and the Indiana Limestone Company, Inc., Bedford, Indiana.

The permit recommendations -- four to Indiana Limestone and one to Illini Beef Packers -- were the first to be submitted by this Region.

EPA Program notes:

MISSION "5000"

The Environmental Protection Agency has established a project, "Mission 5000," to improve environmental conditions throughout the Nation by closing 5000 open burning dumps. The project started July 1, 1970 and will close July 1, 1972. As of December 1, 1971 a total of 1,116 such dumps have been officially closed, Region V leads the nation with 284 dumps closed. Region II was second, with 247 and Region III third, with 175. All of the States in Region V are to be congratulated for their participation in and support of "Mission 5000". The Solid Waste Agencies of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin should be given, special recognition since they had primary responsibility for this achievement.

VIOLATIONS

The Enforcement Division reports that since EPA was formed in December of 1971, 44 water quality standards violation notices have been issued (180 day notices) here in Region V. That's out of about 63 issued by EPA nationally.

Of 23 Refuse Act violations initiated by Congressman Reuss of Wisconsin, six have resulted in criminal prosecutions, five in civil prosecutions and four have not been yet acted on.

In addition, there have been increases in man-power in the areas of technical staff and legal staff at the regional level. The regional enforcement staff has increased to more than six times its size last year.

Many cases are in the mill at present for prosecution due to spills, and there have been increased efforts regarding missed implementation schedule dates which will probably result in 180-day notices or other enforcement actions.

A major cleanup decision was reached with the city of Detroit following issuance last winter of a 180 day notice.There still is some problem getting Cleveland and its suburban areas together. Both groups are under local court action and face federal court action if agreement on cleanup is not forthcoming shortly.

REGULATIONS

The Environemtnal Protection Agency announced it has adopted final regulations under the Freedom of Information Act.

The rules spell out procedures under which the public may obtain information from the Agency. William D. Ruckelshaus, EPA Administrator declared, "It is the policy of EPA to make the fullest possible disclosure of information to any person who requests information, without unjustifiable expense or delay. These regulations have been drawn up to conform with that policy and to observe both the spirit and the language of the Freedom of Information Act."

The final regulations were published December 3 in the Federal Register. They are substantially the same as those proposed and published in the Register August 28. However, one section has been revised so that the agency will be permitted up to 30 days to search for requested documents, rather than 60 days.

Also published December 3 were proposed procedures dealing with confidential information submitted to EPA by industry. These amendments protect bona fide trade secrets from being released to the public. Where information is claimed to be a trade secret but not found by EPA to be in this category, it would be released to the public after 30 days' notice to the person submitting it.

For information other than trade secrets, the proposed amendments would be subject to an agreement between EPA and an industry to keep it confidential, but only in cases where EPA has no legal right to compel submission of the information. The amendments also make it clear that time spent by the Agency in ruling on claims of trade secrecy will be at no cost to the party requesting the information.

EMISSION STANDARDS

Public hearings on the proposed emission standards for abestos, beryllium, and mercury will be held on February 1, 1972 in Kansas City, Missouri, beginning at 10:00 A.M. in Room 214, the Midtown Building, 1735 Baltimore Street.

MEET THE REGION V STAFF-

CLIFFORD RISLEY	*Research and Monitoring*
ROLAND CORNELIUS	*EEO*
MIKE CONLON	*Categorical Programs*
DON MARSHALL	*Management*
FRANCIS T. MAYO	*Regional Administrator*
VALDAS ADAMKUS	*Deputy Regional Admin.*
ROBERT SCHNEIDER	*Air and Water*
JAMES MC DONALD	*Enforcement*
FRANK CORRADO	*Public Affairs*
CARLYSLE PEMBERTON	*Great Lake Coordinator*

local and national

Persons wishing to make a statement are to file a notice of intent at least 15 days before the specific hearing date, and submit five copies of their statement at least 10 days in advance. Notices and statements should be addressed to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Attention, Presiding Officer, Hazardous Emission Standards Hearing, Room 17-70, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

◆

Just before Xmas EPA came up with final performance standards for new sources of emissions from fossil-fueled electric generators, sulfuric and nitric acid plants, Portland cement plants, and large incinerators.

The five new sources for which EPA has set emission limits are only the first batch of what's to come. EPA Administrator William Ruckelshaus said EPA was planning to set similar new source standards for 18 to 20 more industries this year and eventually a total of 35 to 40 industries would be controlled.

The standards apply to facilities in the five categories that were being built or modified after August 17, 1971. They apply to new plants, and to existing plants that are modified to alter the emissions. Covered are emission limits on four pollutants--particulates, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and sulfuric acid mists. There are also limits on visible emissions.
For steam generators, the new regulations apply to units with a capacity greater than 250 million Btu per hour heat output, and fired by fossil fuels that include natural gas, petroleum, coal or any of their derivatives. EPA points out as an example that an uncontrolled coal-fired operation would emit particulates in the range of six to 10 pounds per million Btu. Most existing plants limit particulates to one to four lbs. Under the new standards, emissions would be limited to 0.1 lbs.

The incinerator regulations apply to new incinerators which use more than 50 tons per day of solid waste. The Portland cement rules apply to all plants; the nitric acid--30 to 70 percent strength--and sulfuric acid regulations apply to facilities producing sulfuric acid by the "contact process."

GRANTS

Grants have been approved by EPA to support water pollution control programs during Fiscal 1972 in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan.

In his letter to Indiana Governor Edgar D. Whitcomb, Regional Administrator Francis T. Mayo announced a grant of $233,800. He also acknowledged the governor's recent decision to add six additional positions to the state's Stream Pollution Control Board, as previously allocated by the Indiana Legislature, and to remove the ban on filling vacant positions previously imposed on the board. However, Mayo noted that "This resource level and committment is far below that which is needed by Indiana."

In addition, Mayo stated that there is "grave concern" as to whether EPA would legally be able to approve fiscal year 1973 program and construction grant funding, unless these is substantial pollution control support forthcoming from the legislature.

Mayo advised the Governor that EPA is considering hiring an outside research firm to analyze funding and manpower needs for the State Pollution Control program in order to resolve any doubts by legislators as to what type of program is needed.

ECONOMIC POISONS

The EPA regulates economic poisons including pesticides under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Some chemical applications may be subject to the regulatory authority of both agencies. Under the Agreement, neither agency would approve the marketing of a product under the law administered by it if the product would not be in full compliance with the requirements of the law administered by the other.

The agreement also provides that the EPA will be responsible for supplying standard samples of pesticides for which tolerance have been established. These samples would be used to assure accurate chemical analysis by government scientists. By prior arrangement, the Food and Drug Administration enforces the pesticide residue tolerances established by the Environmental Protection Agency.

MESSAGE FROM MAYO

Welcome to the first issue of the Region V Public Report. This is one of a continuing number of attempts by EPA to keep the public informed on environmental problems and progress in Midwestern America. This Region is an important part of the nation in terms of the environment. We have one fourth of the population and one fourth of the manufacturing activity of the United States centered within our boundaries. In addition, we have four of the five Great Lakes--including Lake Superior, one of the cleanest bodies of water on Earth, and Lake Erie, the classic symbol of man's disregard for his environment.

Within Region V we also have a great amount of farming, recreational activity, and intense urban sprawl. This means that all EPA programs--air, water, noise, solid waste, pesticides, noise and radiation--must come into play. The hundreds of EPA specialists at work in this Region are attempting to develop a multidisciplinary, problem-oriented approach for coming to grips with the many problems here.

But we in the Environmental Protection Agency know we cannot bring environmental improvement alone. By sharing our successes and challenges with you in this newsletter we hope that we can open a dialogue with the people of this Region--in industry, agriculture, citizen groups, government, and schools--to work out solutions that will improve the quality of life for us and for those who will follow after us.

JOB OPPORTUNITES IN EPA

During the next several months, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency will have some job openings in the Chicago office for Civil Engineers, Sanitary Engineers and Chemical Engineers in the Water and Air pollution programs. There will also be a few available positions for Automotive Engineers at the Motor Vehicle Emissions Laboratory in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The positions will offer salaries from $7,320 to $15,867 depending on the applicants experience and education.

Interested applicants should have obtained an eligibility rating for Federal Employment from the U.S. Civil Service Commission. Those having a rating should refer a resume to the Region V Personnel Office, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, 60606.

CALENDAR

Categorical Programs Division

February 8	Meeting. Illinois Interagency Committee on Pesticides. Mercantile Exchange Building, 300 W. Washington, Chicago 10:00 a.m.

General

January 24	President's Water Pollution Control Advisory Board meets at Purdue on Agricultral Wastes
January 27	Closed Circuit telecast for EPA employees

From the Indiana Office

The Indiana Stream Pollution Control Board has set the following dates for hearings:

January 25	Columbus at 10:00 a.m.
January 25	Mount Vernon at 1:30 p.m.
January 27	Closed circuit telecast for Region v, employees, EPA's first Anniversary
February 15	Regular meeting of the Indiana Stream Pollution Control Board

What kind of publication is this?

The Region V Public Report is an attempt to let the public know what EPA is doing in the Midwest. It also attempts to let people in one part of the Region learn what successes or difficulties are faced by people in other parts of the Region in terms of environmental cleanup. The magazine is written for all the people in the Region, whatever their role in the environmental movement. We are not going to yell and scream environmental doom, nor are we going to gloss over problems. What we do want to do, though, is look at problems and find solutions and let you scrutinize how we are doing.

The Region V Public Report is going to be published here in Region V on a monthly basis by the Regional Public Affairs Staff. Editor for the newsletter is Ann Nelson Hooe. She is assisted by Helen Starr, Mary Canavan and Public Affairs Director Frank Corrado. If you wish to submit items for the newsletter, send them to the Office of Public Affairs, EPA, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

news of the region

Minnesota-

Some 60 jobs will be eliminated by the Northwest Paper Company's pulp and paper mill in Cloquet when manufacturing is changed to reduce water pollution, the company has announced. The firm added that construction will begin by June on a waste treatment facility for its Cloquet pulp and paper mill to be operational by 1973.

Ohio-

Ohio Governor Gilligan has asked President Nixon to include funding for the proposed Maumee River Basin study in the Fiscal 1973 federal budget. Governor Whitcomb of Indiana had earlier made a similar request.

Formal hearings on Ohio's Air Implementation Plan were scheduled for January 17 and 18 in the Veterans Memorial Auditorium in Columbus at 9:00 a.m. The January 17 hearing will be on the question of revising goals and timetables. January 18 will cover cleanup or implementation plans.

Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation signed a consent decree with the Federal Government in mid-December in which the steel firm agreed to use available technology to abate water pollution of the Cuyahoga River from its Cleveland plant by 1975.

Cleveland Mayor Ralph J. Perk has signed an application for a $302,000 federal grant for the city's air pollution control division. If EPA approves the grant, the city could get another $200 thousand grant from the state next year.

The Ohio Air Pollution Control Board's plan for meeting Federal clean air standards was released in mid-January. The cleanup program reportedly will cost the state at least $5 million yearly and require at least 500 employees to do the job. All firms now operating a plant or planning to build a new one will need permits from the board. If a plant does not meet emission regulations it will need a variance. The firm then will be put on a compliance schedule to get the job done. Any firm found violating any conditions of the permit can be shut down or fined a maximum of $10 thousand per day. Private citizens as well as state and federal authorities can go to court against alleged polluters.

Ralph Nadar's Ohio Public Interest Action Group made its first assault just before Christmas, criticizing the Hanna Coal company and Ohio Water Pollution Control Board. The Nadar group charged that Hanna's strip-mining operations in Belmont County created a "potentially serious acid water pollution situation" and said the state board has been impeding the group's investigation with a poor job of record-keeping. The State Board has launched an investigation.

Wisconsin-

Milwaukee County will have a seven station air pollution monitoring system in operation by early next summer. The system, costing about $300 thousand to install, may later be hooked up to a computerized analysis system. The State of Wisconsin reportedly plans to pay for the entire system in its proposed air implementation plan covering all Wisconsin. The monitoring system will keep track of particulates, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, oxidants and carbon dioxide.

The Wisconsin Natural Resources Board has adopted thermal standards for Lake Michigan waters that would put a moritorium on future power plants and industries discharging significant amounts of heat into the lake, but the standards would permit Kewaunee and Point Beach No. 2 nuclear power plants to be operated.

Michigan-

A new law being considered by the Michigan Legislature would give state officials the ability to control one of the last unchecked sources of polluted water -- dirt (much of which is laced with pesticides and runoff). The proposed legislation would give local and state officials controls that would restrict the stripping of land and force traps and other devices to be used in preventing and slowing down erosion.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSION LABORATORY

Open For Business: EPA's new $10 million Motor Vehicle Emission Laboratory opened for business on October 27. Surveillance, enforcement and research activities geared towards reducing auto and truck pollution are directed from this massive complex at 2565 Plymouth Road in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Over 150 EPA employees are at work there.

REGION V's:

Environmental Impact Statements

The entire Environmental Impact Statement coordination effort in Region V has been given to the Federal Activities Coordination Branch. In addition, approximately 90% of all impact statement reviews are conducted in that office.

The majority of draft Impact Statements received by EPA for comment are public works projects - highways, airports, locks and dams, reservoirs, land transfers, and urban renewal. Approximately 200 statements have been received to date this fiscal year, since July 1 and it is anticipated that a total of 600 impact statements will be received during FY 1972.

Here in Region V, we have assigned a special team of staff members to review and comment on these Atomic Energy Commission Environmental Impact Statements, and a special reference library has been compiled for each project in question to aid reviewers in this effort.

On July 23, 1971, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit rendered the first major decision regarding the implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act by a Federal Agency in the case of The Calvert Cliff's Coordinating Committee vs. The Atomic Energy Commission. The court held that the Atomic Energy Commission Regulations for the implementation of the Act did not comply in several specified dictates, and required the Commission to change its regulations to be consistant with the court opinion.

The Atomic Energy Commission is now in the process of resubmitting Environmental Impact Statements for 55 nuclear power plants, proposed or under construction, across the country as a result of the Calvert Cliffs opinion. Fifteen of these plants are within the boundaries of Region V. All Regions have been alerted to the top priority of reviewing and preparing comments on these projects.

Our comments for Atomic Energy Commission Environmental Impact Statements, as well as all other Impact Statements received for review, together with those comments made by other Federal, State, or local agencies, are incorporated into and made a part of the final statement, which must be filed with the Council on Environmental Quality 30 days before any action on the project can take place.

In reviewing an Environmental Impact Statement EPA personnel analyze the points listed in the guidelines on preparing Environmental Impact Statement, published in the Federal Register on April 23, 1971. These include:

1. A description of the proposed action.
2. The probable impact of the proposed action on the environment.
3. Any probable adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided.
4. Alternatives to the proposed action.
5. The relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance of long-term productivity.
6. Any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources.
7. Where appropriate, a discussion of problems and objections raised by Federal, State and local agencies and by private organizations and individuals.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Public Law 91-190, created the requirement for preparation of Environmental Impact Statements. This Act requires the responsible Federal Official to consult with and obtain the comments of any Federal Agency which has the jurisdiction by law, or special expertise with respect to environmental impact. The Council on Environmental Quality has designated EPA to comment on various aspects of environmental impact.

Environmental Impact Statements are detailed analyses of environmental effects of proposed action which all Federal Agencies are required to prepare and use in their agency review processes before they take any "major actions" (including recommendations and reports on legislation) which "significantly affect the quality of the human environment."

The Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines require that each statement be prepared in two stages: first, the sponsoring agency prepares a draft statement using its own expertise and information. The draft is then reviewed and commented on by other agencies which have special expertise relating to the project. Finally, the sponsoring agency uses these comments to modify the project plans (if necessary) and to prepare a final statement.

The agency preparing the draft statement is responsible for making it available to the public. Any individual or organization may then comment on the draft; he may express support or opposition, suggest alternatives, or point out project effects that may have escaped the attention of its sponsors. These comments may be in the form of a letter, a critique, or even, as done by some citizen's groups, a "counter environmental impact statement" setting forth their views and analysis in as great a depth as the draft itself.

Representatives of public groups who want to comment on an agency's statements should contact either the nearest regional office or the agency's environmental liaison official with the request that their names be added to the mailing list for receipt of draft statements.

Ordinarily agencies must allow at least thirty days for comments (forty-five for EPA comments on projects with effects in the areas of EPA jurisdiction). Some have written longer periods into their procedures. The Guidelines suggest that requests for 15 day extensions should be considered favorably.

KEWAUNEE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

Kewanee Nuclear Power Plant on Lake Michigan in Wisconsin-- New Impact Statement underway for this and other plants.

GOOD NEWS:

"Bridge the Gap" is the slogan of eco-minded citizens in Elgin, Illinois as they begin their plastic bottle collection drive. The plastic when ground up will be used in making concrete for a bridge which will link the Elgin Civic Center grounds to Walton Island in the Fox River.

◆

Environmental concern stemming from a Public Affairs Colloquim on environmental activism has resulted in the formation of the Environmental Activists Club by some Sangamon State University students. The club which hopes to involve members of the nearby Springfield, Illinois community in its activities is currently working on a plan to get a bicycle path extended to the University.

◆

The people who make Kirby vaccum cleaners say they practice what they sell--cleanliness. The company told the Cleveland Press recently that it has completed two installations to clean up air and water. Instead of burning some two tons of waste paper a day, the firm has installed a huge paper bailing press which compacts the paper. It's then sold for recycling. Kirby has also installed an ultrasonic degreasing system which uses a phosphate-free detergent when discharged to city sewers and treatment facilities.

◆

The Miami (Ohio) Conservancy district has been designated a national historic civil engineering landmark by the American Society of Civil Engineers. The conservancy was cited for "the first major regionally coordinated flood control system in the United States embodying retention reservoirs for controlled release of flood-waters."

A yellow smile button beamed from atop the GHR foundry in Dayton, Ohio recently to mark the fact that a major North Dayton, Ohio polluter had met its deadline. GHR now has a bag house with 18 units of 60 glass bags each to collect smoke and dust particles that formerly went into the air. The new pollution control system cost the company $1.1 million and reportedly is 95 percent efficient.

◆

Environmental biology seems to be gaining a very strong foothold in the science curriculum at John Carroll University in Cleveland, Ohio. A recent color spread in the Plain Dealer Sunday Magazine cited the extensive field work carried on by the Department of Biology, chaired by Prof. John G. Allen. In addition to formal classroom studies, these student scientists manage a 3 year old, 2½ acre man-made lake, have access to a 250-acre preserve, which includes a beaver dam and an 80 acre game impoundment area, and work at the experimental Grant River Farm.

◆

Congratulations to Dr. Theodore J. Voneida and Mrs. Evelyn Stebbins for their reception of the Sierra Club's Northeast Ohio Group's conservation service awards. Dr. Voneida, associate professor of anatomy at Case Western Reserve University, was honored for his opposition to strip mining and his efforts to get a strong strip mining law passed in Ohio. Mrs. Stebbins, chairman of Citizens for Clean Air and Water, was honored for her efforts in water pollution control and for her efforts made in an attempt to control the development of nuclear power.

◆

Keep American Beautiful, Inc. presented a distinguished service citation to Little Miami, Inc. in Cincinnati, Ohio on January 11, 1972. This river preservation group was recognized principally for its work in river clean-ups such as the one they held last May.

The Kiwanis Club of Cleveland recently presented an award to the Cleveland Plain Dealer for its activity in improving the quality of life through constructive activity in the field of clean air. The reason for this citation was the Plain Dealer's voluntary installation of a pollution control device, called the "Pollution Master" on its fleet of 140 delivery trucks.

◆

The Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation last month put an industrial waste water treatment plant into operation at its facility in Martins Ferry. This is part of a four phase effort to clean up pollution in the Ohio Valley. The treatment plant, an ultra-modern, push-button installation removes acids and chemicals used in steel production. It also filters out materials captured in air pollution devices at the plant.

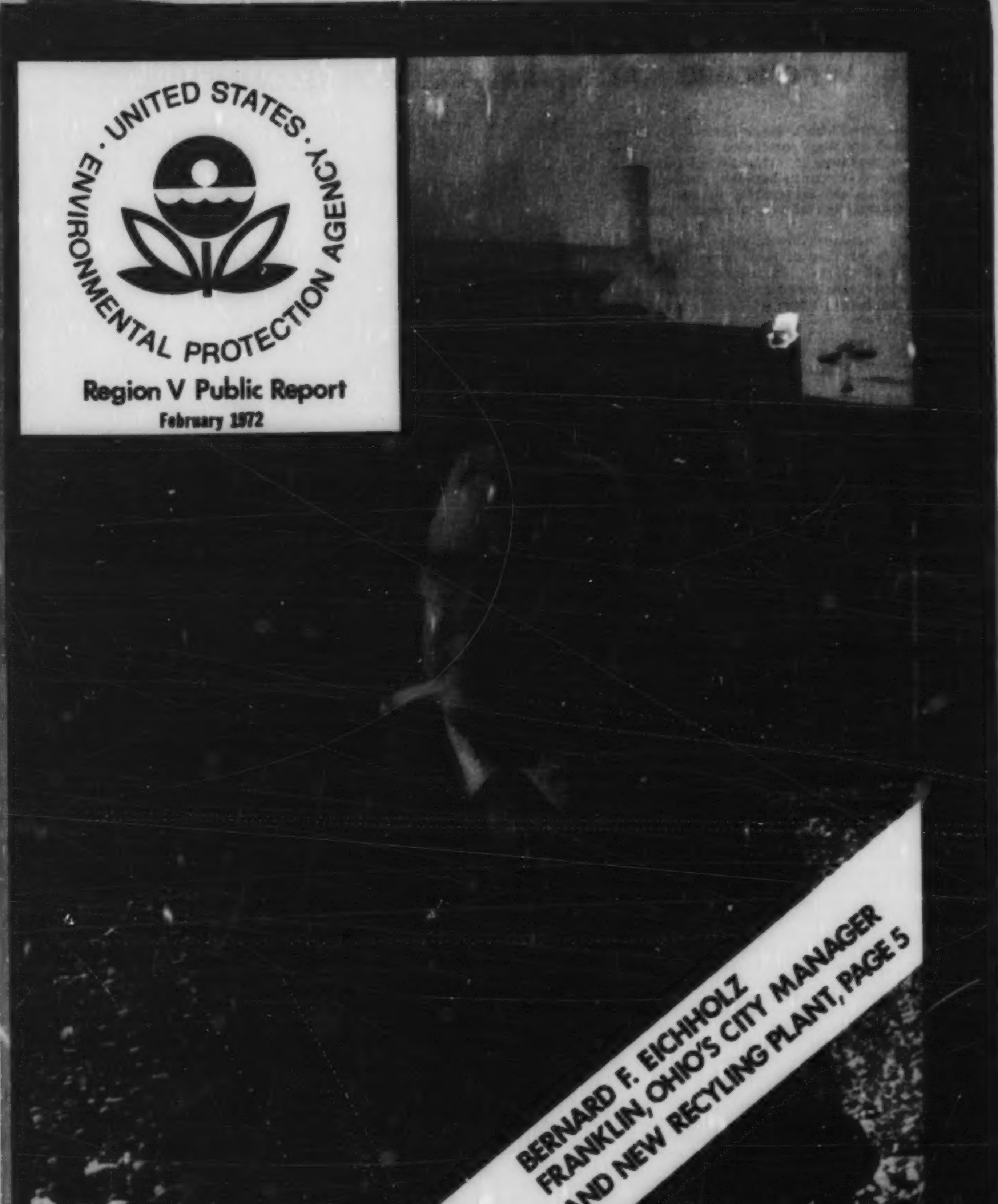
The Cleveland staff celebrated EPA's first birthday December 2, 1971.

We would like to join the Cook County (Illinois) Clean Streams Committee in saluting Carol Miller for her outstanding work with the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts in organizing clean-up programs on Cook County streams. Mrs. Miller was also recently presented with the "Johnny Horizon Environmental Award" by Mr. Burton Atwood, U.S. Department of the Interior. This plaque was only the eighth to be awarded thus far.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Region V Public Report

February 1972



BERNARD F. EICHHOLZ
FRANKLIN, OHIO'S CITY MANAGER
AND NEW RECYLING PLANT, PAGE 5

WPC BOARD MAKES FARM POLLUTION RECOMMENDATIONS

The President's Water Pollution Control Advisory Board concluded a week of tours and meetings in Illinois and Indiana on the relationship between confined animal feeding and the quality of water with a presentation of ten recommendations.

The recommendations, which will be passed on to William D. Ruckelshaus, Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, are based on information gathered during tours of livestock and poultry farms and presentations by experts in the field of agricultural pollution and animal wastes in both eastern and western states. The advisory board had previously studied similar water problems in the western states and made a preliminary report to Ruckelshaus from Denver last October.

Concluding that "animal wates constitute both real and potential hazards to public health," the Board recommended:

- That the Environmental Protection Agency assume a vigorous leadership role in coordinating major activities of all federal, state and local agencies involved in agricultural waste management with those of educational institutions and private groups and individuals interested in solving animal waste disposal problems. To aid in this effort, EPA must be provided with more funds and expanded staffing to coordinate its own programs in research, training, administration and management.
- That the Environmental Protection Agency join with the appropriate federal and state agencies and educational institutions in developing and implementing a comprehensive public information program to explain fully the evolving guidelines and means of achieving effective pollution control measures necessitated by animal waste disposal problems.
- That the Environmental Protection Agency seek added appropriations for expanded research and development programs, so that these costs can be held to minimum levels to the farmer. Demonstration projects are a very effective educational method that should be increased, which can result in overall reduction in costs to both producer and consumer. In addition, USDA should use all existing programs and technical services to help animal producers install systems that comply with regulations.
- That the Environmental Protection Agency encourage the adoption of state legislation and regulations for animal waste management based on minimal federal guidelines which will maintain standards with a view to enhancing water quality.
- That the Environmental Protection Agency give high priority to funding for research and development projects which may develop practicable and safe alternate uses for animal wastes.
- That the Environmental Protection Agency initiate cooperative long range research projects in centers of excellence which will result in the collection of reliable data upon possible less-evident ill effects of concentrations of animal wastes.
- That the Environmental Protection Agency, through program grants or otherwise, encourage state agencies to increase their monitoring programs so that an adequate profile of state water quality by stream basins and groundwater would be available in order to easily identify problem areas.
- That attention be given to the development of national and/or state site selection guidelines which will determine the best land areas to be used for animal production to minimize water pollution.
- That the Federal Government encourage educational institutions and state and local agencies through grants and/or other incentives, to expand their graduate and undergraduate training programs in the environmental agricultural areas, which will direct manpower into the pollution control field.
- That the Environmental Protection Agency should develop animal waste guidelines and work as closely as possible with the states to ensure that these basic minimum requirements be adopted nationwide in the interest of uniformity which prevents discrimination against any particular group or individual.

After viewing pollution problems at Illinois and Indiana farms on January 24 and 25, the Board spent a full day hearing statements by representatives of Midwest Universities and the EPA. The speakers tended to stress the importance of federal financing for waste control projects, effective waste control regulations and enforcement, more extensive monitoring of water quality and the need for demonstration projects.

While most speakers emphasized the necessity for continuing research, Will C. LaVeille, Agricultural Waste Specialist for EPA's Midwest Region, brought out that "simple, remedial measures are now available to abate 95 per cent of the usual animal waste situations," and that farmers could effectively apply technology that is currently available, such as simple containment and runoff techniques.

Message from Mayo

Decentralization in EPA

We in the EPA are working to decentralize our national cleanup programs. For example, in the Midwest we have an approach for cleanup that specifically reflects the peculiar problems and needs of this area.

One of the prime indications that, in fact we are attempting to decentralize, can be found in the delegation of responsibility by Administrator Ruckelshaus to the Regional Administrators. These delegations are intended to maximize decision-making responsibilities at the field level, where staffers are closer to the problems.

Among the recent delegations to the Midwest Regional Office have been authority to approve annual program grants to state water pollution control agencies. Total federal grants to state agencies during the current fiscal year amount to over 2 million dollars, or 20% of the total federal share.

A second delegation of authority has been in the area of construction grants. Under this delegation, Region V will have final sign off this fiscal year for up to $400,000,000 out of the anticipated national total of $2 billion.

In the area of grants for basin planning up to one half million dollars will be made available with Regional Office concurrence here in the Midwest.

In Air Pollution Control, final sign off authority for $10 million in federal funds will be made at the regional level for planning and control program grants for 35 state and local air pollution control agencies in this region.

The total package of funds which can be delegated at Region V will thus total $413,000,000. If there were any doubts expressed previously that the nation's environmental programs would be decentralized, I think these figures should dispel those doubts.

In addition to the new financial muscle at the regional level other delegations of authority have been made as well. Authority has been delegated to regional administrators to issue water quality standards violation notices - 180 day notices as they are more commonly called - authority to recommend that state water pollution control agencies take remedial action following an enforcement conference, authority to certify pollution control facilities for income tax write-offs, and authority to certify potable water supplies as meeting drinking water standards.

A recent 180 day notice to a Lafayette, Indiana firm marked the first time that such a notice has been issued at the regional level. Previous 180 day notices had been issued from Washington.

Finally, certain regional administrators have been designated responsibilities to make recommendations to the Corps of Engineers on disposal of polluted dredgings. That provision especially applies to this region. -Francis T. Mayo, Regional Administrator

CALENDAR

FROM THE MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN OFFICE

February 14	The monthly meeting of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency will be held at 9:00 a.m. in the State Health Bldg.
February 18	A meeting will be held with Superior Fiber Products at 10:00 a.m. at the Superior Fiber Products Company. This meeting is a follow up to the 180-day notice served the company.

FROM THE GREAT LAKES COORDINATOR

February 15-16	Great Lakes Basin Commission Meeting, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
February 23	International Joint Commission Pollution Boards for Red and Rainy Rivers Meeting, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FROM THE INDIANA OFFICE

February 14	The Indiana District Office has scheduled follow-up meetings to 180-day notice hearings in Montezuma Indiana at 7:00 p.m.

FROM ENFORCEMENT

March 1	An informal 180 day hearing will be held with the Alton Box Board Company at 9:00 a.m. at the Holiday Inn in Lafayette, IN.

OTHER

March 11	The Indiana and Illinois Divisions of the American Association of University Women will present a program entitled "The Ecological and Planning Implications of an Airport in Lake Michigan" Saturday, March 11, at William Rainey Harper College, Algonquin and Roselle Roads, Palatine, Illinois. The program starts at 9:00 a.m. and includes a luncheon. Sandy Schwartz, 916 Michigan, Evanston, is in charge of reservations. The price is $4.50.
February 17	The Illinois Pollution Control Board has open meetings every other Thursday at 10:00 a.m. Their address is 309 W. Washington, Chicago, Illinois. The public is welcome.

INNER-CITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Air and water pollution, solid waste problems, noise, pesticides and congestion are problems which influence the lives of all urban residents, particularly those who live in the ghetto or other parts of the inner city. Long before pollution became a national issue it was experienced in the inner city and was decried by local leaders. However, the concerns of these leaders have not yet been adequately related to the environmental movement.

Too often "the environment" has come to mean a remote river, forest, or mountain side while the more immediate and local problems of biodegeneration were overlooked. Luther Gerlach, a University of Minnesota anthropologist studying revolutionary movements, has suggested that ecology has the greatest potential for producing a "fundamental change" in society if people would really take seriously the implications of this new discipline. Ecology need not be remote from urban social action.

The need for developing an urban ecology has been documented geographically by Ian McHarg in his book Design with Nature which describes a study of the inner-city environment in Philadelphia. McHarg's students mapped statistics relating to a number of parameters reflecting the quality of life in that city: physical disease (TB, cirrhosis, gonorrhea), mental disease, pollution, ethnicity, and economic factors. By superimposition of these individually mapped overlays, McHarg's students found that the "Heart of the city is the heart of pathology and there is a great concentration of all types of pathology surrounding it." This thesis was restated during the House Committee hearings on the Environmental Quality Education Act, most eloquently by Margaret Mead who argued that "We have got to face the man-made environment of the inner-city...at the same time that we talk about Yellowstone..."

The Environmental Protection Agency recognized this need for urban programs almost from its inception. To meet the challenge, two task forces were established: one on inner city problems, one on environmental education.

There are at present three inner-city environmental programs underway in EPA. All three are being coordinated through the Inner City Community Programs Office which is part of the EPA's Community Services Division. Director of the Inner City programs is Lenny Robonson in Washington, D. C.

The newest program is the Consumer Recycling pilot program. Under this program, residents in a Washington, D.C. model cities program would receive economic incentives for separating their wastes for recycling. A $75 thousand Phase I feasibility study was launched earlier this month.

In the second program, the black-owned Greenpower Foundation this summer will work with residents in the Watts section of Los Angeles to come up with ideas and ways to improve their environment. Last summer, Greenpower conducted a study to identify just what the problems of the inner city were. This summer's grant will be for $100 thousand.

The third program - Summer Program for Action to Renew the Environment (SPARE) - will be a continuation this summer of a program carried out for the last two years seeking to involve the Neighborhood Youth Corps in environmental activities. This program will be decentralized to the regional level this summer.

In Region V, the Youth Advisory Board, is currently preparing some ideas on how to impact inner city areas in conjunction with the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity/Model Cities Office.

In addition, Roland Cornelius, Region V's Director of the Office of Equal Opportunity, will be in charge of EPA's midwest inner city effort. Your ideas on how to improve inner city environments are solicited.

Franklin, Ohio Sets Recyling Pace

by William A. Wynne, THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

FRANKLIN, OHIO -- Ecologists throughout the world are showing interest in a new $2 million municipal recycling plant here that gobbles down 50 tons of refuse in an eight-hour shift while reclaiming most of it.

Bernard F. Eichholz, city manager of this Warren County city of 10,000, said the plant handles unseparated garbage - paper, cans, plastics and glass - and retrieves the reusable materials. Its oporation is capable of reducing by two-thirds the cost of disposal by conventional methods and virtually eliminates air and water pollution, Eichholz said.

The plant recycles refuse from surrounding communities, totalling 20,000 population.

Four employees on an eight-hour shift dispose of the 50 tons brought in daily at a cost of $6 a ton. Eichholz said the cost could be reduced to $3 a ton if the plant worked at full capacity.

By selling recycled materials, the overall cost of disposal could be lowered even further, Eichholz said.

Landfill disposal here cost $5.88 a ton before the plant opened last year.

The revolutionary solid waste plant uses equipment with such strange names as Hydrapulper, HydraSposal-Fiber Claim, flocculation chambers and fluid bed reactor.

Sounds in the building indicate what process the refuse is undergoing - amid metallic clanks, rattles, swishing water and plops.

Refuse brought in by trucks is dumped onto a covered concrete apron called a tipping area. It is then pushed by tractors onto a conveyor belt.

From there, the refuse goes into a Hydrapulper, a water-filled pumping vessel from where it moves to a HydraSposal, which whirls to the sides and drops out heavy objects. Rotors beat metal containers into compact balls, pound glass into small pieces called cullet and reduce paper and cardboard to intregrated fibers. The latter is used in the making of cardboard and shingles.

Baxter thought that some machinery used in the paper pulping process could also be used with some new equipment to retrieve most materials contained in scrap. To others familiar with the paper pulping process at the Black Clawson Co. plant in nearby Middletown, Baxter's idea seemed feasible.

A $1.2 million federal grant to help finance construction of the plant was obtained from EPA's Solid Waste Office. The City of Franklin put up $456,000 and the Black Clawson Company, $123,000.

The Black Clawson Company first set up a pilot unit in their Middletown Plant.

After tests, Franklin retained A.M. Kinney, Inc., consulting engineers of Cincinnati, to design the plant and oversee its construction.

Pulping equipment chops plastics, foils, ceramics and crockery into small uniform sizes. Magnetic devices remove ferrous metals. Nonferous metals, glass cullet, sand and dirt are presently stored awaiting arrival of new separating equipment to retrieve and separate aluminum metal and various colored glass.

A fluid bed reactor incinerates crank-case oils, paints and other hard-to-dispose of materials without polluting the air.

A four-foot bed of sand in a large tank is preheated to 1,200 degrees by oil burners. The white hot sand particles are blown upward as paints, oils and chopped refuse are introduced into the hot bed. Complete incineration takes place as particles of hot sand mix with burnable refuse. Combustion raises the temperature to 1,500 degrees without adding oxygen. Particles and gases are discharged from the reactor into a scrubber where they are cooled and washed with water to remove fly ash.

The effluent currently is dumped into a land-fill gully nearby. It will be processed as regular sewage when a new sewage treatment plant is completed next to the recycling plant.

After processing in the treatment plant, the water will be returned to the recycling plant to water down the incoming, unseparated refuse.

Sludge from the plant will be channeled to the recycling plant's fluid bed reactor for incineration.

An occasional cloud of white steam comes from the plant's stack, but there is virtually no air pollution said Eichholz.

Joe Baxter Jr., an inventor and engineer for a paper pulping machinery manufacturer, first became aware of the diminishing number of possible landfill sites here while serving as a Franklin city councilman.

On viewing the content of the landfill dump then used by Franklin, it was clear to Baxter that more than 50% of the refuse consisted of paper, uncrushed cans and bottles.

Aerial view of Franklin's recycling plant (on the right) and the construction area of the new waste treatment system. See page 10.

cover photograph courtesy of Mr. Wynne

EPA PROGRAM NOTES

GRANTS

Regional Administrator, Francis T. Mayo has announced that a grant to the Youngstown, Ohio City Health Department for an air pollution control program has been approved. The grant of $103,871 is expected to increase the capacity of the Youngstown agency to carry out its role in the air implementation plan for the State of Ohio. Continued support will be contingent upon the adoption and enforcement of local emission regulations equivalent to those emission regulations adopted by Ohio.

EMISSION STANDARDS SUSPENSION

Ford Motor Company, American Motors Corporation and Chrysler Corporation plan to make a formal request with supporting data for a one-year suspension of the emission standards for 1975 model autos.

William D. Ruckelshaus, EPA Administrator, said he received letters from Ford and American Motors stating their intention to file for a suspension.

The Clean Air Act of 1970 permits a one-year suspension under certain conditions. The law required the EPA Administrator to make four determinations before granting the delay.

1. That suspension is essential to the public interest or the public health and welfare of the United States.

2. That all good faith efforts have been made to meet the standards for which the suspension has been requested.

3. That the applicant has established that effective control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives are not available or have not been available for a sufficient period of time to achieve compliance prior to the effective date of such standards.

4. That a study and investigation by the National Academy of Sciences has not indicated that technology, processes, or other alternatives are available to meet the standards.

Under the law, the Administrator also must hold a public hearing and make a final decision within 60 days after a formal application is received from an auto manufacturer. To date no auto company has submitted the required amount of detailed supporting information. General Motors Corporation on January 12 wrote to Ruckelshaus requesting a one-year suspension, but the Administrator replied that more supporting data would be required.

The Clean Air Act calls for a 90 percent reduction in emissions of hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide in the 1975 models from the 1970 model cars.

180-DAY NOTICE

On February 1, Region V of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announced issuance of a 180 day notice of water quality standards violation to the Alton Box Board Company plant in Lafayette, Indiana.

In a letter to Edwin J. Spiegel, Jr., President of the firm, Mayo said the company has failed to meet Federally approved cleanup schedules for its discharges into the Wabash River. Mayo said the company was to have finished construction of adequate treatment facilities by the end of 1970, but failed to meet that date.

While the company has taken some steps to improve plant operation and water reuse, EPA says the company has failed to provide adequate treatment for removal of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). The company produces paperboard from waste paper. With full production, 90 tons of paperboard is produced per day by the company's 100 employees.

The 180 day notice to Alton Box Board Company is the first issued to an Indiana firm by EPA. Seven previous notices have been issued to municipalities in Indiana. The Alton notice brings to 47 the number of violation notices issued within EPA's Region V since the formation of the Agency.

This 180 day notice also marks the first time that such a notice has been issued at the Regional level. Previous 180 day notices were issued from Washington. Regional issuance of 180 day notices is part of the EPA policy of decentralization of Federal regulatory functions in the field of pollution control.

Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, polluters that receive such notices have 180 days to come up with a satisfactory abatement program, or the matter will be referred to the Justice Department for court action.

In his letter to the company, Mayo added that James O. McDonald, Director of Enforcement, would be contacting the firm shortly to set a date for an informal hearing on the standards violation notice.

AIR IMPLEMENTATION DEADLINES

On January 31, EPA announced that the six midwestern states in the Agency's Region V have substantially met the January 31st deadline for submission of Air Implementation Plans.

LOCAL AND NATIONAL

he Air Implementation Plans list the steps which each tate is going to take to meet Federal primary and econdary ambient air quality standards for carbon onoxide, particulate matter, hydrocarbons, nitrogen ioxide, sulfur oxides and photo-chemical oxidents.

PA will review the State plans and is expected to rant approval late in May. At that time states must hen begin implementing the plans to meet the Federal tandards.

he problem areas still requiring revision work, nclude:

Illinois - still needs regulations for controlling emissions.

Indiana - still needs regulations for controlling particulate matter from Industries in Northwest Indiana.

Wisconsin - still missing legal authority to collect emission data and require self-monitoring of sources. (Seeking to get this in the Legislature.)

he January 31 deadline was set by the Clean Air Act f 1970.

PESTICIDES
Public interest groups will gain the right to use federal administrative machinery to challenge the government's pesticide decisions for the first time in history under new rules being proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The proposed rules revise the conduct of administrative proceedings on pesticides including public hearings. They give the public the right to trigger further administrative review of pesticide decisions by EPA that the public may regard as unfavorable and potentially harmful to human health or the environment.

Previously, the right to initiate review had been restricted to the pesticide manufacturer whose product was threatened with removal from interstate marketing by suspension or cancellation of federal registration.

"We regard this as a significant step in the opening up of our administrative processes to participation by all groups with a legitimate interest in promoting and protecting the public welfare", EPA Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus said. "The continuing controversy over pesticides use demands that we give those who may oppose a particular registration every opportunity to present their evidence and arguments at full public hearings when necessary."

The new rules also would give the public more rights in dealing with scientific advisory committees set up by EPA to review pesticide actions. The revised rules would require such committees to solicit scientific data from public interest groups by giving formal notice in the federal register of the start of their deliberations, with 30 days allowed for submission of written material on the scientific effects of the registered product to be reviewed.

Another improtant proposed change would give any person the right to submit comments on an advisory committee report within 45 days after receipt of the report by the EPA Administrator. The agency announced last July that it would release to the public all scientific advisory committee reports on pesticides as soon as they are received.

Television and radio coverage of federal pesticide hearings would be permitted for the first time under another proposed procedural change. Such coverage has been generally prohibited at federal administrative hearings on the grounds that the presence of TV cameras, tape recorders, and other electronic eqiupment might disrupt the proceedings. The new procedure would establish appropriate safeguards to prevent undue disruption.

Responsibility for the regulation of pesticide products moving in interstate commerce under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicie, and Rodenticide Act of 1947 (FIFRA) was initially delegated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture until such responsibility was transferred to the Environmental Protection Agency on December 2, 1970.

The proposed revision in the rules was published in the Federal Register on January 22, 1972, after which 30 days was allowed for comments. The comments must be filed with the Hearing Clerk, Environmental Proection Agency, Room 3125, South Agriculture Building, Fourteenth and Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. All such comments will be available for public inspection.

1973 BUDGET
On January 24, Ruckelshaus released a statement on the 1973 budget: The new 1973 budget represents a continuing commitment, on the part of the administration and the Environmental Protection Agency to the goal of a cleaner America.

At a time of budget stringencies everywhere to cope with the pressures of inflation, the fact that EPA is continuing at a high level for the coming year demonstrates that pledge of faith.

please turn to next page

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PROGRAM NOTES CONTINUED

continued from page 7

The total proposed in new budget authority for EPA in fiscal 1973 is $2,481,300. This compares with $2,447,520 in the current fiscal year.

A number of programs are being expanded in the coming year. We will undertake larger efforts, for example, in the reserach and development in control technology for air pollution, in regional studies of air pollution, and in research on health effects of air pollution. We will be devoting more funds to research on eutrophication problems in water. And there are other increases to speed up the development of safer pest control measures, and to develop effluent guidelines.

The largest part of this new budget is $2 billion in federal matching grants to local governments for construction of sewage treatment facilities. This will enable the nation to help localities meet a major challenge -- the construction, maintenance, and operation of adequate waste treatment plants. It is part of the Administration's three year program of $6 billion in federal funds to help upgrade the quality of the nation's waters, to protect public health, and to improve the aesthetic aspect of our lakes, rivers and harbors. When combined with contributions by local government, this will ultimately mean a total for treatment facilities of about $12 billion.

Offsetting the increases mentioned earlier in a number of programs, there have been changes in the solid waste management program. We will be moving from the development and demonstration phase to various forms of aid to localities. The shift will mean a decrease of $5.4 million in development of new methods of waste water treatment and control, as private industry is now increasing its interest in this activity.
The EPA in fiscal 1972 put to work nearly double the funds appropriated for environmental programs in 1971.

This new budget for 1973 builds upon both the progress and experience of the past year. It will enable us to continue our momentum. We have laid down standards, launched intensive research, taken scores of enforcement actions, and have responded to million of communications from the public with a broad program of information and education on the environment.

SOLID WASTES

EPA is preparing a status report on accomplishments in each state in cleaning up solid waste problems. It is due out in Mid-February.

The EPA "Mission 5000" campaign, to close that many open dumps in the U.S., will draw to a close and end this summer with about a 50% success rate. Local initiative, without Federal funds, was emphasized in the campaign.

EPA is considering stepping up its solid waste involvement with a summer program for college students, possible regional seminars, and a national educational program.

Region V's solid waste office is headed by William Kehr in Chicago.

NOISE

Last summer hearings on various aspects of the noise problem were held by EPA throughout the country as part of the backup for a report to Congress required under the 1970 Clean Air Act.

The Conclusions and Recommendations from that report are now available from the Region V Public Affairs Office. Those who participated in last summer's Chicago noise hearings will automatically receive a report. Others can obtain a copy by writing. Also due out soon will be 15 technical documents on various aspects of the noise problem. Information on EPA noise programs in Region V can be obtained from Gary A. Williams in the Federal Activities office of EPA Chicago.

All EPA regional offices will be receiving noise measuring equipment in the near future and acustical consultants will be made available to the Region for Environmental Impact Statements. As was the case last summer, noise interns will be working in the Regional Offices this summer.

The EPA noise report, released on January 26, said that in addition to contributing to the risk of incurring hearing impairments, noise conditions in the general environment also interfere with speech communications, disturb sleep and affect recreation.

EPA Administrator Ruckelshaus said that the "technology exists today to start to bring about a significant reduction in the levels of environmental noise within the next 5 to 10 years, and enactment of the Administration's noise control legislation now pending in Congress would allow the nation to get on with this important job."

The report says that local and State governments have the primary responsibilites, in most respects, for the actions necessary to prive a quieter environment. However, it also says there are some functions that should be carried out by the Federal Government, such as developing noise criteria, establishing standards for selected products and establishing labelling requirements. More research is called for in areas such as noise control, measurements, physiological and psychological effects and economic impact.

LAKE MICHIGAN CLEAN-UP

Francis T. Mayo, Midwest Regional Administrator for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, released a status report on cleanup of Lake Michigan, February 9.

The report, on the status of compliance by cities and industries with recommendations of the 1968 Lake Michigan Enforcement Conference, shows industrial cleanup proceeding on a faster schedule than municipal cleanup.

Of the cities that are still behind schedule, said Mayo, 60 per cent are behind because they have failed to meet the conference requirement for 80 per cent phosphorus removal by all municipalities in the basin. Phosphorus reduction facilities can be constructed and placed in operation within 6-9 months after financing is arranged.

continued on next page

The report notes that of 287 dischargers required to construct treatment facilities, 157 are presently on schedule or have completed facilities. Of the 130 behind schedule, 113 of that number have not met interim dates, but only 17 of that number have missed final dates.

In terms of positive accomplishments in the last year, Mayo noted that phosphorus removal facilities have gone on-line ahead of schedule in Waukegan, Illinois and Milwaukee, Wisconsin - Jones Island Plant. And, Mayo said, disinfection is presently provided for all major discharges.

Mayo said that EPA is presently meeting with State Administrators in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana to review the progress of each discharger.

Where a discharger is behind schedule, EPA will look forward to either the State or Federal Government initiating the necessary enforcement action to assure compliance at the earliest possible date. Both State or Federal agencies have already started several such actions. On the Federal level, these include 180-day notices to Hammond and Whiting, Indiana, and civil action which has been filed in the U.S. District Court against U.S. Steel, Gary Works. Other possible action against major dischargers is being considered. In addition, all industrial discharges are being reviewed under the Refuse Act Permit Program which was launched this last year.

James O. McDonald, regional chief of enforcement, listed the following dischargers as "prime candidates" for 180 day clean-up notices:

City of Gary and Gary Sanitary District.

Metropolitan Sanitary District of Green Bay, Wisc., and two Green Bay industries - American Can and Charmin Paper.

The Wisconsin communities of Manitowoc and Two Rivers, which discharge directly to the lake.

McDonald says he is troubled about "slippage" on the part of eight paper mills in the Fox River, which empties into Green Bay. Mc Donald said Wisconsin officials are holding hearings in Green Bay to determine why these firms have slipped behind their clean-up schedules.

McDonald also said the EPA is sharply scruitinizing discharges from U.S. Steel Corp.'s Waukegan Works, the North Shore Sanitary District's five lakeside plants and from the East Chicago mills of Inland Steel Corp. and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.

FINAL DATES MISSED

ILLINOIS

U.S. Steel Corporation, Waukegan
U.S. Steel Corporation,
South Chicago -- Under court order

please turn to next page

non-technical publications

General

Toward a New Environmental Ethic
Environmental Protection-1971 (EPA Anniversary report)
Man and His Endangered World
The Mess We're In -- Ranger Rick's Nature Magazine
Bibliography - Books on the Environment -- To be published in February

Air Pollution

Citizen Role in Implementation of Clean Air Standards
Air Pollution Episodes - A Citizen Handbook
Take Three Steps to Clean Air (PHS)
Auto Report: Annual Report of EPA to Congress
Air Pollution - The Facts
Air Quality Criteria for Carbon Monoxide, Summary and Conclusions
Air Quality Criteria for Photochemical Oxidants, Summary and Conclusions
The Clean Air Act, December 1970
Needed: Clean Air
Your Right to Clean Air

Water Pollution

What You Can Do About Water Pollution
Clean Water: It's Up to You
Clean Water for the 1970's
Federal Guidelines, Design Operation and Maintenance of Waste Water Treatment Facilities, September 1970
Water Quality Standards: Better Water for America
A Primer on Waste Water Treatment
Our Troubled Waters: The Fight Against Water Pollution
Needed: Clean Water
Heat Can Hurt - Better Water for America

Solid Wastes

Mission 5000
Safe and Sanitary Home Refuse Storage
Sanitary Landfill... An Answer to a Community Problem; a Route to a Community Asset
Sanitary Landfill Facts
The Solid Waste Disposal Act

Noise

Now Hear This (If You Still Can) - To be published in February

Radiation

Nuclear Power Plants Q. & A. - To be published late February

Publications in Preparation Stages

U.S. Laws on the Environment
EPA Research Programs
Standard-Setting & Enforcement by EPA
Career Choices in the Environment
Children's Version of Environmental Ethic Booklet
"Environment - Planning and Action" (from Design News)
"A Small Oil Spill" - (reprint from Environment)
"Who Ownes the Water" - (reprint from Environment)
"Never Do Harm" - (reprint from Environment)
"Old Weapons Are Best" - (reprint from Environment)

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EPA SUPPORTS PROGRESS WITH DEMONSRATION GRANTS

At the forefront of environmental protection are EPA-supported demonstration projects--projects constructed and operated to demonstrate new technology for control of air, water and solid waste pollution. EPA demonstration grants provide substantial funding for research, development and demonstration projects applied for and operated by governmental and private agencies, industry, and in some cases, individuals.

While demonstration grants must be approved by EPA headquarters in Washington, each regional office monitors a portion of all projects. Of the 60 projects currently being monitored by Region V's Research and Monitoring office, four projects stand out as being of special interest in the advancement of pollution control methods. All four projects are in the field of wastewater treatment, yet each is unique.

In Muskegon County, Michigan, the Department of Public Works has received the largest EPA demonstration grant ever awarded--over $2 million--to support their wastewater management system project. According to the consulting engineering firm, the Wastewater Management System that is now being implemented "will move treated wastewater out of the waterways, where it is a pollutant, to the land, where it is a resource." The objective of the plan is the elimination of the discharge of wastes into the water resources of the County through use of wastewater constituents (water, phosphates, nitrates, potassium, organics and trace minerals) as agricultural resources and the subsequent use of the land as an extremely effective waste treatment system. This total management system--based on several widely used processes, which have not previously been integrated for the purpose of waste disposal--provides for the piping of wastewater away from the shoreline to an inland secondary treatment site. After storage and disinfection, the water, with its abundance of nutrients, is spray irrigated on a variety of crops. Passage through the "living filter" of the soil purifies the water before it is collected in an underdrainage system, monitored, and finally discharged to surface waters to augment low flow.

The design capacity of the system will serve Muskegon County through 1992. Total cost of the project is estimated at $36 million, of which the federal government will pay 55 per cent.

According to Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus, EPA is "very hopeful about the Muskegon project, and we think maybe this could be transferred to many other areas." It has been stressed, however, that there are limitations to the plan in areas where land is at a premium--the project which requires 10,000 acres of land in Muskegon County would need a land area about the size of Rhode Island if put into effect in Chicago.

Another waste treatment system project has been established by the Miami Conservancy District for Franklin, Ohio with a federal grant of $606,900 representing about half the project cost. The project plan includes the construction and operation of a regional waste treatment facility which will serve all industrial and municipal users within the service area, resulting in the abandonment of existing inadequate treatment facilities for the City of Franklin and four industrial facilities. High reliability and performance will be stressed, as will flexibility, economy, recovery and recycle of pollutants and treated wastewater. The entire process will be controlled by a computer that will monitor the content of the plant's effluent and control the functioning of the system.

continued from page 9

INDIANA

Municipalities - Elkhart
Hammond
Kendallville
Ligonier
Portage
South Bend
Whiting

Industries - U.S. Steel Corporation, Gary

MICHIGAN

Chikaming Township
New Buffalo
New Buffalo Township

WISCONSIN

Cedarburg
Clintonville
Germantown
Portage

Construction on the plant is nearly complete and a computer is currently being selected, according to the EPA Research and Monitoring office in Chicago. The plant, when completed, will complement and be compatible with a solid waste recovery plant also built with EPA funds adjacent to the waste treatment site. (See article on page 5)

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a third demonstration project is being conducted which will provide an important link in complete functioning of the Franklin system. The Milwaukee Sewerage Commission project, which has been granted $144,212 - 75% of the total project cost - plans to install, demonstrate, and evaluate newly developed ultrasonic velocity measurement equipment for measurement of sewage volume flow. The ultrasound measurement method could function in connection with a computer-operated waste system (as in Franklin, Ohio) and could be used independently for a variety of purposes including, for example, measurement of sewage flow in combined sewer systems in order to prevent overflow problems during large rain storms or measurement of individual user's input into the wastewater system for tax purposes.

A further project of interest is taking place in LaSalle, Illinois where EPA has contributed $454,776 to a $988,068 project to test the use of an aluminum storm sewer system. The City of LaSalle will demonstrate the correction of combined sewer overflow problems by constructing a separate storm drainage system, hoping to provide an economical solution for the city. According to an EPA review of the LaSall project, "The proposal contends that aluminum pipe can be installed at a greatley reduced price and the primary thrust of the demonstration would be establishing performance and durability of aluminum sewer pipe." Aluminum pipe is less costly to install than conventional pipe because of its light weight, requiring less labor. A ten year evaluation will continue, however, to determine whether aluminum is in fact an equal material to those conventional materials, such as concrete. This project is on schedule with construction to be completed and the evaluation to begin in March. Detailed data on demonstration projects is not available as projects proceed, however, complete reports will be available at the conclusion of the projects.

good news:

Ten year old Steve Garlock of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio didn't just drop his idea for improving the environment into the suggestion box--he took action. Steve, a fifth grader at Lincoln School, was studying charcoal in science class when he decided the substance could be used to filter impurities from the air. He then decided to share his conclusion in a letter to President Nixon. Nixon responded a few weeks later, telling Steve he was "greatly encouraged to learn from your letter that you share my (Nixon's) great concern for the quality of life in America." Steve didn't expect a reply from President Nixon, but was "really impressed" when he received one.

●

Badger Mills Inc., of Peshtigo, Wisconsin has joined the Peshtigo City Council in the city's pollution abatement program. The paper company said in a letter to the city council, "it is the irrevocable intent of the Badger Paper Mills, Inc. to become a party of the proposed plant to be constructed for the treatment of municipal and industrial wastes and to pay its pro rata share of the industrial waste cost recovery system."

●

The last of Dayton's big industrial water polluters has quit. The Dayton Steel Foundry Company - which was among more than 50 heavy polluters cited by the state 2 years ago - announced it has completed installation of a $50,000 "clean water system". Dayton Steel was the last of the 50 polluters cited by the state, but not, by far the last of the municipal, agricultural, street runoff and minor commercial polluters along the length of the Miami River which continue to dump thousands of gallons of poisons and dirt into the river daily. The Dayton Steel System is designed to totally remove the waste (mostly foundry sand and clay) the foundry has been dumping into the river via a storm sewer.

●

The Anheuser-Busch Co. malting plant in Wisconsin has been cited by the Manitowoc-Two Rivers Chamber of Commerce for installation of a new air polluton control system. John A. Brussman, manager, said dust laden air in the multi-building plant is cleaned by seven large automatic continuous operating filters and two intermittent operating filters. The system filters 14.4 million cubic feet of air every hour up to 99.99% efficiency.

●

B.F. Goodrich Chemical Co. has begun operation of its recently completed $450,000 industrial waste water treatment unit serving both of the company's facilities in Avon Lake, Ohio. Waste water from various manufacturing processes is treated in large tanks and then discharged into the sewer system. A company spokesman said effluents will meet the city's industrial waste water pretreatment requirements and reduce solids discharged into the sewers by 90%.

●

Twenty-one graduate students and 150 professors have contributed to the realization of the Institute for Environmental Sciences in connection with Miami University. The classes are held in a rennovated Nike Base about three miles west of Oxford, Ohio. The students come from such diverse backgrounds as psychology, political science, zoology, and physics. They expect to complete the program in one and a half to two years. Dr. C.E. Barthel, director, describes the heart of the program as an attempt "to establish a new educational concept of inter-disciplinary problem solving". This amounts to combing the expertise of several fields of environmental study to solve a particular problem.

●

The school board of Dayton, Ohio has voted unanimously to convert 31 boilers in 13 schools from coal to fuel burners. The conversion will eliminate the boilers as sources of particulate matter (soot and ashes) in Dayton. This move will be part of an effort started three years ago when all but four of Dayton's 70 school buildings were heated with steam, generated in boilers fired by air polluting coal.

●

George Dunne, President of the Board of Forest Preserve Commissioners, presents Mrs. Carol Miller with the "Johnny Horizon Environmental Award" for her outstanding work with the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts in organizing clean-up programs for Cook County streams. This plaque was only the eighth to be awarded thus far.

Lebanon, Ohio-Little Miami, Inc. will receive an award from Keep America Beautiful, Inc. for its conservation activities. The award will recognize the group's campaign last spring to clean up the Little Miami River. An estimated 8000 persons removed about 500 tons of debris from the river.

●

The Dana Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio began outfitting 100 cars with a new pollution-control system that the firm has developed and is hoping to market. Some of the devices, called Retronox systems, were installed on Dana's own cars and some will be installed for testing purposes on cars in other cities. Dana said the Retronox package is designed particularly to reduce exhaust pollutants from older cars that are not equipped with pollution-control devices now required on new cars.

●

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LAST MINUTE NEWS BRIEFS...

In late January a Detroit area judge fined the Standard Oil Division of American Oil Company $15,000 and placed it on two years probation for spilling 208 thousand gallons of fuel oil in the Saginaw River last October. The penalty was the highest ever levied in a Michigan pollution case......A Cleveland common pleas judge last January extended a court imposed building ban to include Cleveland and 30 suburban customers in hopes of speeding an agreement on a new sewage treatment system.....The Justice Department is expected to file action against the Reserve Mining Company of Silver Bay, Minnesota soon. In late January EPA requested court action after attempts to halt the 60 thousand ton a day taconite discharge failed through the 180 day process.....EPA Administrator William Ruckelshaus is expected to visit the Chicago area sometime late in February.

FROM:

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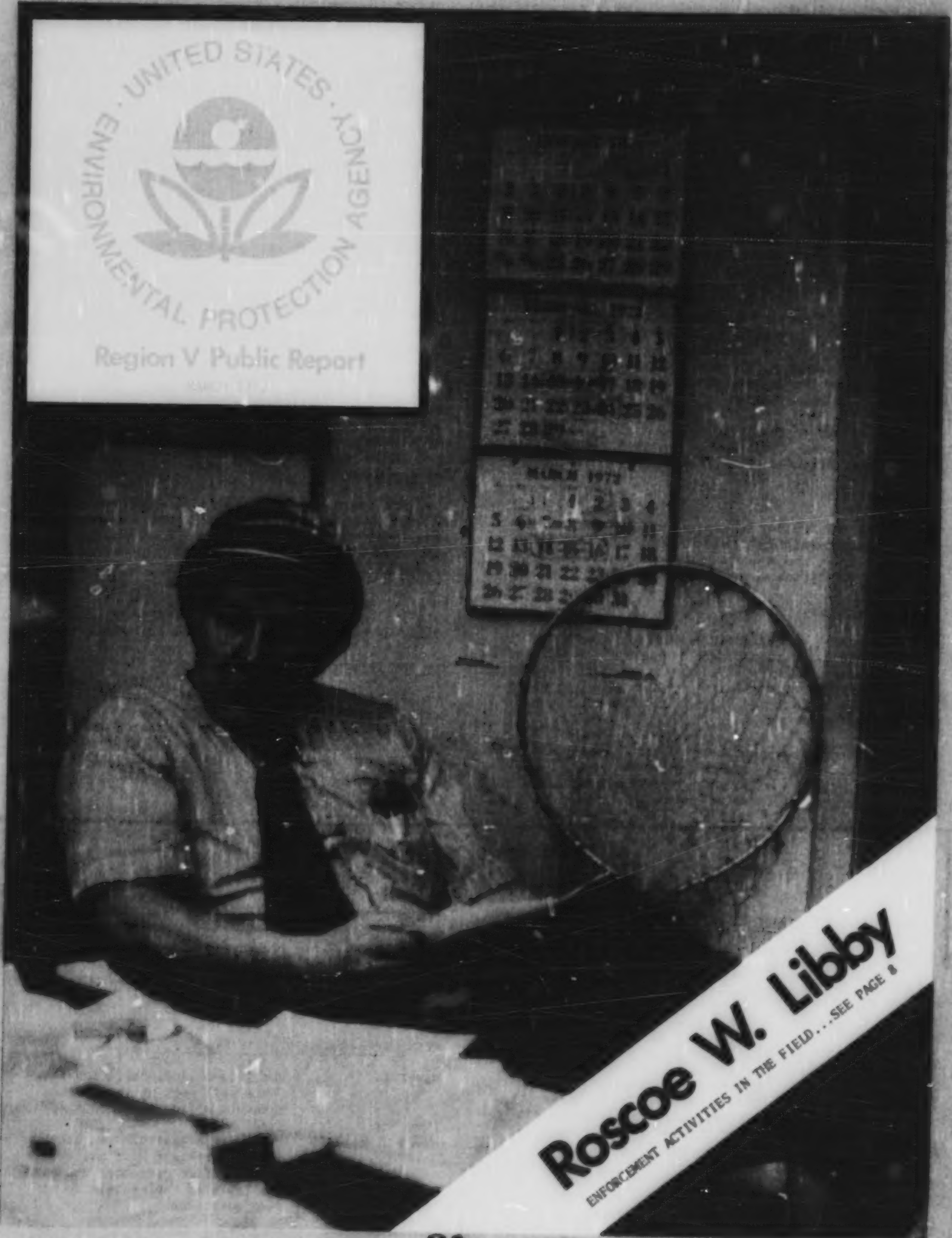
Region V Public Report

MARCH 1972



Roscoe W. Libby

ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD...SEE PAGE 8

MAYO

Policy on Control of Nutrient Runoff from Agricultural Lands

The Illinois Pollution Control Board authorized hearings on a proposal to regulate the application of fertilizers and animal manure on Illinois farms to reduce the input of nutrients to Illinois waters.

A series of 10 public hearings were set up to give the public an opportunity to testify under oath as to the feasibility of these proposed nutrient regulations. Dr. Samuel R. Aldrich, an agronomy professor on leave from the University of Illinois, was designated as the board member to hear the testimony.

Timothy Harker of the IPCB staff was the official hearing officer. Carl Wilson, Region V soil erosion specialist, attended these hearings to represent the Federal EPA.

A Federal EPA "Policy on Control of Nutrient Runoff from Agricultural Lands" was presented to the board Jan. 15, 1972, and a subsequent document representing Region V policy was submitted Feb. 1, 1972.

Policy

The management of agricultural nutrients will require: appropriate limitation of erosion and sediment runoff; the efficient use of applied fertilizers by the plants; the application of fertilizers under the right climatic and crop growth conditions; and the retention of animal wastes on the land.

Management programs should be planned and implemented for complete drainage basins. However, maximum use should be made now of existing programs that are available to individual farms or groups of farms. Success of the educational approach must be adequately monitored in critical areas to determine the needs for other approaches to achieving necessary levels of nutrient control.

Consideration should be given to requiring adherence to certain fertilizer application guidelines as a condition of eligibility for selected forms of governmental assistance.

Nitrogen

Specificate research was presented to show that commercial fertilizer does not contribute to nitrate pollution but appears to be a low weighted percentage. Present policy favors voluntary use of guidelines for the use of fertilizer on farm lands.

Phosphorous

There is mutual agreement on the control of sediments pollutants which also carry phosphorus, and erosion control methods have been and are being implemented. Future appropriations will accelerate this program.

Animal Wastes

They serve as a source of nutrients and a soil builder when applied to agricultural lands. Animal wastes should not be applied to farm lands under adverse weather conditions, except when planned methods will insure that they remain on the land.

Watering and feeding points for livestock should be established away from waterways along with the establishment of runoff and erosion control measures.

Implementation

EPA will apply this policy to the extent of its authorities in conducting all program activities, including regulatory activities, research and development, technical assistance, control of pollution from Federal institutions, and the administration of the construction grants, State program grants, and basin planning grants programs.

CALENDAR

OHIO DISTRICT OFFICE

March 14	The Ohio Water Pollution Control Board Meeting is scheduled for Columbus, Ohio.

INDIANA DISTRICT OFFICE

March 29-31	Midwest Benthological Society Meeting at Iowa State University. Richard Reising will present a paper completed by the Aquatic Biology Unit of EPA, INDO.

ILLINOIS DISTRICT OFFICE

March 21	Howard Buchanan will present a slide show and speech to the Robert Brandt PTA, Oak Lawn, Ill.

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN DISTRICT OFFICE

March 14	The Federal Anti-Pollution Task Force will meet at the U.S. Attorney's office at 11:00 A.M.
March 31-April 9	This office will have an exhibit at the Northwest Boat and Travel Show. Office personnel wil be available at the exhibit to answer questions.

TAX WRITE-OFFS FOR BUSINESSMEN

Businessmen who are installing or have recently installed pollution control facilities may qualify for a five-year rapid tax amortization under section 169 of the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

Certification is a prerequisite for rapid amortization and the EPA is responsible for administration of federal certification procedures. Certification is being handled by the Regional Offices.

Application forms and instructions are available from the Regional Offices. The state must first certify that the facility conforms with the state program for abatement of water and air pollution.

The EPA Regional Offices then certify that the control facility is in compliance with applicable Federal regulations and policies. This certification is submitted to the Internal Revenue Service when the industry files Federal tax returns.

Requests for applications mailed to the Region V Office in Chicago should be addressed to Eugene Pinkstaff (for water facilities) or to George Hurt (for air facilities).

Blanks mailed to potential applicants will be accompanied by information from the Federal Register giving details of rules and regulations and guidelines of EPA.

"So far," Pinkstaff said, "Region V has sent out almost 1,500 applications for certification of water pollution control facilities."

He said that he has received about 120 waste water treatment facility applicants and that 11 have been certified. The other applications are either incomplete and more information has been requested or state certification has not been received.

Hurt noted that 535 applications have been sent to firms for certification of air pollution control devices.

"To date," he added, "about 120 applications have been received for air pollution control facilities. Four facilities have been certified, and the other applications were ineligible, incomplete and more information was requested, or state certification has not been received."

Both men said that Region V has sent out more applications and received more replies than any other region in the nation.

The tax certification program comes under the Enforcement Division of EPA. When legal questions arise, they are turned over to Jane Goldberg, Enforcement Attorney, for resolution.

It should be noted that since the restoration of investment tax credit by Congress, the taxpayer might get a more favorable tax break by using the regular depreciation methods. Under those methods certification is not required for pollution control facilities. However, investment credit will not be available in the case of pollution control facilities for which rapid amortization is elected. It is up to the businessman to choose which route he wishes to go.

Some Salient Points

The Tax Reform Act of 1969 defines a "certified pollution control facility" as a "new identifiable treatment facility" which is used in connection with a plant in operation before Jan.1, 1969.

The waste treatment facility must have been constructed, reconstructed, erected or first placed in service by the taxpayer after Dec. 31, 1968, and before Jan. 1, 1975.

It must be used to abate or control pollution by removing, altering, disposing of, or storing pollutants, contaminants, wastes or heat. If it includes a building, it must be exclusively devoted to pollution control.

Air pollution control facilities normally eligible for certification include the following: inertial separators, wet collection devices, electrostatic precipitators, cloth filter collectors, direct fired afterburners, catalytic afterburners, gas absorption equipment, vapor condensers, vapor recovery systems.

Water pollution control or treatment facilities normally eligible for certification include pre-treatment, treatment, and post-treatment facilities, as well as ancillary devices such as lagoons, ponds, and structures for the storage and treatment of wastewaters, or both, or waste from a plant or other property.

A facility can qualify for favorable tax treatment if it serves a function in addition to the abatement of pollution. It is up to the EPA to decide what percentage of a given facility's cost is allocable to the abatement function. The applying taxpayer is is required to make such an allocation in his application and to justify this allocation.

The EPA will rely heavily on state certification and the information furnished by the applicant in his application. Whether on-site inspections will be made is left to the judgement of federal authorities.

Decisions on whether or not to make on-site inspections, will be based on such things as the volume and toxity of the discharge sought to be controlled by the facility, the amount of money at stake, and evidence of whether or not the state certifying agency is ignoring obvious violations of applicable water or air quality standards.

Certification of a facility does not mean the certifying official has personally warranted that the conditions of the statute have been met. EPA certification is only binding on the government to the extent that the submitted facts are accurate and complete.

The statute denies favorable tax treatment to taxpayers if the cost of their facilities will be recovered from profits made through the recovery of waste. If an abatement facility recovers marketable wastes and

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Francis T. Mayo, Midwest Regional Administrator, Ruckelshaus, and Carol Thomas, Director of EPA's Urban Affairs began the day with a meeting with the Region V Division directors.

Ruckelshaus Visits Chicago

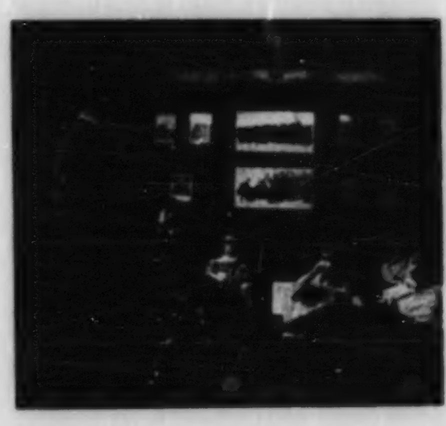
EPA Administrator Bill Ruckelshaus came "home" to the Midwest the last week in February to visit the EPA Regional Office staff and meet with Chicago environmentalists and the news media.

Many issues were covered during the day long visit--including funding of the Great Lakes restoration program which has been postponed by the Office of Management and Budget, state air pollution programs, construction grant funding for cities in the region, upcoming Congressional action on environmental bills and the environmental impact of Chicago's Crosstown expressway.

Heavy emphasis was given during the visit to young people and their concerns for the environment.

above:
Ruckelshaus and Elizabeth Serrell, Assistant Curator of Education at the Shedd Aquarium, talk with students who sampled Lake Michigan water outside the aquarium. Students are from the experimental Metropolitan School for studies, a high school-without-walls in Chicago.
left:
A news conference with Chicago reporters took place at the Shedd Aquarium following the visit with high school students.

Following his visit with the Regional staff, Ruckelshaus walked through the Region V headquarters meeting and talking with EPA employees.



Northwestern University law students questioned Ruckelshaus, a lawyer, about the Refuse Act Permit Program and Auto Emission Standards among other issues during a visit to the downtown campus in Chicago.

Just before departing Chicago, Ruckelshaus again faced the press, this time during a taping of WGN public affairs show, "Your Right to Say It". To his right are Casey Bukro of the Chicago Tribune, Harlan Draeger of the Chicago Daily News, and John Hogan of WGN News.

FLOURIDES

"Look mom, no cavities" has become a familiar cry on U.S. television since the introduction of flouridated toothpaste. But today Americans find flourides in more than selected brands of toothpaste- approximately 80 % of the total population of Illinois is served by water containing dentally significant flourides.

This is what EPA water hygiene specialist Frank Hertsch found in a study of flouridation practices in Illinois. And in Wisconsin, Hertsch, along with EPA's Donald Maddox, found that about 60% of the population is provided with flouridated water.

While the benefits and safety of flouridation of public water supplies have been comprehensively studied, Hertsch felt the necessity of reviewing the current state of flouridation practice. Using monthly analyses of flouridated water provided by the respective states, he studied these practices in Illinois, and together with Maddox, in Wisconsin.

Analysis of data showed that about 45% of Illinois' residents public water systems and 49% of Wisconsin's provide water containing flourides in concentrations greater than 0.7 ppm. The number of Illinois water supplies providing flouridated water increased markedly from January 1, 1970 to August 16, 1971 primarily as a result of the fact that flouridation was made mandatory by Illinois law in 1968.

Further analysis revealed, however, that flouridation is not consistent. In Wisconsin only 40% of the water within the recommended concentration range of 0.8 ppm. to 1.7 ppm. According to the report "only seven supplies were rated good or excellent, with only 58% consistently producing water containing flourides within the recommended range. Although the percentage of Illinois flouridating supplies almost doubled in an 18 month period, the percentage of samples falling in the 0.7 to 1.3 mg/l range appeared to have remained constant.

The report points out that "if the Illinois flouridation law is interpreted strictly, i.e., no samples should be out of the 0.9 to 1.2 mg/l range, flouridation in the state is conducted in an illegal manner approximately 30% of the time."

On the basis of the findings, Hertsch and Maddox have made three primary recommendations:

(1) Additional surveillance should be provided to encourage and motivate operators to maintain flouride levels within the limits recommended by the respective states.

(2) Training for operators in good flouridation practice should be provided and encouraged.

(3) A definition of good flouridation practice should be established.

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EPA PROGRAM NOTES

THE APPOINTMENT OF WILLIAM L. WEST

On Wednesday, March 1, 1972, Francis T. Mayo, Midwest Regional Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, announced the appointment of William L. West as the new Director of EPA's Ohio District Office in Cleveland. West, who assumed his duties on March 6, will take over from the acting Ohio District Office Director, Richard Winklhofer. Winklhofer will return to his duties as chief of field operations with the District Office.

Bill West, 33, comes to Cleveland from Wheeling, West Virginia, where he had served since June, 1971, as Chief of the Enforcement Section of the Wheeling Field Office of EPA's Region III. West joined the Federal Government in 1968 as a chemical engineer and became Acting Chief of the Enforcement Branch for the former Ohio Basin Region of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in Cincinnati, Ohio. He has also functioned as a technical advisor to the Justice Department and to EPA's Legal Support Division in Washington, D. C.

A native of Wheeling, he was educated in the local parochial schools. In 1962, he received a B.S. degree in chemical engineering from West Virginia University in Morganstown. After graduation from college, he served in a variety of positions in the paint and chemical industries.

THE OHIO STATE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY PROGRAM

The Ohio State Environmental Program Study is being conducted by Stanford Research Institute and funded by EPA. This study is in conjunction with the two bills that are now pending in Ohio. It was stated by Mr. Mayo that the Division Directors are to be very cooperative in their dealings with the contractor. There is the possibility of such a study for the State of Indiana with perhaps the same contractor. Mr. Marth is to distribute to all the Division Directors a copy of the Ohio study plan, the draft proposal for Indiana with the Governor's January 31, 1972 letter.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE REPORT ON NOISE

The following recommendations are cited in the Report on Noise made to the President and Congress:

1. Federal Leadership in Noise Abatement and Control

   Federal governmental programs relating directly to noise research and control are among the activitie of several federal departments and agencies. There is a need for improved coordination of this effort. To that end, it is recommended that:

   a. The Environmental Protection Agency should provide the leadership and should promote coordination of efforts of the various agencies that would be responsible for their respective activities.
   b. The Federal government should provide leadership in controlling noise associated with its activities.
   c. Programs of technical assistance to states and their political subdivisions for regulations and enforcement should be developed.

2. Standards and Regulations

   A regulatory scheme should be established, and accelerated noise abatement efforts should be made by local, state, and Federal governments as follow

   a. Federal noise emission standards should be established for the principal sources of environmental noise including:
      (1) Transportation equipment--including aircraft, for which EPA should have the authority to approve FAA standards for regulation of aircraft noise.
      (2) Construction equipment.
      (3) Internal combustion powered devices.
   b. Product labeling authority requested in legislative proposals presently being considered is a necessary element in an overall noise abatement and control program.
   c. Uniform noise codes, regulations, and standards should be developed by EPA and other Federal agencies, in accordance with the above mentioned plan, and should be enacted into law by states and localities. Technical assistance should be provided by EPA on enforcement and other related activities.

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LOCAL AND NATIONAL

3. Research and Analysis Needs

Some investment of effort and funds in noise research has already been made at the Federal level and to a lesser degree in the private sector as brought out in this report. There remain, however, numerous gaps in knowledge and extensive areas of technical and scientific disagreement that require a continuing research effort. To meet these needs, the following steps are recommended:

a. Present Federal research and development on specific noise source control should be continued and expanded, but with a more direct focus on environmental aspects. Such a program should directly involve the considerable expertise already existing in the professional and academic community and in industry.

b. Federally planned, directed, and supported research for improved methodologies of measurement and evaluation are needed. In particular, a critical assessment of a large number of varying measuring systems and methodologies now in use is required. Simplification, standardization, and interchangeability of data should be the goal of this project.

c. Continuing efforts to determine the noise exposure of the American public should receive early attention.

d. Research on physiological and psychological effects of noise should be continued. Such research provides the basis for the necessary criteria documents to be used in setting standards and in formulating state and local regulations.

e. Analysis of the economic implications and economic impact of noise control is essential in the decision-making process and for the development of realistic standards and should be undertaken as part of the existing EPA investigation of the broader issue of environmental economics.

4. Education and Public Awareness

Although there is awareness of some aspects of the noise problem and control techniques, the typical citizen, while vexed by the intrusion of environmental noise into his life, is generally unaware that the methods to alleviate the problem are already at hand. The efforts called for in the above recommendations will lead to the improved information needed to move ahead with effective measures to lessen the impact of noise.

5. Legislative Recommendation

Legislation proposed by the Administration in February 1971 would provide the authority that is needed to meet the problems revealed in the studies leading to this report.

JAPANESE VISIT

In late February, The Region V EPA office played host to nine members of the Yamaguchi Small Business Management Team. This group, composed of Japanese business men, engineers, and educators, is touring the U.S. under the auspices of the State Department for the purpose of studying industrial pollution and pollution control. Representatives from most regional programs were on hand to give brief presentations of their programs and to answer questions.

above: Japanese businessmen listen attentively to opening remarks presented by Valdas Adamkus. left: Mary Canavan, Public Affairs Specialist, moderated the program. The group's interpreter is pictured in the foreground.

T.V. SPOT

The EPA Chicago Public Affairs Office recently produced a public service T.V. spot in conjunction with Bill Mahin of the University of Illinois Circle Campus Office of Instructional Research.

The spot, which features various air pollution shots, is narrated by John Kirkwood of the Chicago Clean Air Coordinating Committee and Joseph Karaganis, an attorney with the Illinois Attorney General's Office. T.V. stations in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan received the spot with trailers informing citizens in each state where to obtain information from participating citizen groups of their state.

The T.V. spot, which was mailed out in early February, is unusual in its message and in the amount of cooperation involved between EPA and citizen groups in each state. Anyone wishing more information should contact Frank Corrado (312-353-1478) in Chicago.

EPA Enforcement

Sampling in the Mississippi River.

"At four O'Clock in the morning, especially on a cold morning, I know there's been a step up in our enforcement activities." Fifty-one year old Roscoe Woodbury Libby, ruddy-faced and hard-boiled as an old Glouscester salt, sat back and smiled.

He was talking about the 24-hour sampling projects that Region V's field staffs have been conducting with more and more frequency in recent months.

Libby, a Public Health Engineer by training and a native of Vanceboro, Maine, typifies EPA's little known, but front line troops in the war on pollution. Libby and the 39 other men who go into the boats to see and smell and touch pollution first hand, are not your white-shirt-and-tie bureaucrats. Nor are they the big newsmakers in the agency. But down in the messy, dirty end of the pollution game they are the eyes and ears of the cleanup effort.

Their arrival at a company's gate or city's sewage plant is not always a welcome sight. In court they have become the backbone of the increasing number of criminal, civil and administrative actions brought by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Since Region V stepped up its enforcement program a year ago, a total of 91 different enforcement actions have been held throughout the region.

"Our evidence room is rapidly becoming too small to handle all the data we're taking," says Fred Fuller, Chief Chemist for the Illinois District Office of EPA. Fuller heads a laboratory staff of 10 people who back up the Illinois field crews. "The samples from one 24 hour test are run for at least 32 different parameters on the effluents," says Fuller." They include pH, Alkalinity, Acidity, biochemical oxygen demand, phosphorus, toxic substances, solids and others." (see chart)

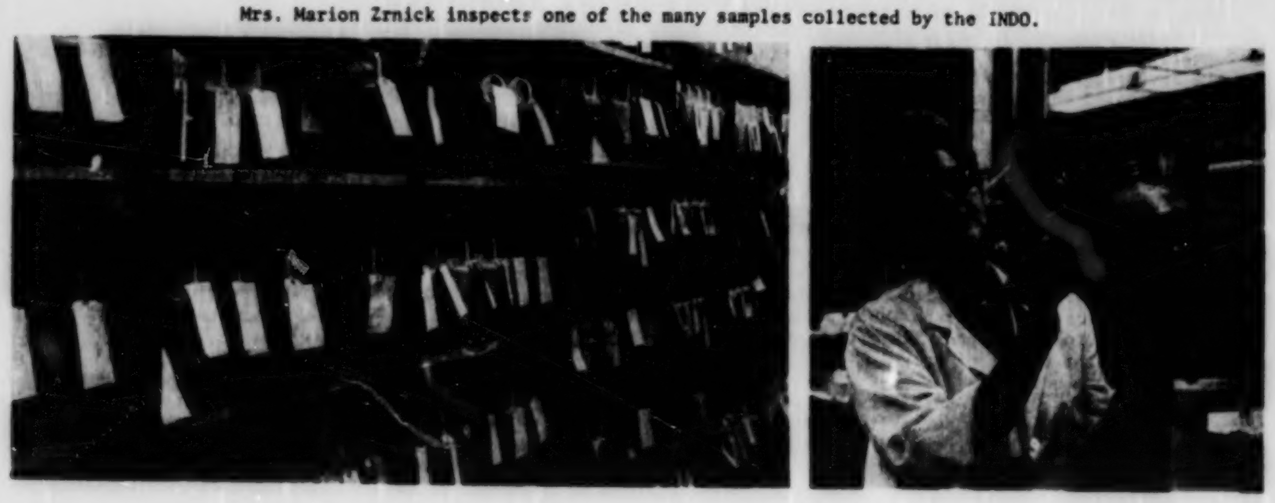
It can take up to two weeks to run those 32 tests. Because of that fact, chemical analyzers that can run dozens of tests at one time are being introduced into laboratory operations.

"The field efforts can make or break our court cases," says Jim McDonald, Director of the Region V enforcement operation.

Adds McDonald, "We, prefer taking civil action under the 1899 Act against persistent polluters rather than criminal actions, because under a civil action we can get a cleanup schedule worked out, rather

In the field, collecting evidence.

Mrs. Marion Zrnick inspects one of the many samples collected by the INDO.



Field Activities

than just levy a fine for pollution." But he continues, "These civil court cases depend heavily on what we find in our sampling and test."

Because of the limited resources of EPA's field staff, emphasis has been put up until this time in the major problem areas -- Cleveland, the Chicago-Calumet Region, and the Green Bay area.

The point source, 24 hour studies is not the only field work done by the District Offices, but it is the most crucial since it is aimed at supporting enforcement efforts. Other work includes routine surveillance and oil spill response. Says Illinois District Office Director Leo Townsend, "We have run 20 point source overnighters, since September of 1971, 37 is the goal by the end of June."

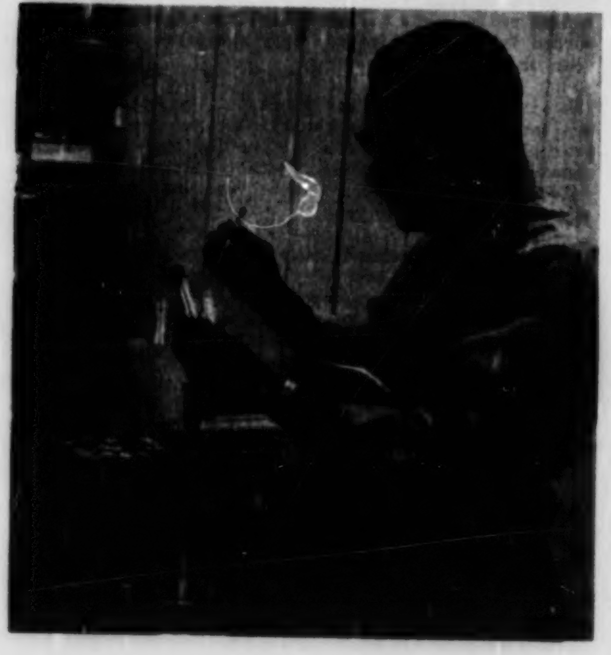
"Twenty six hour effluent and intake testing can take place any time of year," says Indiana District Director Max Noecker,"but our water quality surveillance work has to be done mostly in warm months because in winter biological conditions are slowed down and stream flow is high leading to results that do not truly indicate the severity of water pollution."

Oldtimers at Region V remember back to an earlier time when the main job of the district offices was basin planning. The State pollution agencies in the regional have assumed that job and its out to the boats for EPA's men on the go.

James Pappas of the Illinois District Office prepares to take some aerial pollution shots from a helicopter.

LIST OF PARAMETERS: pH, Alkalinity, Acidity, Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Chlorides, Sulfate, Amonia Nitrogen, Nitrites, Nitrates, Nitrogen, Organic Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Total Iron, Phenol, Oil and Grease, Cyanide, Silicate, Aluminum, Turbidity, Suspended Solids, Dissolved Solids, Conductivity, Cadmium, Copper, Potassium, Total Chromium, Manganese, Lead, Nickel, Arsenic, Zinc, Sodium, Mercury, Vanadium, Flouride, Calcium, Methylene Blue Active Substances(MBAS), Magnesium, Boron, Tin, Oil Identification, Soluble Phosphorus, Total Organic Carbon, Lindane, Heptachlor, Aldrin,Heptachlor Epoxide, Methoxychlor, Dieldrin, Endrin, o -p-DDE, p-p-DDE, o-p-DDE, p-p-DDT, o-p-DDT, PCBs Arochlor 1242, PCBs Arochlor 1248, PCBs Arochlor 1254, PCBs Arochlor 1260, Carbon Filters, Total Coliform, Fecal Streptococci, Fecal Coliform.

Fred Fuller, above, Supervisory Chemist for the Illinois District Office, views a sample under the microscope. Below, James Adams, jr. works with cultures in the INDO lab.



Project Hypo

A report on Project Hypo is expected to be published on February 29. The report, a summary of limnological data gathered by a joint U.S.-Canadian scientific team during the summer of 1970, concludes that in the central basin of Lake Erie, the cold water layer near the bottom (hypolimnion) becomes devoid completely of oxygen creating septic or stagnant conditions. The report notes that phosphorus imput to the lake must be reduced immediately. If this is done a quick improvement can be expected in the conditions of the lake. The report is obtainable through Curtis Ross of the Environmental Protection Agency's Ohio Office, 21929 Lorain Road, Fairview Park, Ohio 44126.

Diver's hand skims up algae growing on the floor of Lake Erie 80 feet down during the joint American-Canadian study of pollution. Scientists found that the lake is becoming"self-polluting" in the summertime.

Solid Waste Grants

Francis T. Mayo, Midwest Regional Administrator for Region V, EPA, recently approved solid waste management planning grants for Illinois, Minnesota, and Michigan. The purpose of the grants is to provide EPA support to state pollution control agencies in setting up effective programs to deal with their solid waste problems. Although solid waste management planning grants are awarded for a specific year they are often part of multi-year programs.

The state of Illinois Environmental Protection Agency was awarded $148,899 as the first payment of a two year plan. The total cost of the Illinois project should be about $500,000. Whether Illinois will receive an estimated $90,000 next year will depend on its performance this year.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency will receive $76,827 in 1972 as its fourth, yearly installment. Although Minnesota has completed its general statewide solid management plan, this year's grant will be used to supplement the state plan by studying the possibilities for controlling feed lot wastes and to develop solid waste manpower-development plans. Minnesota has also completed, with the help of an EPA grant, a plan to deal with the problem of junk cars. The state has passed enabling legislation to help them implement junk car legislation.

A grant of $67,384 has been awarded to the Michigan Department of Public Health for the present year. This should enable the state to finally complete its four year plan. It should also provide funds which can be used in updating and expanding their earlier plan for the Detroit area.

continued from page 3

the estimated profits from the wastes are not sufficient to recover the entire cost of the facility, the amortizable basis of the facility will be reduced in accordance with Treasury Department regulations.

It is the responsibility of the Regional Offices to notify the Treasury Department when marketable by-products are recovered by the facility. Notification will be included in EPA's certification form.

Estimated profits do not include any savings to the taxpayer by reason of his reuse or recycling of wastes or other items recovered in connection with the operation of the plan or other property served by the treatment facility.

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The Region V Public Report is a monthly publication of the Environmental Protection Agency's Region V Public Affairs Office, edited by Frank Corrado with assistance from Ann Hooe, Helen Starr, Bill Omohundro, and Mary Canavan. This publication welcomes suggestions and newsworthy items. The deadline is the 25th of the month prior to the month of publication.

U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency, One North Wacker Dr.,
Chicago, Illinois 60606

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good news:

The city council of River Rouge, Michigan, has established a $100 reward for information leading to the conviction of anyone dumping oil in the city's sewer catch basins. The action came after an oil slick was spotted in the Rouge River near the discharge line from the city's pumping station. Accidents like this cost the city thousands of dollars. The dumping was done by either a driver of a tanker truck or was an industrial accident.

Less than a year ago, the effluents discharged by the Great Lakes Plating Corporation in Muskegon, Michigan, more than doubled the city pollution limits. Now, seven goldfish have become a measure of pollution control at the company. The fish have made their home in a 25-gallon aquarium set up in the plant and filled with water now being discharged in the plating procedure. According to Roger Ferris, the corporation vice president and plant manager, the fish "are doing just fine". Through the use of control valves and a general tightening up through the plant, water usage has been cut from 150,000 gallons a day to 40,000 gallons a day. The company also installed a 38,000-gallon tank to catch chemical leakage and prevent it from entering any sewer lines.

Detroit--The Peerless Division of American Cement Company has made substantial progress in solving pollution problems. The problems had caused the neighborhood of Delray to ask for court action. Steps being taken by the company include:
-Enclosure of all elevated conveyors between plant buildings to prevent accidental escape of gas.
-Pairing and regular sweeping of open areas to minimize wind blown dust.
-Washing or hand-brushing of trucks when they leave the plant.
-Hiring a nationally known firm consultant to help reduce the noise from an electrostatic precipitator in the kiln stack.
-Studying routes which would keep trucks off residential streets.
The company has already settled many damage claims resulting from its operations.

Dayton and Lebanon, Ohio have been selected by the National Cleanup, Paint-up fix-up Bureau as two of the nation's 30 most environmental-minded cities in 1971. The awards are made on a basis of what the cities accomplished last year in terms of voluntarily improving their environment.

Gilbert Pugliese, a Cleveland steel worker who refused to dump wastes into the Auphoga River, was suspended by Jones and Laughlin last summer. He is now being honored by an award from Gov. Gilligan. He is among 14 Ohioans chosen for Governor's Awards for outstanding service. Gloria Steinem , formerly of Toledo, Wo men's rights activist and editor of the new Ms. Magazine, was also chosen for an award.

Hurley, Wisconsin--The district director of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has listed a timetable for pollution abatement of the Montreal River for the city of Hurley. The city is under a 180 day time limit, with March 28 as the deadline, to stop polluting the river with city sewage. Louis J. Breimhurst, head of EPA's District Office for that area, warned city officials that failure to submit an approved abatement schedule to EPA within the 180 day period could result in referral of the city to U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

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The Cleveland Trust Bank is waging a war on sign pollution. Their project is to clean up visual pollution by replacing signs at eighty branch banks with ones that are smaller and more visually attractive. The bank has eliminated 189 signs and 134 billboards as well as several mammoth displays. Many people were startled to learn that the Cleveland Trust wanted to put up smaller signs rather than obtain permission for larger ones. The face lift is costing the bank $371,000 and is being done to improve the appearance of branch offices. According to Robert F. Miller, the bank's marketing vice president, all the bank really needed was a modest statement of "what bank we are and how to get in-and-out of the auto teller and parking lot."

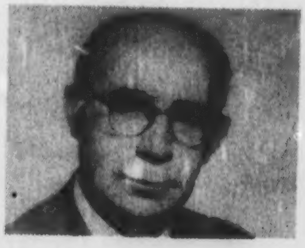
Industry throughout Michigan has started paying for state investigators to keep a close watch on what's being dumped into the state's waterways. The payments are part of a pioneering program that other states are expected to copy in monitoring discharges to help pinpoint pollution problems.
Some 1,000 firms will have to pay fees for state inspections.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Region V Public Report

APRIL 1972

MAYO



PRESIDENT NIXON'S ENVIRONMENTAL MESSAGE

In his 1971 environmental message, President Nixon sent to the Congress a comprehensive program designed to clean up the problems of the past and to deal with emerging problems before they become critical.

These problems included: regulation of toxic substances, comprehensive improvement in pesticide control authority, noise control, preservation of historic buildings, and power plant siting.

Also regulation of environmental effects of surface and underground mining, ocean dumping regulation, more effective control of water pollution through a greatly expanded waste treatment grant program and strengthened standard-setting and enforcement authorities, a National Land Use Policy Act, substantial expansion of the wilderness system, and expanded international cooperation.

To date, most of the legislation on this list has been the subject of congressional hearings; most of it has attracted heartening interest and support; but none of it has yet received final congressional action.

In his 1972 environmental message which went to Congress in early February, the President outlined a plan for building on the base established in his 1971 message.

In the area of pollution control, he recommended a Toxic Wastes Disposal Control Act, legislation to control sediment from construction activities, an emissions charge to reduce sulfur oxide air pollution, and clean energy research and energy conservation measures.

In technology control, he called for integrated pest management, stepped-up research on noise control, and stepped-up research on air pollution effects and measurement.

For land use improvement, expansion and strengthening of the National Land Use Policy Act, and protection of the wetlands were recommended.

To protect our national heritage, President Nixon asked for a ban on use of poisons for predator control on public lands, a stronger law to protect endangered species of wildlife, A Big Cypress National Fresh Water Reserve, National Recreation Areas around New York Harbor and the Golden Gate.

Also, conversion of 20 additional Federal properties to recreational use, 18 new Wilderness Areas, and regulation of off-road vehicles on Federal lands.

Regarding expansion of international cooperation on the environment, he recommended establishment of a United Nations Fund for the Environment and further measures to control marine pollution.

In addition to recommended legislation for the protection of children from lead-based paint, President Nixon also called for measures to enlist the young in environmental action, including the President's Environmental Merit Awards Program for high schools in which EPA is involved, and youth opportunities in the Department of Agriculture Field Scout Program.

CALENDAR

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN DISTRICT OFFICE

April 25	The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has scheduled a public hearing at 10:00 AM at the State Board of Health Building to consider testimony on a permit application by Northern States Power Company for the proposed Sherburne County Generating Plant.
May 8	The monthly board meeting of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency will be held at 9:00 AM at the State Board of Health Building.
May 10	Mr. James Conlon, Region V, Chicago, will speak at the Annual Meeting of North Central States Association of Food and Drug Officials at 8:00 AM at the St. Paul Hilton Hotel.

OHIO DISTRICT OFFICE

April 18-20	OHDO staff members, Dr. Clyde Marion, Arthur Gedeon, and Donald Shaulis will participate in "Environmental Crisis Week" at Olmsted Falls Middle School.
April 28	Wayne Wilcox and Gary Amendola, OHDO staff members, will be guest speakers at the meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at Cleveland State University.

MICHIGAN DISTRICT OFFICE

April 20-21	Michigan Water Resources Meeting in Lansing.
May 18-19	Michigan Water Resources Meeting in Kalamazo

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Region V Officials Play Key Role In Chlorine Barge Incident

Some 640 tons of liquid chlorine have been removed without incident from a barge which accidentally wedged against the McAlpine Dam four miles north of Louisville, Ky., on the Ohio River early Sunday, March 19, when a towboat apparently went aground in a predawn fog.

At least 17 Region V officials took part in the massive cooperative effort by Federal, State and local officials and representatives of the chemical industry to remove the deadly chlorine from four tanks on the barge.

Liquid chlorine turns to gas when exposed to the atmosphere and since the prevailing winds might have wafted the suffocating vapors over Louisville, over 4,000 residents of the city were evacuated Easter weekend when the tricky chlorine removal was begun.

MAYO VISITS SCENE; APPOINTS BOWDEN

Region V Administrator Francis T. Mayo visited the scene March 29 and, following an inspection of the barge site, named EPA Monitoring Section Chief Robert Bowden to head the agency's on-scene activities.

"EPA was responsible for the protection of the air and water in the vicinity," said Bowden. "In view of the major threat to human life that a discharge to the atmosphere would have created, the water quality aspects of the situation were considered to be secondary until the threat to the atmosphere was eliminated."

Bowden said EPA's response consisted of four precautionary measures: an air monitoring program to detect chlorine and local wind direction, a water monitoring program to detect chlorine leaks to the river, a water screen above the barge to provide a degree of protection to the salvage crew and to reduce the effect of a major spill, and a meteorological evaluation team to advise the Coast Guard and Civil Defense officials of predicted chlorine cloud strength and direction.

"The air monitoring program," he said, "initially consisted of four chlorine detectors and three wind direction and velocity instruments."

All of the detectors were manned and operated until April 3 when the chlorine barge was fully secured by a catamaran owned by Capt. John Beatty of Cincinnati who has the Corps of Engineers salvage contract for the operation.

Capt. Beatty stabilized the barge by straddling it with his twin-hulled catamaran and running 1 1/4-inch cable straps under one end of the barge, and then hoisting it and further wedging it against the dam. Meanwhile, Beatty's catamaran was secured, providing a steady platform.

"Thereafter," Bowden pointed out, "during the chlorine offloading operation to tanks on another barge, all stations were maintained in operable condition but only those at the site and the stations downwind from the barge were fully manned."

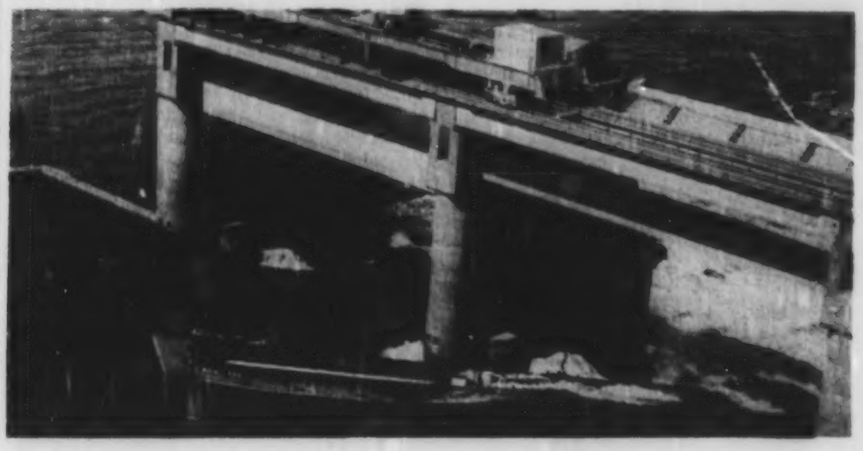
ENTIRE EFFORT PRAISED BY NIXON REPRESENTATIVE

W. C. McMillen, Director of Region IV of the U.S. Office of Emergency Preparedness based in Atlanta, who acted as coordinating officer of Federal agencies and as a representative of President Nixon on the scene, praised the entire effort.

"I think it was a real fine team effort on the part of everyone," he said. "It was an across-the-board job. It was a tremendous effort."

"We got excellent support from the news media," he added. "They played it in a low key and kept the public informed of what was happening."

Bob Bowden(right) was placed in charge of the Louisville operation. Also present from Region V were: Bernie Beecham, AP; Richard Summey & Russell Diefenbach, SA; Robert Suzuki, AW; Mary Canavan & Helen Starr, PA.



A barge carrying chlorine gas balances precariously on the Mc Alpine Dam near Louisville, Kentucky. Over 4,000 residents were evacuated when the removal of the gas began over Easter weekend.

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Anatomy Of A Cleanup :

In December of 1971 the GHR Iron Foundry of Dayton, Ohio turned on its new "bag house" and cleaned up the air of North Dayton.

The bag house--a highly efficient method of reducing air pollution by removing particulate matter from iron foundry emissions--brought relief to residents of North Dayton after years of discomfort living with the reddish-orange iron-oxide dust emitted from the GHR stack.

The GHR foundry has long been a part of Dayton--in 1866 it began production of iron products and today its employees produce refrigerator and auto products for firms such as Frigidaire and Ford. The grey iron is produced by burning scrap iron, limestone, and coke in a tall cylinder known as a cupola. An unwanted by-product of the burning is a particulate-filled smoke. Even 25 years ago GHR had no system for collecting the particulates and instead spewed iron oxide dust and fly ash into the Dayton air.

Twenty years ago GHR installed a wet cap in an attempt to control its emissions, but according to Plant Manager Ed Price, "At best we were not a good neighbor to our community." Ten years ago GHR looked for a dependable system and went to a mechanical separator which did an 85% cleanup job and met the air pollution codes of that era. "But," says Price with a laugh, "the era didn't last that long."

"We were a real nuisance even with 85% efficiency," Price continued. He feels the problem was intensified by the fact that the foundry is surrounded by residential neighborhoods as well as in close proximity to downtown Dayton. In more recent years a major interstate highway was built adjacent to the GHR location, increasing the visibility of the emission to all those who passed by.

Throughout these years citizens periodically attempted to pressure both GHR and the Health Board to cleanup the smoke emissions primarily through letter writing and petition-signing. But GHR continued to rely on an 85% effective control method--allowing iron oxide dust to fill the air and settle on residents' homes and yards. And while the County and City Health Boards gave formal recognition to air pollution problems such as GHR's, the attitude of the times, according to Air Pollution Control Officer Bill Auberle, was "Compliance and cleanup through cooperation."

AIR POLLUTION STUDY AND NEW REGULATIONS

By the late 1960's air pollution was so obvious that the Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission suggested that a study be undertaken to determine just what the status of air quality was in the Dayton area. With financial support from the Federal government, the Commission, the City of Dayton and Montgomery County cooperated in a joint study conducted by Midwest Research of Kansas City in 1968. The study came up with a list of polluters ranked according to the amount of pollutants they were emitting into Dayton's air. According to Dennis Shere in the Dayton Daily News, "13 other industries and commercial operations produced more particulate tonnage [than GHR] and 10 others produced more hydrocarbon tonnage over a year. GHR emitted 217 tons of particulates and 20 tons of hydrocarbons." So while GHR was not the major polluter, its emissions were nonetheless highly conspicuous and its problem was well known from harsh criticism it had received in the past from residents of North Dayton.

It is at this point--following the 1968 study--that the essential factors composing the anatomy of a classic cleanup became apparent--the government, press, citizens and industry each pursuing its own role.

The study caused a significant attitude change in city hall, and air pollution control regulations and enforcement apparatus were soon on the way for all air polluters. In the spring of 1970 two changes occurred: first, regulations and implementation plans for air pollution by particulate matter became effective; and second, a joint city and county air pollution control commission was established that would report to the Health Board. A compliance schedule was set for each polluter and the Air Pollution Control Commission began work by asking each company what it intended to do to comply with the new regulations.

All of this came as no surprise to GHR, of course. Even as early as 1968 the company had begun to investigate technical cleanup methods other than the mechanical separator system. But with mounting pressure from the news media and the assurance that regulations would be forthcoming, GHR knew, according to Ed Price, that "in time we would have to do something."

While they had a tentative program for pollution abatement, GHR management saw two problems in going ahead with any plan before regulations were announced: (1) Management wanted to know what the final guidelines would be and what could be expected for the future; and (2) GHR wanted to be assured that their competition in the industry would also be required to spend money for a similar cleanup, so that they would not be at a financial disadvantage. It was inevitable, then, that in April of 1970 GHR would come into "immediate noncompliance," as Price put it.

After receiving formal notification of its noncompliance from the air pollution commission, Auberle recalls that GHR advised the commission that it had retained a consultant and planned to get going--though not as quickly as was expected. GHR was, however, granted a variance (from the new standards) for one year--until June, 1971. They hired a well-known foundry consultant and began plans for a dry bag house. In the spring of 1971 GHR applied for an extended variance to January 31, 1972.

In order to grant an extension the Health Board was required to hold public hearings if any public complaint was received.

THE CITIZENS' ROLE

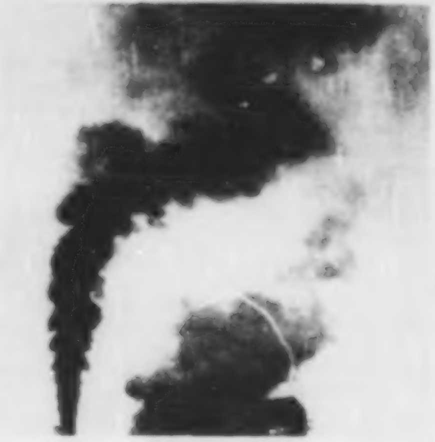
Marion Simmons, President of the Citizen's Clean Air Committee assured that a public hearing would be held by working hard to encourage public interest. Citizens became vocal in their opposition to an extension and to continuing emissions from the foundry.

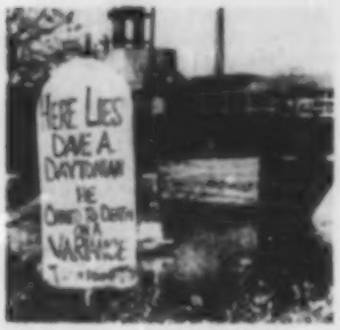
please turn to page 6

HOW CITIZENS AND PRESS CAN WORK WITH GOVERNMENT TO ACHIEVE CLEAN INDUSTRIAL AIR

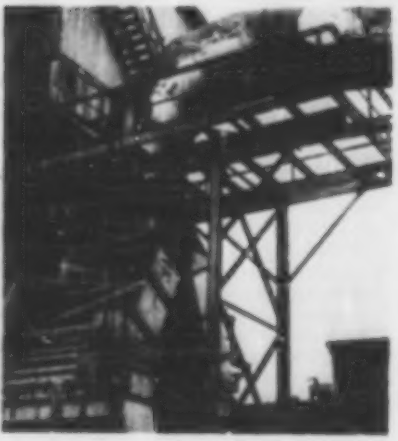
Right:
William Auberle, Stephen Mikolaj, and William Burkhart of the Air Pollution Control Section of the Montgomery Co. Health Department discuss GHR cleanup plans.

Reporter Jim Bland of the Dayton Daily News reviews clips of stories covering the GHR cleanup process.





Above: top- Marion Simmons, President of the Citizens Clean Air Committee, testifies at the hearing on the extension of the GHR variance. bottom- "The Earth Avenger", Dayton's former counterpart to "The Fox" quietly posted this "tombstone"



Left: Bob Galloway, GHR's Plant Engineer proudly observes the old GHR stack no longer emitting the offensive iron-oxide dust. In front is the pipeline that takes the cool smokey gases to the bag house. Middle: On December 15, when the bag house went into operation, GHR employees put a "happy face" on the new equipment and press and citizens groups came in for an inspection! Right: Part of the new equipment--the auto-damper and blower leading into the bag house at top left of photo.

ANATOMY continued from page 4

"Much of the effectiveness of our organization came from support received from the TB Association," Mrs. Simmons explained. With a membership fee of only $2 the group was able to develop a broad, sound membership base, with other organizations such as the League of Women Voters providing essential support.

Mrs. Simmons feels that the Citizen's Clean Air Committee "had an important part to play" in the cleanup, but its role was "not just to be the thorn in the side," but to educate people to understand what GHR was doing. "GHR was cooperative; they were not trying to buck the law," she went on.

In the role of educating the public, the citizen's group first read through the air pollution control files to learn the full background of the situation and checked with engineering consultants to obtain information on grey iron foundries. Then members went through the North Dayton neighborhoods with flyers informing residents they had a right to testify at the hearing. Finally, the Citizen's Clean Air Committee itself testified and presented exhibits such as dust buckets to the Health Board hearing.

While earlier attempts to get the community organized had been unsuccessful, citizens turned out in force for this June, 1971 hearing.

Despite the protests, the Health Board granted a variance until December 15, 1971, as recommended by the Air Pollution Control Commission. As Jim Bland of the Daily News recalls, the Health Board wanted assurance that there would be no further "foot dragging" and issued an ultimatum with a threat to "padlock the foundry" if the control equipment was not in use by December 15.

GHR then moved quickly to complete installation of the bag house and tested it on December 13, 1971, putting it into full use by the deadline on December 15.

THE BAG HOUSE

The bag house derives its name from its structure--soot and dust are removed from the gaseous smoke through bags, similar to cloth vacuum cleaner bags, which are hung in a large "house." From the cupola the dirty smoke and gas flow into an afterburner system which maintains a temperature of about 1500°F that burns off oils and changes carbon monoxide into carbon dioxide. The gases are then cooled to about 500°F as they move through a water quencher. Finally a fan pulls the gases into the bag house where they are pushed through a total of 1080 glass fabric bags which collect the particulates. The particulates are shaken from the bags on a rotating basis and collected in a hopper from which they are taken at the end of the day to be used as landfill. GHR is currently studying the possibility of using the collected particulates--which form a very fine iron oxide dust--for recycling to another industry such as the cement industry which uses iron oxide in its processing. While plans and installation of this $1.1 million system required a lengthy time schedule, the result, according to Bill Auberle, is a "first class system--about the best you can have."

Throughout the planning and installation process, the primary problem in the relationship of GHR to the pollution controllers was "timing." Ed Price admits GHR felt pressed throughout, but had "good weather, a good consultant and good contractor cooperation on its side." Bill Auberle concurs that the most difficult problem was making GHR aware that the county was serious; but "once they were aware we were serious, they didn't drag their feet."

Both of the primary parties in the cleanup agree that once they reached an initial agreement, their relations were, as Bill Auberle said, "basically very amicable." Auberle contends there was "cooperation throughout" and Ed Price admits "we were working with a very good air pollution control board."

Ed Price and Bob Galloway view GHR's cleanup with some pride and tell of a supplier who was driving towards the foundry after the bag house had been installed. He noticed the absence of smoke emissions from the stack, decided the foundry was not in operation that day, and did not stop. The same thing happened again. The third time, the supplier decided to stop to find out what had happened--the foundry was, of course, in operation and the absence of smoke was due to the new bag house. According to Galloway and Price, GHR's parent company, Dayton Malleable Iron, is so satisfied with the results of the bag house method, that other divisions at other locations (which at this time continue to be serious polluters) will probably go ahead now with similar systems.

THE PRESS

While an analysis of the events leading to the cleanup may make it sound easy, each participant worked hard to achieve the final result. The Air Pollution Control Commission and GHR each had to exert significant effort to fulfill their roles. Throughout the entire process, at least as early as the 1960's, the press played a major role in keeping the issue of GHR's pollution problem visible. They maintained constant coverage of the status of the cleanup, published editorials on the problem and finally did a story reflecting why nothing had been done to achieve a cleanup--a story which Jim Bland feels pushed the city and county on to the tougher standards.

It appears that through the efforts of a great number of people, one conspicuous pollution problem in one city has been solved. Through public pressure from citizens and the press, the governmental agency was compelled to establish a law and an enforcement apparatus which provided GHR the impetus to cleanup a 100-year-old pollution problem. The bag house--one of the biggest in the world--functions efficiently in removing particulate matter from the foundry's smoke--and it should continue to function efficiently well into the future.

This one story provides a classic example of how citizens, together with the press, the government, and industry can exert pressure to achieve a cleaner environment.

Standards Must Be Enforced

By Chris Potos
Region V Water Quality
Standards Coordinator

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The use of stream standards as a pollution control device necessitates the allocation of a receiving water's innate treatment capability to the various polluting industries located on the watershed. How are these allocations effected? Are allocations based on pollution capability equitable? Are allocations based on tax base equitable? Are allocations based on political contributions equitable? Just what system of stream allocation for wastewater treatment is fair?

As areas further develop and new industries locate on a watershed, the industrial allocations must be continually re-evaluated in light of the pollution capability of each industry. As new industries locate on a watershed, existing single discharges must be diminished if stream standards are not to be contravened. Without enforcement using effluent standards as criteria, especially in highly industrialized areas, the preservation of a specific water quality would be most difficult, if not impossible.

Effluent standards will provide the opportunity to enhance water quality, that is, to reach a maximum level of quality to protect uses for generations to come rather than being satisfied with a marginal quality that would inevitably result from relying upon questionably enforceable stream standards.

Every instance of a federally issued 180-day notice, whether to a municipality or industry, has been backed by a federal characterization of the polluters effluent. In no case have water quality standards been solely relied upon since the difficulty of relating effluent cause and stream effect in any succeeding court case is well recognized by both the government and polluter alike.

On the basis of stream standards, nothing could have been done to eliminate the discharge of mercury by several industries in the U.S. and Canada because mercury has very little solubility in water. In fact, without some kind of mercury concentration, most likely elemental or ionic mercury would never be analytically detected in water. However, this low solubility in water does not prevent mercury from being biologically magnified through the food chain, not only from the small quantities present in water, but also from the much larger quantities sedimented in the bottom muds. At least one Lake Erie basin industrial shutdown and one cease and desist order by state regulatory agencies successfully followed state and federal characterization of the pertinent industrial discharges. Again based on stream standards, the mercury discharge eliminations could not have been realized.

Until recently, regulatory agencies have been concerned with only the historical pollution parameters, such as suspended solids, BOD, settleable solids, and oil and grease, those parameters important prior to our fantastic industrial growth and the subsequent profusion of countless new products and exotic, refractory chemicals. However, the advent of the mercury episode in the Lake Erie basin, the emphasis has been changed to include toxic metals and synthetic organic chemicals. Monitoring small amounts of these materials in a receiving stream, especially the synthetic organics, can almost be an impossible task based on the sensitivity of the workable test procedures now in existence. In many instances, test procedures for specific chemicals are unknown, and bioassay procedures must be resorted to in order to determine toxic effects on aquatic life. In most instances, routine wastewater treatment methods do not remove these types of contaminants.

Since long-range effects are unknown (in some instances teratogenic effects in humans have been noted to result from ingestion of certain synthetic organics) and since short-range effects relative to toxicity are ever present, specific, severe effluent standards must be required and enforced.

By setting effluent standards for certain parameters and setting them stringently enough whereby only certain treatment methods are capable of meeting such standards (e.g., chemical precipitation, activated carbon treatment, and ion exchange and permeable membrane procedures), other contaminants that may not have received significance because of our present state of knowledge will also be removed.

STREAM STANDARDS HARD TO ENFORCE

Based upon the Lake Huron input and the Lake Erie western basin discharge to the central basin, the western basin during the warming period is approximately 2 degrees to 3 degrees above what is considered natural. Apparently there is now no natural water temperature background for western Lake Erie since all of it has been artificially raised to some extent. The actual effect of a single heat discharge is almost immeasurable in the short range, especially when considered against a precarious, artificially raised background that changes depending upon air temperature. It should be mentioned that as long as the air temperature is warmer than that of the water, little water heat will be lost to the atmosphere. During the warming season then, Lake Erie is a trap for all heat inputs.

If heat inputs are to be limited and the insidious artificial increases of temperature throughout any body of water stopped, effluent standards must be adopted and enforced by all concerned. This requirement will be even more critical in the future as our population and power needs increase logarithmically, since control of heat inputs through litigation based on stream standards is now foreseen as being highly unenforceable.

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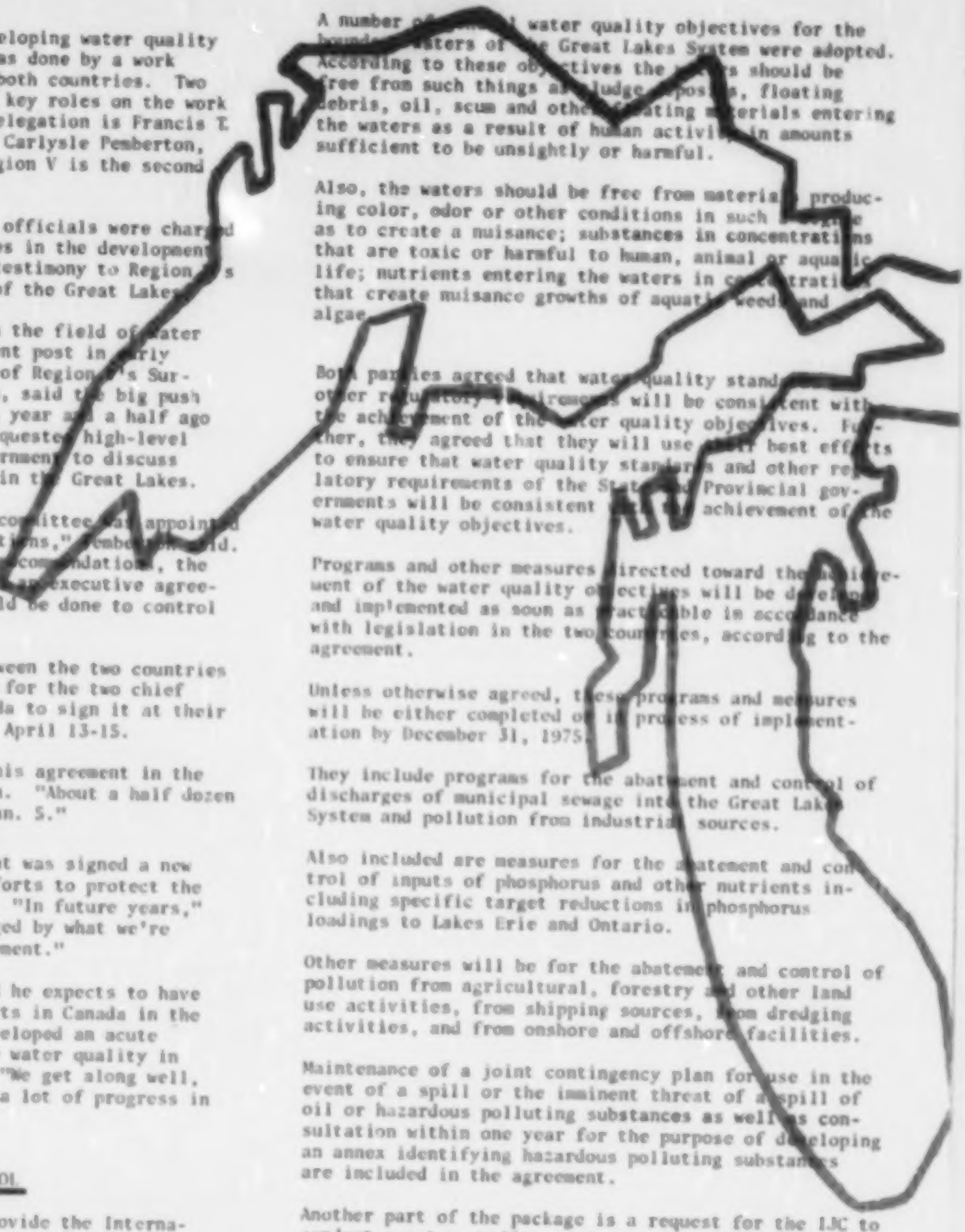
Making The Great



A major objective in the fight to improve the environment is international cooperation in pollution control. A key step toward achieving this goal was taken in Ottawa in mid-April when President Nixon and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau signed an executive agreement for pollution control in the Great Lakes.

The hard, detailed work of developing water quality objectives for the agreement was done by a work group made up of members from both countries. Two Region V officials have played key roles on the work group. Chairman of the U.S. delegation is Francis T. Mayo, Region V Administrator. Carlysle Pemberton, Great Lakes Coordinator for Region V is the second U.S. representative.

The fact that the two Region V officials were charged with major U.S. responsibilities in the development of the executive agreement is testimony to Region V's job as environmental guardian of the Great Lakes.

Pemberton, a 30-year veteran in the field of water resources who assumed his present post in early January after serving as chief of Region V's Surveillance and Analysis Division, said the big push for the agreement began about a year and a half ago when the Canadian government requested high-level consultation with the U.S. government to discuss environmental quality problems in the Great Lakes.

"A joint U.S.-Canadian working committee was appointed to come up with some recommendations," Pemberton said. As a result of the committee's recommendations, the governments decided to negotiate an executive agreement which would say what should be done to control pollution in the Great Lakes.

The agreement was finalized between the two countries on March 31 and plans were made for the two chief executives of the U.S. and Canada to sign it at their meeting in Ottawa scheduled for April 13-15.

"We've spent a lot of time on this agreement in the past two months," said Pemberton. "About a half dozen meetings have been held since Jan. 5."

Pemberton said when the agreement was signed a new phase began in U.S.-Canadian efforts to protect the environment of the Great Lakes. "In future years," he said, "we're going to be judged by what we're achieving in regard to the agreement."

The Great Lakes Coordinator said he expects to have more contact with his counterparts in Canada in the future. "The Canadians have developed an acute awareness of the need to improve water quality in our boundary waters," he said. "We get along well, and I think we're going to make a lot of progress in this whole area."

BETTER TOOLS FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

Basically, the agreement will provide the International Joint Commission (IJC) with better tools to work with in studying and controlling pollution. The IJC was set up following a 1909 treaty between the U.S. and Canada regarding boundary waters between the two countries.

Under the accord, both the United States and Canada agreed to thr adoption of common objectives, the development and implementation of cooperative programs and other measures, and the assignment of special responsibilities and functions to the International Joint Commission.

A number of [illegible] water quality objectives for the boundary waters of the Great Lakes System were adopted. According to these objectives the waters should be free from such things as sludge deposits, floating debris, oil, scum and other floating materials entering the waters as a result of human activity in amounts sufficient to be unsightly or harmful.

Also, the waters should be free from materials producing color, odor or other conditions in such degree as to create a nuisance; substances in concentrations that are toxic or harmful to human, animal or aquatic life; nutrients entering the waters in concentrations that create nuisance growths of aquatic weeds and algae.

Both parties agreed that water quality standards and other regulatory requirements will be consistent with the achievement of the water quality objectives. Further, they agreed that they will use their best efforts to ensure that water quality standards and other regulatory requirements of the State and Provincial governments will be consistent with the achievement of the water quality objectives.

Programs and other measures directed toward the achievement of the water quality objectives will be developed and implemented as soon as practicable in accordance with legislation in the two countries, according to the agreement.

Unless otherwise agreed, these programs and measures will be either completed or in process of implementation by December 31, 1975.

They include programs for the abatement and control of discharges of municipal sewage into the Great Lakes System and pollution from industrial sources.

Also included are measures for the abatement and control of inputs of phosphorus and other nutrients including specific target reductions in phosphorus loadings to Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Other measures will be for the abatement and control of pollution from agricultural, forestry and other land use activities, from shipping sources, from dredging activities, and from onshore and offshore facilities.

Maintenance of a joint contingency plan for use in the event of a spill or the imminent threat of a spill of oil or hazardous polluting substances as well as consultation within one year for the purpose of developing an annex identifying hazardous polluting substances are included in the agreement.

Another part of the package is a request for the IJC to conduct a water quality study in Lake Huron and Lake Superior and a study of pollution of the boundary waters of the Great Lakes System from agricultural, forestry and other land use activities.

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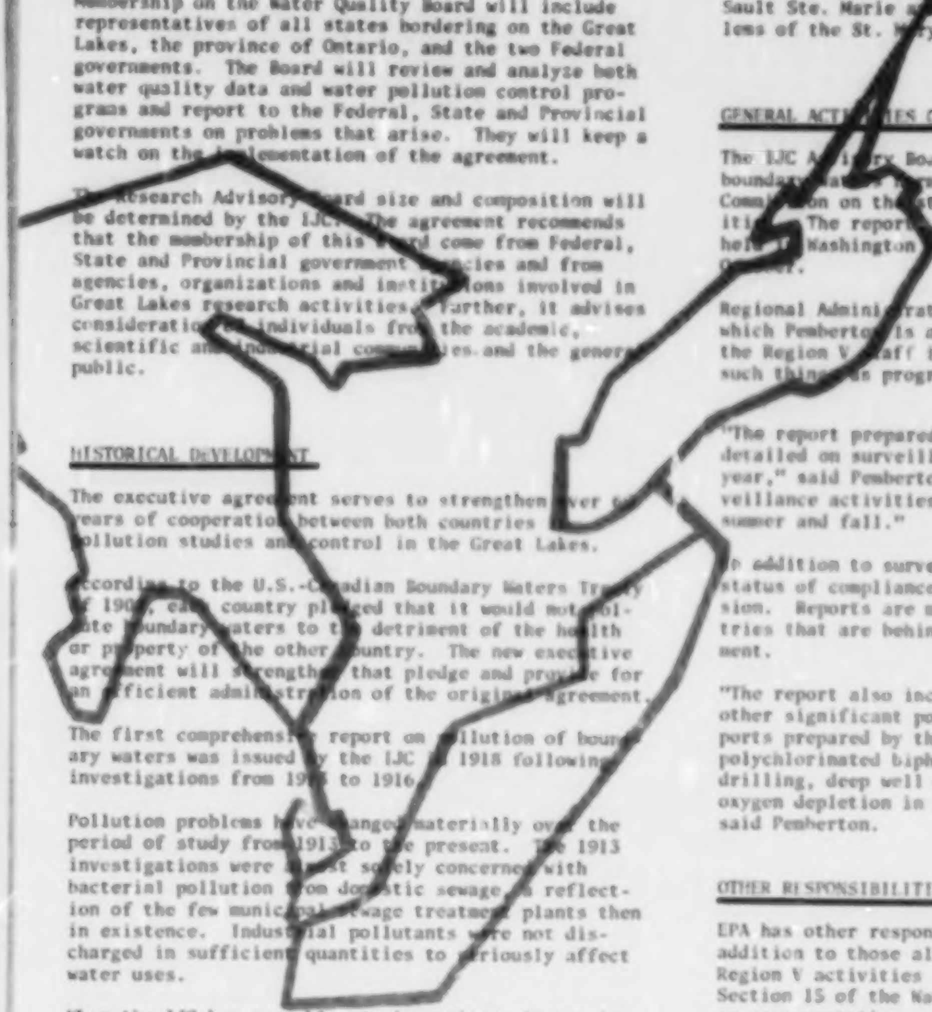
Lakes Great Again

The document contains a provision for an IJC Great Lakes Water Quality Board and an IJC Research Advisory Board to assist the IJC in overseeing cleanup efforts and to gather technical information on which to base future recommendations.

Membership on the Water Quality Board will include representatives of all states bordering on the Great Lakes, the province of Ontario, and the two Federal governments. The Board will review and analyze both water quality data and water pollution control programs and report to the Federal, State and Provincial governments on problems that arise. They will keep a watch on the implementation of the agreement.



The Research Advisory Board size and composition will be determined by the IJC. The agreement recommends that the membership of this Board come from Federal, State and Provincial government agencies and from agencies, organizations and institutions involved in Great Lakes research activities. Further, it advises consideration of individuals from the academic, scientific and industrial communities and the general public.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The executive agreement serves to strengthen over [illegible] years of cooperation between both countries in pollution studies and control in the Great Lakes.

According to the U.S.-Canadian Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, each country pledged that it would not pollute boundary waters to the detriment of the health or property of the other country. The new executive agreement will strengthen that pledge and provide for an efficient administration of the original agreement.

The first comprehensive report on pollution of boundary waters was issued by the IJC in 1918 following investigations from 1913 to 1916.

Pollution problems have changed materially over the period of study from 1913 to the present. The 1913 investigations were almost solely concerned with bacterial pollution from domestic sewage, a reflection of the few municipal sewage treatment plants then in existence. Industrial pollutants were not discharged in sufficient quantities to seriously affect water uses.

When the IJC has a problem to investigate it appoints an advisory board. Members of the pollution control board include EPA representatives as well as representatives of state pollution control bodies.

The most recent study made by the board was on Lakes Erie and Ontario produced in the fall of 1969. The board now expects to be assigned a similar study of the Upper Great Lakes.

"The executive agreement is going to give the IJC considerably expanded responsibilities," Pemberton pointed out. "The IJC will look at the programs of both countries, gauging progress, and reporting back to their respective governments."

The IJC has no enforcement authority according to the Boundary Waters Treaty. It only has authority to investigate and advise. In the course of investigations the Commission holds public hearings. Six hearings were held in connection with the report on Lakes Erie and Ontario. Hearings have been held at Sault Ste. Marie and Niagara Falls on pollution problems of the St. Marys River and Niagara River.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE IJC ADVISORY BOARD

The IJC Advisory Board on pollution control in the boundary waters normally reports twice a year to the Commission on the status of pollution abatement activities. The reports are made at regular IJC meetings held in Washington each April and in Ottawa in October.

Regional Administrator Mayo chairs the U.S. Section of which Pemberton is also a member. Conrad Kleveno of the Region V staff is a staff member responsible for such things as progress reports.

"The report prepared for the spring meeting is more detailed on surveillance activities of the previous year," said Pemberton. "This is because most surveillance activities are carried on in the spring, summer and fall."

In addition to surveillance, each agency reports on status of compliance with objectives of the Commission. Reports are made on municipalities and industries that are behind schedule in pollution abatement.

"The report also includes data on oil spills, and other significant pollution problems. Special reports prepared by the board have covered mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), oil and gas well drilling, deep well disposal of wastes, dissolved oxygen depletion in Lake Erie, and vessel waste," said Pemberton.

OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE GREAT LAKES

EPA has other responsibilities in the Great Lakes in addition to those already mentioned. Other important Region V activities include the administration of Section 15 of the Water Pollution Control Act as well as representation on the Great Lakes Basin Commission and the Great Lakes Navigation Season Extension Program.

(1) Section 15 of the Water Pollution Control Act. Section 15 of the Water Pollution Control Act authorized an expenditure of $20 million to develop demonstration projects to show new methods and techniques and to develop preliminary plans for the elimination and control of pollution on any part of the Great Lakes.

Region V has the responsibility for administering the grant program which requires matching funds of 25 percent. Ralph Christensen in Pemberton's office is the Section 15 coordinator.

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JUDGE DECREES CLEVELAND REGIONAL SEWER DISTRIC

SOLUTION APPEARS NEAR IN CLEVELAND SEWER PROBLEM

In a judicial ruling which is apparently without precedent, Ohio's Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Judge George J. McMonagle has decreed the establishment of a Cleveland Regional Sewer District (CRSD) for the "protection of public health and safety."

In his ruling made April 4, Judge McMonagle ordered the Board of Commissioners of Cuyahoga County, not later than April 18, to authorize a petition which the judge drew up for the establishment of CRSD and to file the petition with the Clerk of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court.

In addition, he ordered the City of Cleveland to take all steps to transfer all facilities and land owned by its sewer system, including working capital, to the newly formed CRSD in return for $29,860,250 to be paid with annual interest at 5 1/4 percent for 25 years by the users residing in the Cleveland suburbs.

The City of Cleveland and the suburbs included in the ruling are subject to further orders of the Court and are restrained from allowing any new or additional pollution from either new, enlarged or converted construction and operations. No sewer permits can be issued, nor can any new sewer connections or extensions be made.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PETITION

The petition drawn up by Judge McMonagle which must be authorized by Cuyahoga County Commissioners and submitted by them to his Court is binding on all parties.

According to the petition, the CRSD will be operated by a Board of Trustees and administered by a general manager appointed by the Board.

The CRSD will plan, finance, construct, operate and control all facilities. In order to avoid any delay, the District will employ Cleveland to continue detailed planning for the first four years if mutually agreed.

The construction and financing of local collection systems is the responsibility of the municipality with the cost borne by the user. However, the CRSD may participate in the financing of trunk sewers.

During the first four years or longer, if mutually agreed upon, the District will employ Cleveland to operate and maintain the system. If at any time the City fails to operate the facilities in accordance with standards imposed by State and Federal regulatory agencies, the District may terminate the operating agreement. The District will exercise overall control through rules and regulations.

Cleveland will pay for presently planned interceptor sewers that serve Cleveland, and the suburbs will pay for those that serve the suburbs.

Rates will be determined by the Board of Trustees which will consist of seven persons for five-year terms, three members appointed by the Mayor of Cleveland, two by the Board of County Commissioners of Cuyahoga County, and two by the Governor of Ohio.

RULING CAME A DAY AFTER EPA-HUD ACTION

On the eve of Judge McMonagle's ruling, the Regional offices of EPA and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, in a precedent setting action, announced a new cooperative effort to alleviate the serious water pollution problem in the Cleveland area.

George J. Vavoulis, HUD Regional Administrator and EPA Regional Administrator Francis Mayo announced that effective immediately new restrictions were being imposed on all applications for HUD funds in the Cleveland metropolitan area.

In a letter of agreement dated March 29 and signed by Charles F. Lucas, Director of HUD's Cleveland Insuring Office and Fergus A. Theirbert, HUD Area Director, stated, "We share your concern (EPA's) that residential construction is contributing to impaction of sewage treatment operations in Cleveland.

According to HUD, all applications for assistance will be reviewed for their environmental impact and more positive representations as to the upholding of environmental principles will be required, particularly in cases involving water and sewer projects.

HUD said it will be prepared to review these restrictions "when the community involved has demonstrated a more positive direction toward meaningful progress in relieving water pollution in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County."

EPA Administrator Mayo said "This is the first time in the nation that this kind of cooperative action has been taken by Federal agencies to halt pollution. The EPA-HUD agreement strictly follows the guidelines of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 which requires cooperative efforts between Federal agencies in halting pollution."

Mayo went on, "The inability of Cleveland and its suburban sewer customers to come to a timely agreement on a timely program for ending water pollution has required this strong Federal action."

An EPA 180 day notice that Cleveland has been under for pollution abatement expired June 7, 1971. The Cleveland suburbs have been under a similar notice which expired February 5, 1972.

"It is our sincere hope," said Mayo, "that the action will impress upon the Cleveland metropolitan community and upon the community's leaders the sense of urgency which the Federal government attaches to a timely resolution of the Cleveland areas's pollution problems.

EPA FINANCES STUDY FOR AN OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

Region V officials are hopeful about the outcome of a pioneering, Federal-State organization and manpower study for air, water and solid waste management presently underway in Ohio.

The EPA-financed study is being made by the Stanford Research Institute of Menlo Park, California, at a cost of $52,200. A project advisory group comprised of EPA and Ohio officials will review and approve the final report which is scheduled to be submitted in mid-June.

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FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT SEMINAR

On April 24, 25, 1972 the Chicago Federal Executive Board will hold a seminar on environmental impact statements in the Assembly Room of the Sherman House hotel in Chicago. Purpose of the day long meeting with governmental officials and citizens is to increase awareness and cooperation in the preparation and commenting procedures involved in environmental impact statements. Registration is open to anyone. There is a $2 registration fee. Below is a tentative agenda:

8:30 Introduction - Francis T. Mayo, Chairman, Environmental Comm. Chicago Federal Executive Board
8:45 Welcome on behalf of the Federal Regional Council - Gov. Norman A. Erbe, Chairman Federal Regional Council
9:00 History & Significance of the National Environmental Policy Act - Stephen Jellinek, Council on Environmental Quality
9:35 The Impact Statement-Its Purpose and Importance - Sheldon Meyers, EPA
10:10 Coffee Break
10:25 Recent Court Decisions Concerning NEPA - Larry Cohen, Office of U.S. Attorney
11:00 The Role of the Office of Management & Budget in the Implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act - Charles Nelson, Office of Management & Budget
11:30 Questions
12:00 Luncheon
1:30 PANEL DISCUSSION - Federal Agencies Preparing & Reviewing EIS - Harry M. Major - Moderator (Chairman, Envir. Comm., FEB-Twin Cities)

Gordon Hanson -COE Rico Conti-AEC
Lester Case -FAA Ed. Levin-HUD
Edwin P. Holahan-FHWA

2:45 Coffee Break
3:00 PANEL DISCUSSION - State and Local Governments that are recipients of Federal Grants for projects requiring EIS, and interested public - James W. Cook-Moderator (Chairman, Envir. Comm. FEB-Detroit)

Perry Miller - Ind. Water Pollution Control Board
G. Robert Adams - Mich. Dept. of State Highways
Thomas G. Frangos - Wis. Dept of Nat. Resources
H. Wallace Poston - Commissioner, City of Chicago Dept. of Envir. Control
Mrs. Lee Botts - Lake Michigan Fed.

4:15 Open Discussion
4:45 Summary

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Region V's Director of State Programs James Marth, who is serving as project officer, said: "We have a tremendous opportunity to help Ohio develop a truly comprehensive environmental protection program which could serve as a model for other states lacking such programs."

Marth said Ohio's present pollution control organization is fragmented and not as sophisticated as it should be.

"As a result," he pointed out, "it has been very difficult for the Ohio people to coordinate water quality control, planning, and construction grant activities."

He believes it is significant that both the Governor and the Legislature in Ohio have acknowledged the need for a major reorganization and assessment of what resources are needed to get the job done to establish a healthy environment.

Basically, the Stanford firm has been directed to recommend the most effective and efficient structuring of a proposed state comprehensive environmental protection unit, the manpower staffing requirements for the environmental control program, and a plan for implementing the recommendations considering program priorities.

Diagnosis of the present situation and dialogue concerning proposed changes is being accomplished through four work groups led by a consultant and are made up of both State and Federal representatives, except for one group working on state objectives which includes only State representatives.

The other three work groups will concentrate on intergovernmental processes, manpower, and technical operations.

The 20-week study will include a period of information gathering, interviews, and alternatives discussion, followed by development of a rough draft, review and revision by State and Federal officials, and ending with approval and printing of the final report.

After completion, the study will be submitted by EPA to the State of Ohio for approval by the appropriate officials. Ohio's staff coordinator for the study is John May of the state's Department of Natural Resources.

EPA PROGRAM NOTES

THE YOUTH ADVISORY BOARD

Cincinnati, Ohio--Some form of direct communication between active young ecologists and the federal government has existed for almost two years. Whether the name was the Student Council on Pollution and the Environment (SCOPE) or its present successor organization the Youth Advisory Board (YAB), the results have been about the same, small steps for man, the giant leaps have as yet evaded us.

The Region V Youth Advisory Board is spread over six large states with diverse environmental problems. Currently there are seven volunteer members and this reporter on the Board to handle these immense problems. And we are three members short, one from northeast Ohio, one from southeast Indiana, and one from south-central Illinois. If you live in one of these areas and would like to become a YAB member send an environmental resumé to our chairman.

The entire purpose of the Youth Advisory Board program is to make young people's voices heard where the decisions are made, in Washington. An organization with seven volunteers and one part-time employee cannot be expected to do the entire job. We just scratch the surface, but we try. The success of our program depends on the people who are reading this newsletter and countless others who are concerned about the environment but do not know what they can do to change the situation.

The Region V YAB has been asked to give youth opinion on several major environmental issues that face our region. Most notable is the two month investigation of water quality standards around the Youngstown, Ohio region. The findings of such investigations are published in our monthly newsletter that is free to interested citizens.

On other issues the Youth Advisory Board has initiated its own action. YAB called upon the federal government and the scientific community to fund and provide more detailed information on the environmental effects of the Navy's Project Sanguine in Northern Wisconsin. We are currently drawing up guidelines for urban ecology dealing with environmental problems in the inner city. We want ideas from young people to help resolve the problems that local governments have not been able to settle. The federal and local agencies have asked for YAB's help. Now, YAB is asking for yours.

If your organization is doing something, let us know, maybe we can help. If you have any ideas on land use, nuclear power, environmental education, the Alaska Pipeline, only to mention a few of the topics the Board has under consideration, pass them on to us. We will make sure that the voices and ideas that you send to us are heard by the people who make the decisions. That is our job. Your job is to help us arrive at some suggestions, to supply us with information, to take an activitist's role.

Speak your mind. Fulfill your environmental responsibility. Write to us on a post card, a letter, or stop by our offices at 1 North Wacker Drive in the Public Affairs Office in Chicago or at SB-54 of the National Environmental Research Center in Cincinnati. Better yet give one of the Board members a phone call. Their phone numbers and addresses are given in the back of the newsletter. Get your name on the mailing list.

Since we are an official EPA agency we have access to the people, the resources, and the facilities of the federal government. Our Board members are either high school or college environmental activists. Let your voice or the voice of your organization have a greater effect outside its immediate area. Help us gain strength with the top decision-makers. Help us help the environment!

RESOURCE RECOVERY SYSTEMS PROPOSALS

The Office of Solid Waste Management Programs of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency administers a demonstration grant program under authority of Section 208 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, as amended by the Resource Recovery Act of 1970 (PL 91-512), for the purpose of demonstrating under actual operating conditions, complete systems to recover the resources in municipal solid wastes.

The Office is now interested in reviewing preproposals to demonstrate the following types of systems:

1. Energy Recovery System--A demonstration of a system which will convert a significant portion of the energy value of municipal solid wastes into heat, steam, electricity or some form of marketable fuel.

2. Materials Recovery System--A demonstration of a system that will extract from municipal solid wastes significiant portions of its various components for reuse.

Grant support will be given to design, construct and evaluate, during a full year of normal operation, complete, full-scale systems which can accomplish the above objectives. Proposed systems must provide results that will have general application to national community solid waste management problems.

Grants under this announcement, will only be made to state, municipal, interstate, or intermunicipal agencies, having the properly delegated authority for solid waste disposal for the area to be served

LOCAL AND NATIONAL

by the system. The Federal share may range up to a maximum of 75 percent of the total cost of approved projects.

Preproposals must be received no later than May 8, 1972. Applicants submitting preproposals which meet the objectives, requirements, criteria, and Rules and Regulations governing this announcement will be invited to submit formal applications. Invitations to submit formal applications will be made by June 15, 1972, with a deadline for submittal of formal applications of July 15, 1972.

A Preproposal Packet containing specific requirements and criteria, and instructions for submitting may be obtained by written request to the following address:

Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste Management Programs
Attention: Processing and Disposal Div.
208 Preproposal Solicitation
5555 Ridge Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45268

CAROL THOMAS VISITS CHICAGO

Carol Thomas, Director of EPA's Office of Civil Rights and Urban Affairs, visited Chicago recently to get a feeling for what's being done by Region V in Chicago in his area of responsibility.

"The Chicago Region is the busiest in EPA," Thomas said, "and the problems here are without a doubt some of the most ticklish."

He said the problems are representative of any to be found throughout the country in urban areas. "I am interested in finding out how the problems are being solved," he noted.

While in Chicago, Thomas met with people in the Regional Office, and with representatives of the Urban League and Metropolitan Sanitation. He said his discussions were fruitful.

"To resolve urban problems you need points of view of outside organizations and of local city government," he said. "I got a very good idea of some of the problems here and throughout the region as far as urban affairs and civil rights are concerned."

Thomas's office is presently in the process of laying out national programs for urban affairs within EPA.

"The Chicago office is a bustling office," he pointed out. "The people here appear to be energetically trying to resolve problems and expending their energy in the right directions."

Above: While visiting EPA's Chicago office, Carol Thomas met with (from left) Charles Lewis, Ruth Sasaki, (Thomas), Eva Howard, and Roland Cornelius.

CITATION FOR REGION V

The Chicago Federal Executive Board recently presented the EPA Region V Office with a citation for outstanding participation in the 1972 Combined Federal Campaign.

Deputy Regional Administrator Valdas Adamkus received the award on behalf of the 185 employees who contributed more than $5,000.

On receiving the citation, Adamkus said: "The award recognizes that more than 75 percent of the Regional and Illinois District Office employees participated in the campaign, giving at a rate of more than $20 per employee."

The citation is currently on display in the 10th floor reception area of the Region V Office.

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THE GREAT LAKES continued from page 9

Last fiscal year three grants were made to the cities of Erie, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio, and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. Erie received its grant for the development of a regional waste water management plan in a two-city area. Michigan received a similar grant for Southeast Michigan. A demonstration grant went to Cleveland.

(2) Great Lakes Basin Commission. Mayo represents EPA on the Great Lakes Basin Commission, with Pemberton as his alternate. The Commission was established by executive order in accordance with the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 which authorized river basin commissions, including the Great Lakes Basin.

The GLBC is made up of Federal agencies interested in water resources planning and of representatives from each of the states bordering the Great Lakes.

The Commission is responsible for planning for the management of water and land resources in the basin. The commission is working on a "framework plan" for the Great Lakes Basin. This necessitates a great many work groups and task forces to handle the planning.

(3) Great Lakes Navigation Season Extension. A Board of representatives made up of eight Federal agencies and two commissions has agreed on a program concept to demonstrate the practicability of extending the navigation season on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway. Pemberton represents EPA on the Board.

A three-year demonstration program was authorized by the Congress in the River and Harbors Act of 1970.

The extended navigation program concept consists of seven elements, each to be carried out by a lead Federal agency.

EPA will be the lead agency for environmental evaluation. Other elements and lead agency designations are: ice information, National Weather Service; ice navigation, U.S. Coast Guard; ice engineering, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; ice control, St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation; ice management in channels, locks and harbors, Corps of Engineers, and economic evaluation, Corps of Engineers.

The budget for the three-year project is $6.5 million. Substantial funds have been set aside for environmental evaluation. Chairman of the Environmental Evaluation Work Group is Merle W. Tellekson, head of Region V's Division of Surveillance and Analysis. Other agencies included in the Environmental Work Group are: Department of the Interior, United States Coast Guard, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Corps of Engineers, and Maritime Administration.

STANDARDS continued from page 7

Until the present time, the federal government has been using what are in effect "effluent" standards with respect to dredging. Sediments standards based on the quality of Erie midlake sediments have been developed, and these standards are being used in determining the suitability of a harbor or navigable channel dredged sediment for open lake dumping. At present, the upgrading of those standards is in process since it was determined that sediments 1 to 10 miles from shore were far less polluted than midlake, except in the actual dump areas. The new standards are being formulated to reflect the quality of sediments in the cleaner areas of the lake. Based upon receiving water standards and short-term effects, no sediments are now excluded from open lake dumping. However, based upon federal sediment standards and what are known to be adverse long-range effects, most sediments are being denied open lake disposal.

Without adoption and enforcement of effluent standards, there will be a continual and unnecessary inferior quality of raw water for our municipal water supplies.

The chemical cost of treating water for public consumption has steadily increased for the past 25 years, especially at the smaller water services. As an example, based upon Federal calculations, the chemical cost of treating water at Lorain, Ohio, a better water source than most on Lake Erie since the intake is located comparatively high off the lake bottom, has increased from $2.00 per million gallons in 1946 to $8.00 per million gallons in 1966---a four-fold increase in 20 years and attributable to water quality deterioration. The federal calculations were based on 1946 dollars and consequently exclude inflation of chemical costs, wages, and fringe benefits. The cost of fluoridation chemicals is also excluded since fluoridation is a public health measure not necessary for producing a potable water.

It has long been recognized by air pollution control agencies throughout the country that emission standards are an absolute necessity if a specific ambient air quality is to be maintained or enhanced. Although not as critical in a public health sense with water resources, since treatment is provided prior to public consumption, it must be realized that to arrive at a desired end, comparable measures need to be taken in all phases of environmental control.

In some instances closer regulation of a water environment is more necessary than the same regulation for air, since whereas routine meteorological disturbances can only improve an air pollution episode, oftentimes the opposite is true with respect to water pollution.

continued from page 2

CLEVELAND

May 17

The Third Annual "Engineering Your Environment" Conference of the Cleveland Engineering Society will be held at 3100 Chester Ave. Detailed programs for the all day program may be obtained from the Society at the above address.

LOUISVILLE

April 20-21

The Second Annual Environmental Engineering and Science Conference sponsored by the Speed Scientific School of the U. of L. will be held at the Holiday Inn, Brownsboro NE, 4805 Brownsboro Rd., Louisville, Ky. Registration is $40.00 and covers all sessions and meals.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 11 and May 12

The International Association for Pollution Control will present its second "Pollution and Marine Industry" Conference at the Shoreham Hotel. Cost for the Conference is $65.00 for non-members and $55.00 for members. Contact Thomas F. P. Sullivan, Pres. IAPC, 4733 Bethesda Ave., Bethesda, Md. 20014, Suite 303. Telephone (301) 657-2922.

CHICAGO

April 26

Pollution control experts in government, industry and education will gather in Chicago for the Control of Industrial Wastes Seminar II sponsored by the Midwest Chapter of the Filtration Society of England. The Svithiod Singing Club, 624 W. Wrightwood Avenue, is the site for the day-long meeting which will include 48 manufacturers' exhibits of the latest in environmental-control equipment.

SPRINGFIELD

April 17, 18, 19

The 37th Annual Sewage Works Operator's Conference will be held at the Holiday Inn, East, Springfield. Theme for this year will be "Operation Control--Present and Future."

MICHIGAN

April 26,27

The Michigan Department of Commerce Office of Economic Expansion will present a "Symposium on Waste Water Treatment Management and the Role of the States." All sessions will be held in the Ampitheater, University of Michigan. For further information contact: The U. of Michigan Extension Service, 412 Maynard St., Ann Arbor, MI, 48104. Telephone: 313-764-5304.

QUESTIONNAIRE

We sincerely want this public report to cross the gap between "public" and "government." Help us. Answer these questions and mail them back to us.

What's the major environmental problem facing us here in the Midwest?

____

Do you believe the Federal government is accomplishing its goal of pollution cleanup here in the Midwest?

yes____ no____ comment________________________________

What more should it be doing?

____

How do you see your role in cleanup.

____

good news:

Detroit Edison says environmental studies will play a role in its selection of sites for a long-range, nuclear power plan to provide reliable electric service for Southeastern Michigan which it announced in early April.

In making the announcement, Edison Executive Vice-President for Production Harold C. Reasoner said: "In planning our expansion program we are determined that our new projects will not be 'just power plants,' but rather, parts of total environmental plans which provide for wildlife refuges, nature trails and environmental education."

He said carrying out these plans will show that modern technology can accomplish in providing electric generating facilities that enhance the environment in which they are located.

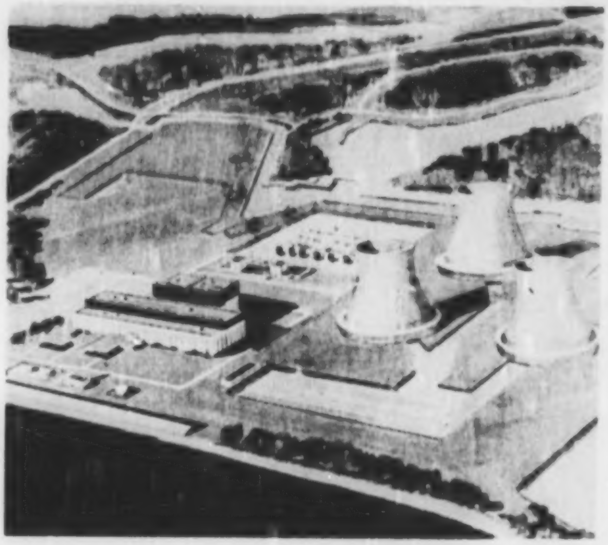
"In planning our nuclear future," he said, "we are not, by any means, locked into an unalterable course. Our program is a very flexible one that will permit us to make adjustments from time to time should there be a change in our load forecasts or should we find ourselves faced with a serious financing, engineering or licensing problem along the way."

The plan calls for the construction of a 1,150,000-kilowatt unit on the site of the Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant near Monroe and two 1,150,000-kilowatt units at the new Greenwood Energy Center in north-central St. Clair County. The projected cost of the nuclear units is in excess of a billion dollars.

Detroit Edison President William G. Meese said the plants will meet U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and EPA standards. "We realize," he said, "that changing economic and social factors could cause modifications or deletions in this program, but feel that such long range plans should be disclosed to the public at the earliest possible moment."

The projects will have on-site, closed-cycle cooling systems designed to prevent the release of heat to nearby lakes or rivers. This will be accomplished through the use of cooling towers, ponds or spray canals.

According to present plans, cooling water requirements for two of the nuclear units will be supplied from a 120-foot-wide, 21,000-foot-long canal equipped with spray-cooling nozzles and recirculation facilities.



Environmental protection and enhancement is an important consideration in designing and building the new nuclear facilities on the Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant site. Site development plans provide for a wildlife refuge, nature trails and the construction of a science education building, the small structure shown in the center of this artist's aerial view. Drawing also shows the large building that will house the Fermi 2 and 3 units (left foreground) and the three cooling towers.

FROM: Public Affairs
One North Wacker Drive
Eighth Floor
Chicago, Illinois
60606

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

TO:

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Region V Public Report

MAY 1972

Lee Botts: Lady Of The Lake

see page 4

MAYO

by William Omohundro

Region V was recently honored by the appointment of its Administrator, Francis T. Mayo, as co-chairman of the U.S.-Canadian International Joint Commission (IJC) Great Lakes Water Quality Board being established under the terms of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement which was signed on April 15 in Ottawa by President Nixon and Prime Minister Trudeau.

Mayo will serve as co-chairman with Dr. Alan T. Prince, Director General of the Inland Waters Directorate of the Canadian Department of the Environment.

The announcement was made earlier this month by the IJC which, at the same time, announced that the 18-man Board will be set up at an early date with an equal number of members from each country, including representation from each of the Great Lakes States and Provinces. The Commission hopes to have its first meeting with the Board in mid-July.

The IJC, established following a 1909 boundary waters treaty between the U.S. and Canada, has been given general and specific responsibilities under the terms of the new agreement to serve in a "watch dog" role to monitor progress in pollution control programs agreed to by both countries in the pact and to serve as a focal point in coordinating the efforts of the two countries to clean up and protect the water quality of the Great Lakes.

The agreement requires establishment of the Great Lakes Water Quality Board to assist and advise the Commission "in the exercise of the powers and responsibilities assigned to it" under the agreement.

Both Mayo and Dr. Prince have been serving as co-chairmen of four IJC Water Pollution Advisory Boards which will be discontinued with the establishment of the Great Lakes Water Quality Board.

As Administrator of EPA's Region V Mayo directs the Federal program in air and water pollution control, noise abatement, solid waste disposal, pesticides and radiation regulation in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

A civil engineering graduate of the University of Utah, Mayo has worked in water resources and water pollution control since 1950. He served with the U.S. Geological Survey, the State of Utah water resource Division, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (FWPCA).

Before coming to Chicago, he served in Washington as Director of FWPCA's Division Planning and Interagency Program. Preceding that he was Director of the Regional Enforcement Program of the FWPCA in San Francisco.

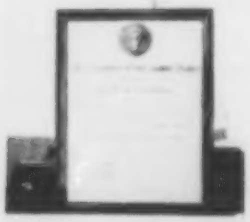
THE PRESIDENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL MERIT AWARDS

Eleven high school environmental projects in Region V recently received awards for environmental excellence as part of the President's Environmental Merit Awards Program. These projects were among the first fifty nationwide to receive such recognition.

The President's Environmental Merit Awards Program was established to recognize the achievements of high school students who have made constructive environmental contributions during the school year. According to EPA Administrator, William D. Ruckelshaus, "The President feels that young people make up the vanguard of the population most concerned with environmental renewal. He feels that young people can be an extraordinarily capable force for improving the quality of life in America, and that such service must not go unrecognized or be dismissed with a mere 'thank you'."

Because the program is designed to provide national recognition to community related projects, the evaluation of the projects and programs took place at the local level. Projects were judged on the basis of service in the fields of educational achievement, environmental awareness, community service and public affairs. However, the major premise used in judging the merits of all of the projects was the constructive contribution they made to improve the local quality of life.

One of the winners in Region V, Oak Park and River Forest High School, was selected to represent the Midwest at the Presidential Merit Awards Ceremony in Washington, D.C. on April 12 During the program they received recognition for their project entitled, "Pollution Control Center". please turn to page 19



Far left: Richard Winklehoffer of the Ohio District Office presents the Presidential Merit Award to students from Cleveland. Left: The Award.

Left: Marsan Corp. demonstrates straw spreading technique for oil cleanup. Center: Participants in course water demonstrations. Right: Raking oil-saturated straw off water. Upper left corner of photo bubbles from air barrier, as well as the floating barrier are visible.

Oil Spills In The Midwest: A Serious Problem

Over 25,815 barrels of oil from 528 accidental oil spills have polluted the waters of the six midwestern states (Ill, Ind, Wis, Mich, Minn, Ohio) since July, 1971.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency released these figures in connection with an oil pollution control course designed to encourage prevention of spills as well as development of effective countermeasures in the event that spills occur. The course was held in Chicago during the first week of May.

Francis T. Mayo, EPA's Midwest Regional Administrator, reported that 250 of the 528 oil spills occurred since January 1, 1972. About 145 of the spills have taken place in the Chicago-Northern Indiana industrial complex.

"This number of spills presents a very serious problem," said Mayo. "And the actual number is much higher than indicated by these figures. Oil spills can be included in our records only when they are reported to EPA or the Coast Guard. Some remain unnoticed or unreported and are never cleaned up. Some reported spills involve unknown quantities and therefore cannot be included in the totals."

The greatest number of oil spills in the Midwest have occurred in the Chicago-Northern Indiana metropolitan area, the area covered by the Illinois District Office of EPA, explained Chester Marcyn of the Office of Oil and Hazardous Materials during the first day of the course. The 145 spills have resulted in at least 5510 barrels of oil entering the waterways, primarily from oil tanks. The smallest number of spills reported were from the Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin area where 3100 barrels were reported spilled in 60 incidents.

The greatest volume of spillage occurred in southern Illinois and Indiana, the area serviced by EPA's Indiana District Office in Evansville. At least 7591 barrels of oil have been spilled in 97 incidents. Throughout the Midwest region the greatest number of spills occurred in pipeline transport of oil.

The Oil Pollution Control Course was designed not only to encourage prevention of spills but to provide technical and legal information on how to comply with the relatively new oil pollution control requirements of the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970. Federal law requires that all spills be reported immediately by the responsible party upon discovery. Under the 1970 Act, a fine of up to $10,000 for each incident can be imposed on anyone responsible for a spill or discharge of oil on navigable waters, who knowingly fails to notify the appropriate Federal Agency as soon as the spill is discovered.

EPA received the mandate to share with other government agencies the implementation of oil pollution control requirements of Section 11 of the Water Quality Improvement Act under Executive Order 11548. EPA is responsible for cleanup and enforcement for inland waters; and the Coast Guard, for Great Lakes waters, coastal waters, and high seas.

According to Bob Bowden, Chief of the Regional Office of Oil and Hazardous Materials, each EPA District Office has an Oil Spill Coordinator who responds to as many oil spills as possible. In the case of large spills, Regional and National Response Teams are available to assist in and direct containment and cleanup activities.

At the present time several types of cleanup methods are in use.

The Chicago Metropolitan Sanitary District in connection with Shell Oil demonstrated several available countermeasures on the Chicago Sanitary and Ship canal on the final day of the three-day course. Shell Oil employs an air barrier (nicknamed a "bubbler") in the event of a spill at its transfer terminal. The air barrier relies on the formation of bubbles on the water surface as air is forced upward from the bottom of the channel through holes in a pipeline. The pipeline is permanently fixed at a 45° angle across the channel. The spilled oil is directed to the apex of the angle formed by the barrier from which it can then be cleaned off the water. Following demonstration of the air barrier the Metropolitan Sanitary District Oil pollution pick up barge moved into position to cleanup the imaginary oil that had been forced into the restricted area. To further restrict the movement and spreading of the oil, MDS experts were released with a small boat onto the canal where they affixed a plastic floating barrier between the shore and the air barrier bubbles to form a complete enclosure for the "oil." The Marsa Corporation then demonstrated use of a straw spreader which "spits" straw into the air and onto the oil in the water. The oil is adsorbed and then raked to the shore with large metal rakes.

Following cleanup of an actual spill, enforcement action may be taken. Since December, 1970 the EPA Regional office has recommended prosecution of 19 oil spill cases under the River and Harbors Act of 1899. Such a prosecution could result in fines of up to $2500 on each count. Other recommendations for court or administrative action, including those under the 1970 Act, are originated by the Coast Guard.

please turn to page 14

The Incomparable Lee Botts

"Having lived in the Oklahoma dustbowl, I just haven't gotten over the Lake," reflected Lee Botts, in her bright blue office at the Lake Michigan Federation Headquarters in Chicago. As Executive Secretary of the Federation, Mrs. Botts has been able to put her enthusiasm for the Lake to work.

The seeds of this love of the Lake were planted in the panhandle of Oklahoma where two of her grandfathers had homesteaded. She spent her summers with one grandfather in particular.

"He wasn't really a conservationist....but his farm was different from all the others." He had planted trees and made a tree belt to protect the soil from strong winds.

"I've always appreciated those efforts to conserve," she says with admiration.

Lee Botts complemented her early interest in conservation with the ability to speak articulately and forcefully about it by participating in debate and journalism activities during her years at Oklahoma State University. After completing her degree there, Lee Botts and her husband came to Chicago where they planned to spend a year while he worked towards a graduate degree at the University of Chicago. They have stayed now for 25 years.

Always living near the lakefront in Chicago's Hyde Park, Ms. Botts has worked for 25 years to conserve and beautify Lake Michigan and its shoreline.

In 1958 she participated in establishing the Annual Garden Fair in Hyde Park to bring as much of nature into the city and into urban dwellers' homes as possible ··· It was an expression of a particular need of city people."

Also in the 1950's she worked on an annual sale of crabapple trees that today blossom throughout Hyde Park. As a member of the executive council of the Save the Dunes Council she worked on public relations.

Then in the 60s she gained a stump for expression of her views when she joined the staff of the Hyde Park Herald writing a weekly garden and conservation column. This led to her selection as a member of the Chicago Beautiful Committee. In 1966 she accepted the position of editor of the issue-oriented Hyde Park Herald where she served until 1969 when she was offered a position with Open Lands.

"I was paid a salary to do full time the things I'd want to do anyway." With Open Lands she developed an environmental education program striving to imbue young students with the importance of ecological awareness.

Meanwhile it had become increasingly obvious to Open Lands staff as well as many other citizens that the Lake was in need of a permanent citizens advocate to stress to industry and government the problems facing the Lake. Senator Vance Hartke of Indiana in fact suggested that there ought to be something like a "Save Lake Michigan Council" patterned after the "Save the Dunes Council" which had been successful in establishing a national park at the Indiana Dunes on the southern end of the Lake. As a result, in the spring of 1969 Open Lands invited conservation organizations from the four states around the Lake (Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois) to send representatives to a conference in Chicago to review the problems facing Lake Michigan. While a permanent organization embracing the whole area was not started at that time, Open Lands kept the participants informed for the next year about issues pertaining to the lake and when citizens could take part in decisions on them.

At the Second Lake Michigan Conference on "Power Production and Protection of the Lake" held in April 1970 at Zion, Illinois, Lee Botts asked, on behalf of Open Lands, for expressions of opinion about whether action could proceed in setting up a four-state organization aimed at protection of Lake Michigan. When numerous statements expressing support for such an organization were received, Open Lands requested and received financial backing from two Chicago foundations for establishment of the Lake Michigan Federation.

Initially operating out of the offices of Open Lands, but becoming independent in the fall of 1971, the Lake Michigan Federation acts primarily as a communication link and an information and education center. Botts explains, "It is called a Federation because it is not designed to act on behalf of its members, but to provide information needed by its members to decide when and where to take action of their own. ....So the basic structure of the Federation provides for membership to organizations and individuals who can look to the Federation as their clearinghouse for information about Lake Michigan."

The constitution states that the Federation will encourage its members to set their own positions on individual issues and take action without any questions as to agree-

ment with other members of the Federation separately or collectively. The Federation will inform as many people as possible about local problems so that they can make their *own* decisions; but, as Botts says, "we remain convinced that we will achieve more for the lake in the long run by dealing with broad policy issues which these local situations reflect."

One reason for this policy is that unless decision-makers hear from many different organizations rather than a single spokesman, they might be able to persuade themselves there is really only a single voice. Says Botts, "It's far easier to stop listening to a single source of clamor than many." She continues, "We do not want to be the single spokesman on Lake Michigan. We are trying to get more citizens and more organizations to take part in protection of the Lake."

The Federation has affiliation with over 300 individual citizen organizations, including the League of Women Voters Four State Interleague Group with 76 separate chapters and the Indiana Izaak Walton League with 26 chapters. In addition, membership has expanded beyond conservation groups to include other citizens groups as diverse as Region 3 of the United Auto Workers and the Evanston Junior League.

In the Federation's daily work, Botts says, "we try to complement and supplement, but not duplicate the work of others." The Federation investigates the causes and solutions of pollution; interprets public opinion to government agencies, industry and other interested parties; tells its members where, when and how decisions will be made that affect the lake; and advises what citizens can do to help save the lake.

It appears to Botts that the existence of the Federation has facilitated communication from government at many levels to the public. "We are being asked for information by regulatory, legislative and administrative agencies. We are being depended on by them to inform the public of their activities." Botts claims too that the Federation has facilitated press dealings with Lake Michigan issues. "Almost daily we refer a TV or newspaper reporter to a source of information."

While it is difficult to point to specific accomplishments with the idea of claiming credit, Botts feels some specific developments are related to activities of the Federation. Increased public participation in the later meetings of the Lake Michigan Enforcement Conference can be called a result of the Federations' information activities. The agreement on strong thermal standards has been maintained by continued public pressure encouraged by the Federation. Legal and technical assistance to citizens who intervened in the Palisades nuclear plant development contributed to an unprecedented agreement by the power company to install cooling towers and a more sophisticated radiation treatment system, she notes. The Federation, she added, has done extensive work in attempting to pressure government officials to ask for a stronger effluent standard in the Refuse Act Permit Program. In more general terms, Botts and the Federation can claim some credit for the increasing citizen effort to go beyond rallies and bumper stickers to participate in changing the laws and working through the political system. Botts has been concerned with the question of how citizen participation can be made part of the political decision-making process.

Her activities with the Lake Michigan Federation have led Ms. Botts into other activities. In 1969 she and 5 other citizens from across the country were invited by the Office of Science and Technology to consult with top government officials who deal with power, in reference to the Power Siting Bill. She was recently asked by the Ford Foundation to participate on a two year study on National Energy Needs and Resources Advisory Committee. She is currently assisting the Corps of Engineers in a Chicago-South End of Lake Michigan Study which will identify areas on the Lake which must be maintained for recreational purposes. While she is assisting the Corps, she emphasizes she is not compromising her goals--"I've been very critical of what they have been doing --and I'll continue to be critical."

"I attempt to play a constructive as well as critical role, but reserve the right to be critical," she says with a firmness in her voice and a twinkle in her eye.

Throughout all these hours of work and involvement, Lee Botts has managed to maintain an active family life and raise four children. It hasn't been difficult because, as she says, "my family shares my interest." The Botts have owned a sailboat for many of their years in Chicago. They spend a lot of time at the Indiana Dunes and in Michigan. And last summer, in an attempt to get their mother away from her constant involvement with the lake, the Botts' took a trip--they drove around the eastern shore of Lake Michigan and then spent two peaceful weeks at--Lake Superior.

For more information, write:

Lake Michigan Federation
53 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Cover photo credit: Karl Botts

EPA PROGRAM NOTES:

Mrs. Huebner (left) of St. Peter Canasius School in Chicago and student Pat Noonan stop by the new Midwest Environmental Information Center to pick up some films from Ann Hooe, a staff member.

Francis T. Mayo, Region V Administrator dedicated a new "Midwest Environmental Information Center" at EPA regional headquarters as part of Earth Week.

Mayo said the center, located on the 8th floor, "is designed to improve communication between the Federal government's environmental programs and the public in the Midwest."

"The new center," said Mayo, "reflects the increasing concern of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal government for giving citizen groups, businessmen, students, newsmen, other governmental officials and the general public direct access to the latest environmental information and to the governmental officials working on problems of air, water, solid waste, noise, pesticides and radiation."

The environmental information center, which includes a press office, a publication distribution point, and a speakers bureau and inquiry response section, will provide citizens who phone or appear in person with an immediate access to information or people working on a particular problem, according to the EPA Regional Administrator.

The Chicago regional EPA office receives hundreds of inquiries each week from citizens from throughout the midwest requesting publications, asking questions, complaining about specific pollution problems, requesting speakers or asking for advise.

The office serves the 40 million residents of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Minnesota. It serves as the EPA's focal point for dealing with citizen groups, news media, students and the public in general.

Television and radio public service announcements and programs are coordinated here, in addition to publication of a monthly Regional newsletter to thousands of midwest residents.

Information Center Director Frank Corrado emphasized that EPA's public information effort in the Midwest "will concentrate on putting citizens in touch with groups working on pollution control projects and also on providing timely news to citizens and businessmen throughout the Midwest on how EPA can help communities work solve pollution problems at the local level."

Mayo said: "We will measure our successes not in a grandiose cleanup campaign, but in hundreds of small victories in hundreds of communities throughout the region."

● ●

Dr. O. Garth Fitzhugh, retiring Chief Toxicology Advisor to the Pesticides Office of EPA, has received the Agency's first Distinguished Career Award for "his outstanding contribution to a healthier society for all people." The award was presented by EPA Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus in a recent ceremony held in Washington, D.C.

● ●

EPA has cancelled the registrations of some 23 pesticides based on the failure of the companies to furnish data required for setting a tolerance. A tolerance fixes the amount of residue of the chemical that may be left on a raw agricultural project sprayed or treated with the pesticide.

● ●

LOCAL AND NATIONAL

A preliminary summary of plans submitted by states to implement the national ambient air quality standards has been released by EPA. Twenty of the states have asked for time extensions to achieve the standards. A total of 54 out of 55 states or jurisdictions have now submitted plans, the only exception being Alaska. The plans were required by the Clean Air Act of 1970.

●●

Two Green Bay Wisconsin pulp and paper mills, Charmin Paper Products Co. and American Can Co., as well as the Wisconsin communities of Green Bay and Sheboygan, were served with 180-day notices by EPA March 10 for the alleged violation of Federal-State Water Quality Standards. The announcement was made by EPA Region V Administrator Francis T. Mayo who said this is the first time EPA has issued 180-day notices to any of the large pulp and paper mills located in Northeastern Wisconsin. Under the 180-day notice the industries and municipalities have six months to take corrective measures to abate pollution or face court action.

●●

EPA has begun an in-depth review of state plans which have been submitted for implementing the national ambient air quality standards required under the Clean Air Act. The reviews are to be completed by a statutory deadline of May 30, 1972. No announcement of State plan approvals will be made until the State involved is notified.

●●

The U.S. Water Resources Council has forwarded its proposed report on a comprehensive water and related land resources study of the Big Muddy River in Southwestern Illinois and its tributaries to the Governor of Illinois for review and comment. The Big Muddy River Basin study was accomplished by a Coordinating Committee comprised of representatives of: the State of Illinois; the Federal Departments of Agriculture, Army, Commerce, Interior, and Health Education and Welfare; the Federal Power Commission; and EPA.

●●

An extensive review of three additional persistent pesticides--benzene hexachloride (BHC), lindane, and endrin--has been begun by EPA to determine if any uses of these chemicals are endangering the environment and desirable life forms within it.

●●

A substantial number of proposals have been received from firms and institutes in response to the invitation issued by EPA for the performance of a study and development of recommendations for the State of Indiana. The study will examine the State's present environmental statutes and standards, organization, strategies and assess the resources needed for the State to accomplish its environmental goals. A technical evaluation of each proposal was made by several EPA members and three Indiana officials designated by Governor Whitcomb. All of the proposals were evaluated on the basis of established criteria cited in the "Request for Proposal". Jim Marth, the EPA Project Officer for the Study, stated that technical briefings will be held with the technically acceptable offerors in mid-May at Indianapolis. Shortly thereafter, the Contracts Administration Division in Washington will negotiate for a contract with the technically qualified firms. The study is due to be completed in late Fall, of this year.

●●

EPA Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus acted March 24 to stop the interstate shipment of nearly all remaining pesticide products containing mercury in an effort to avoid further hazard to human health and contamination of the environment from this source.

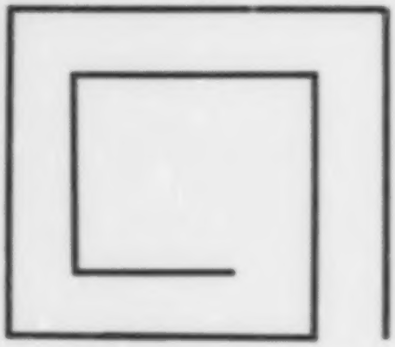
●●

Aircraft specially equipped and operated by EPA's Western Environmental Research Laboratory (WERL) in Las Vegas, Nev., are being used in a project begun in May to study eutrophication in lakes and impoundments. The Agency will employ two UH-1h "Huey" helicopters and two Otter fixed-wing aircraft obtained from the U.S. Army in a nationwide aerial survey of approximately 1,200 lakes in order to identify bodies of water in the United States with potential or actual eutrophication (accelerated aging) problems brought on by the discharge of excessive amounts of phosphates into them from various sources.

●●

some thoughts on NEPA and the EIS

The Environmental Committee of the Chicago Federal Executive Board held an Environmental Impact Statement Seminar in Chicago last month. (The agenda for that seminar was carried in last month's issue of this public report). We will attempt here to summarize some of the major statements made at that seminar.



WILLIAM J. DIRCKS (staff member, President's Council on Environmental Quality): When Congress was considering passage of the National Environmental Policy Act in 1969 there was great concern that the new law contain some means of assuring that Federal agencies would give real heed to the new policy of Federal environmental concern. The Congress responded with what is called the "Section 102" provision of NEPA. It directs all Federal agencies to interpret and administer their authorities in accordance with the new environmental policy, and to give "appropriate consideration" to environmental values in all decisions. And Section 102(2)(C) required all agencies to prepare, for any "major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment," a detailed statement of what the environmental effects would be. In preparing the statement, agencies were directed to consider alternative actions and consult with other agencies having environmental expertise. The Council on Environmental Quality publishes a monthly list (The 102 Monitor) of environmental impact statements received and now has in draft and final form some 2400 statements. About half of the EIS come from the Department of Transportation (principally airports and highways). The next largest groups are those on water resource projects (1/4 of the total) and power (about 100 actions). The Council's objectives in the review of the 102 statements are three: (1) to check agency compliance with NEPA and the Council's Guidelines, (2) to identify environmental problem areas where some general reform via executive order or legislation would be desirable, and (3) to monitor important and highly controversial actions via the 102 process and to keep the White House and OMB advised. The CEQ wants the NEPA process to be self-enforcing at the agency level. The thinking is that if an assessment of environmental impacts is available to the decisionmakers in a timely and intelligible form, if there is ample public notice and opportunity for comment, if the expert Federal, State and local commenting agencies do their job, there should be little need for CEQ intervention in most cases.

CHARLES E. NELSON (Office of Management and Budget): While no explicit assignment of responsibilities to OMB is made by the NEPA and the follow-up Executive Order, there are implicit responsibilities which grow out of OMB's role as a central staff agency supporting the President: (1) OMB has certain basic responsibilities with respect to the management of the executive branch, and clearly there are management implications in the implementation of the NEPA. (2) OMB has specific responsibility for certain matters with which the NEPA is directly involved--proposed legislation and budget items. Guidelines issued by the CEQ, pursuant to Executive Order 11514, list certain specific responsibilities for OMB. The Guidelines indicate that OMB shall consult with agencies on procedures, if the agencies desire and OMB shall issue instructions on the use of existing mechanisms for handling legislation, budgetary materials and water resource projects. Among the actions taken or being taken by OMB are: (1) preparation with CEQ of the draft Executive Order which was noted above (2) revised OMB circular A-95 to incorporate instructions which provide for the use of procedures for the project notification and review system and the clearinghouse mechanism to obtain evaluation, by appropriate State and local agencies, of potential environmental impact of proposed projects (2) Establishment of procedures through an OMB directive (10/5/71) establishing a procedure for improving interagency coordination of proposed agency regulations, standards, guidelines, and similar materials pertaining to environmental quality (3) Inputs provided to revise CEQ guidelines, with particular emphasis on matters involving OMB directly, on State and local government participation, on matters affecting appropriate balance in achieving program and environmental objectives (4) Discussions with Federal agencies on procedures for review and with State local and public interest group personnel.

OMB is very much concerned about the potential unnecessary red tape associated with environmental impact statements. OMB now has underway an examination into the effect environmental impact statements have had on grant processing times, toward determining the need for action to eliminate any unnecessary delays. Finally, OMB has issued Bulletin No. 72-6 which prescribes procedures to be followed by the Federal agencies in providing OMB with environmental impact statement information related to proposed legislation and comments on bills and to the budget estimates which the agencies submit to OMB.

SHELDON MEYERS (Director, Office of Federal Activities, U.S. EPA) Under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act, all agencies of the Federal government shall "include in every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, a detailed statement by the responsible officials on: (1) The environmental impact of the proposed action (2) any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented (3) alternatives to the proposed action (4) the relationship between the short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and (5) any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented. Section 102(2)(C) also requires the responsible Federal official, prior to making a detailed statement, to consult with and obtain the comments of any Federal agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved. This section, which states that copies of the comments should be made available to the public, was published in the Federal register on April 23, 1971 and Executive Order 11514 describe the content and mechanics of what we now call Environmental Impact Statements. The effectiveness of EIS's has been variable. In many instances, preparation of the EIS for a particular project has had absolutely no effect on the project; in some cases projects have been delayed, in others alterations were made which were environmentally beneficial and there are examples of projects which have been cancelled. Noteworthy amongest the last category is the cross-Florida barge canal which was cancelled by Order of the President.

There is a problem with projects that are in various stages of completion. But solutions can be developed which will accommodate the near-term problems. It is the longer-term use of EIS's that will ultimately determine the kind of environment in which we all live. Once the intitial crunch is overcome, the EIS can be used in a project's formulative stages in much the same manner as is technical and economic information. Thus, it is in the planning stages of a project that the EIS will prove its ultimate usefulness as a mechanism for protecting the environment.

G. ROBERT ADAMS (Michigan Department of Highways) The Environmental Impact Statement should be one of the tools that will lead to the evolution of mechanisms desparately needed to insure the quality of life. The very concept of the purpose of an environmental impact statement is being warped to the point where the statement is being forced to serve many masters, and thus, is losing its effectiveness as a discussion of the impacts upon the environment of any major course of action. The EIS is not the means to environmental protection; is merely a report on the means. Environmental Assessment of actions that have an impact on the natural and human environment is the means whereby, we can ascertain the trade offs between activities and their effect on the environment. The impact statement should be merely a reporting of the findings of environmental assessment; therefore, the stress should be on the system and not on the document. This particularly refers to the state and local involvement. The EIS should and cannot be a justification of a project. It should be a clear setting down of the environmental impacts, both positive and negative, anticipated from the project and alternatives to avoid or mitigate the impacts. NEPA did not anticipate that one Federal agency could be making decisions concerning project actions of another Federal agency. It did anticipate that if the environmental costs of a project are so great that its implementation is questionable, this issue should be brought forth so that the agency proposing the project would necessarily take a serious second look.

The production and circulation of environmental impact statements, as presently constituted is not acceptable in terms of making the statements available for public scrutiny. The Michigan Department of State Highways has taken the responsibility of providing our environmental assessments free of charge to interested citizens on all our projects. The department also makes them available at public hearings. It is our view that this is the only way that an assessment or an impact statement can be an effective tool for environmental protection. Distribution of environmental assessments and impact statements through the National Technical Information Service is not an effective method. It is essential that environmental assessment be built into the development of the project from the beginning. The Impact Statement is then the reporting of the determined impacts. Since environmental assessment should be a long-term ongoing program, and since the impact statement should be directed primarily at the assessment of impacts, I believe the inclination of some Federal agencies to take exception to the alternatives selected on the basis of a review of the impact statement alone, or on the basis of the review of the impact statement and one field investigation is not consistent with the orderly discharge of Governmental activities.

The reviewing agency must accept some responsibility for recognizing the state of the art on assessing environmental impacts. If anything sheds a lack of credibility on the operation of government, it is for a list of seemingly reasonable requests for information that in fact are beyond the state of the art. It is not appropriate for individuals to pursue their interests in changing the political direction of this country in the administration of existing programs. The review of environmental impact statements must be on the basis of avoiding environmental degradation rather than attempting to stop programs authorized by congress.

EDWIN PILHOLOHAN (Federal Highway Administration, Chicago) FHWA does not have the staff to perform environmental studies nor to prepare and process environmental statements. And even if we did, it would be a break in the successful tradition of the Federal-State partnership in the highway program were we to do so. So even though the language of NEPA is phrased in terms of Federal requirements, preparation and circulation of environmental statements for Federal-aid projects are a fuction performed by the State Highway Department. The development of a highway project can be identified by several stages--the most common being: network selection or planning, corridor selecting or location, and design. The development may take as long as 1- years for major projects in urban areas. FHWA guidelines specified the point in the highway planning and design process the requirements for processing an environmental impact statement are applicable. This point was designated as the corridor approval stage the point (following a public hearing) at which one highway corridor from among several alternatives, is selected for further development. The guidelines required for all projects, the preparation of an environmental statement or an "negative declaration" the latter being definite determination that a statement is unnecessary. Final statements must have approvals concurred in by Office of the Secy. of Transporation. FHWA division engineer have the authority to approve negative declarations and to approve draft environmental statements for circulations.

A Tale of Two Lakes

(Editor's Note: In an attempt to avoid confusion the Public Report uses Delaven Lake and Geneva Lake in referring to the bodies of water and Lake Geneva and Delavan in referring to the municipalities.)

Midwesterners have been rushing in ever-increasing numbers to stake out claims around the areas inland lakes.

They've done so for a number of reasons. Lakes have been great places for outdoor recreation such as fishing, boating, swimming, and water skiing. Also, lake homes have been attractive to retirees and have been touted as real estate investments.

Whatever the attraction, the inland lakes are becoming densely populated and as a result are in danger of becoming stagnant cesspools of algae and sewage as our citizens buy and build on their subdivided shores.

What can be done to save the vital natural and recreational water resources of our inland lakes? A look at what communities located on two Wisconsin lakes are doing might give us some answers.

Geneva Lake and Delavan Lake are located just a few miles apart in Southeastern Wisconsin. Experts agree that Geneva Lake is cleaner and shows fewer signs of premature aging (eutrophication) than Delavan Lake. What are the reasons?

Some Facts About the Two Lakes

Here are some salient facts taken from a prelininary report for the Delavan Lake Sanitary District by a firm of civil and sanitary engineers, Jensen & Johnson, Inc., of Elkhorn, Wis., a 1969 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources study of Geneva Lake, as well as from interviews with local authorities.

Geneva Lake is almost three times as large as Delavan Lake and deeper. The average depth of Geneva Lake is 50 to 70 feet with the maximum depth around 135 feet. Delavan Lake, on the other hand, has a maximum depth of around 40 to 50 feet.

Geneva Lake is fed by hundreds and maybe thousands of springs and has a constant flow to its outlet, the White River, a tributary of the Fox River.

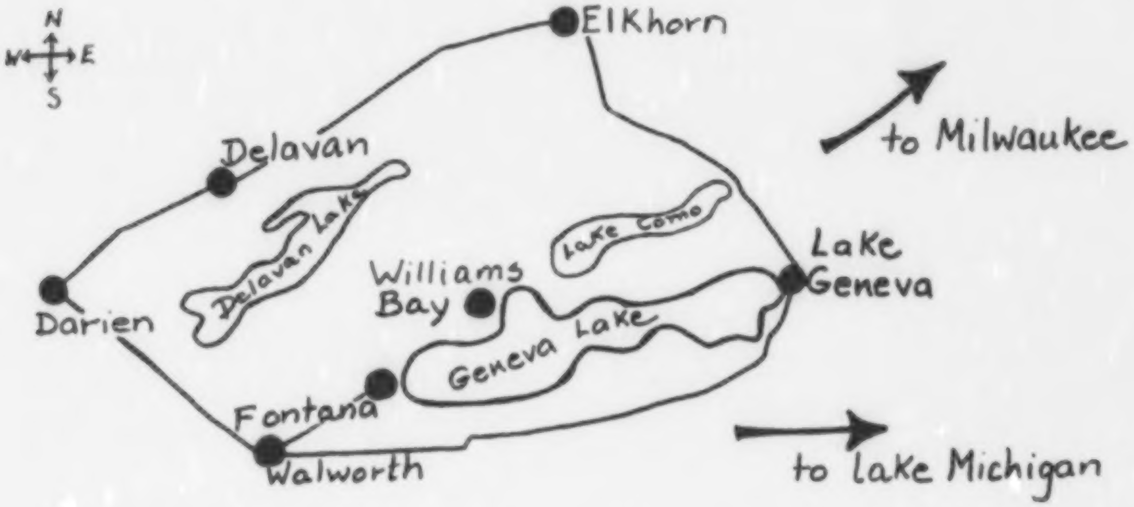
Delavan Lake has very little circulation. About the only portion which is ever stirred to any extent is the area near the mouth of Jackson Creek which flows into the lake carrying effluent (now receiving secondary treatment) from the sewage treatment plant operated by the City of Elkhorn and the Walworth County Hospital and Home.

Geneva Lake with its large estates has had less population pressure whereas the Delavan Lake shore is crowded in many places with subdivisions.

Moreover, Geneva Lake communities have secondary sewage treatment facilities preventing most of the sewage effluent created on the lake from entering the lake while the houses around Delavan Lake have disposed of their sewage with septic tanks.

The soil around Delavan Lake is generally of a silt loam type which allows the effluent from the septic tanks to seep into a high groundwater table and not only pollute the groundwater but the lake as well.

The Delavan Lake drainage basin is made up of 24,000 acres compared to a Delavan Lake surface area of 1,841 acres, or a watershed to lake area ratio of 13:1. Geneva Lake's watershed is about 18,500 acres and its surface area is 5,262 acres, or a watershed to lake ration of 3.5:1.



These facts should give us a clearer picture of why Geneva Lake is in better condition than Delavan Lake.

So, far, at least three important steps have been taken to protect the two lakes. They are: (1) Formation of a Delavan Lake Sanitary Sewer District and the funding of a Sanitary Sewer System for the lake. Work on the system is expected to begin next fall and is expected to take several years to complete; (2) The passing and enforcement of strong sanitary and zoning ordinances for Walworth County; and (3) The formation of a Geneva Lake Environmental Protection Agency by the communities on Geneva Lake.

The Walworth County Planning and Zoning Office

The Walworth County Planning and Zoning Office has a staff of five full-time men and two full-time secretaries. The office is headed by James Johnson. His assistant is Ron Neumeister. Both men are former Department of Agriculture conservation specialists.

The jurisdiction of the office is limited to the unincorporated areas of the county so it has no jurisdiction within cities and villages. The county presently has a zoning ordinance, a shoreland zoning ordinance, a sub-zoning ordinance and a sanitary code.

Neumeister said the county is now in the process of developing a revised zoning ordinance for the county.

Walworth County has 37 natural lakes. In the winter the population of the county is 63,000 and in the summer the population soars to 350,000, according to Johnson.

He said half of the county's assessed valuation comes from property around its lakes, and he recommends careful use of soil and water to keep the natural beauty which attracted people to the county in the first place.

Johnson and Neumeister believe that there is an increasing acceptance by the citizens of the county of the stronger land use regulations. They say builders are looking closer at their land and the regulations before they turn the bulldozers loose.

Johnson believes strongly in getting the word to the public about the ordinances. His office uses slide talks to make presentations to civic groups, church groups, business groups, schools, etc. in regard to new restrictions on the use of septic tanks in the county on soils that can't "take it," Johnson said, "If anybody--attorney, homeowner, contractor--comes in and says he didn't know about this building restriction we feel he's not being very honest."

The Delavan Lake Problem

A.C. Peterman, editor of the Delavan Enterprise, said, "Geneva Lake is the second largest lake in the State of Wisconsin, next to Lake Winnebago. It could sustain a greater amount of pollution than Delavan Lake simply because of its size."

Peterman said almost all of the homes on Delavan Lake have septic tanks and that for years they have been seeping. "There has always been a fear that some sewage was going into the lake."

He said the sewage plants at the Walworth County seat of Elkhorn and the Walworth County Institutions there have for years discharged into Jackson Creek which flows into Delavan Lake.

Tom Gunderson, head of the Delavan Lake Sanitary Sewer District Commission, emerges from Delavan Lake covered with algae. Photo credit: Delavan Enterprise

"Two years ago," Peterman said, "The Delavan Lake Improvement Association and six citizen residents brought an action against Elkhorn before the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)."

Elkhorn was ordered by the DNR to install pollution control facilities and clean up their discharges as a result of the action.

"There's been a long battle to install a sewage system on Delavan Lake," Peterman pointed out, "and The Enterprise has supported the effort strongly." He said the stand has gained both friends and enemies for his paper, but the efforts have succeeded.

"The success was confirmed last September when three candidates strongly in favor of the sewer system were elected Sanitary District Commissioners," he added.

Peterman believes the pro-sewer system candidates were probably aided by the fact that the DNR directed that a sanitary sewer be installed around the lake. He said the Sanitary Sewer District was formed as a result of signatures on petitions in 1969.

"Opposition to the sewer system project didn't begin to crystallize until it became evident that those in favor of the project were serious and intended to proceed," he said.

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Peterman said most of the opposition came from older people who had retired to homes on the shores of Delavan Lake. "The older retired people felt they couldn't afford the improvements," he said.

The people who have investments and want to use the lake, he said, could see their investments deteriorating. The real estate men, for instance, were solidly behind the sewer district. "Just before the election they took a one-page ad in The Enterprise," he added.

Since their election in 1971, the commissioners have proceeded with floating a $1 million general obligation bond. A $600 special assessment was made on every inhabited lakeshore property, and, in addition, a $200 special assessment was made for every buildable lot on the lake.

"This caused quite an expense for Lake Lawn Lodge which merged over a year ago with the Ramada Inn Corp.," said Peterman. He said their total assessment was about $175,000. "They already had a sewer system with a disposal plant, but it was an old one."

The special assessment for all the lake property totals $1.8 million. State and Federal aid could total over $4.7 million with EPA's share going as high as $2.25 million.

"This has been a really tremendous example of citizens efforts to lift themselves by their bootstraps and improve their situation," Peterman said.

Peterman feels that the important story is not so much the pollution but the citizens' efforts to do something about the pollution. He is optimistic that the citizens there will succeed in their efforts.

"We have the solid support of the State DNR," he said, "and the job is being done in a very intelligent and sophisticated manner."

The Delavan area has a lot of sophisticated people, he pointed out. "We have presidents of firms as well as a lot of solid working people who understand the problem and are willing to spend money to correct the problem."

"We took a strong editorial stance in favor of the sewer system because I believe the economy of the area is tied to the Lake," Peterman said.

Once, he said, the economy was almost totally dependent on the lake, but the City of Delavan has become more industrialized in recent years. "But none of us would want to see the lake go down the drain. It's a major asset aesthetically as well as economically."

Agriculture is strong around Delavan with dairying, beef cattle raising and crop farming.

With the new sewage system and other efforts, Peterman feels, the situation should improve. "But," he added, "we're still going to have runoff and a lack of circulation due to the nature of the lake."

"The deeper I get into the pollution question," observed Peterman, "the more I realize you're going to find pollution everywhere there is population pressure."

In the summer, he said, the population is 10,000 and growing and a new freeway is coming in from Milwaukee. Algae growth has been a problem at Delavan Lake as in all lakes suffering from eutrophication. In the past the Delavan Lake Improvement Association (DLIA) has sponsored an algae spraying program which they used to finance totally by themselves.

In 1970, due to financial pressure caused by the increased cost of spray, etc., the DLIA went to Delavan township for assistance. The township contributed $2,000 in 1970 and renewed their contribution in 1971. This year, however, when the DLIA asked for $3,000 for the spraying (with the cost totaling $7,000) the township turned them down.

"Now," Peterman said, "the burning question is whether or not the lake will be sprayed at all." Either the DLIA will have to get more money from wealthier members, he said, or let people see what the lake looks like without spraying.

The spraying, which was done at various times during the summer season, had its opponents. "The fisherman feel the copper sulfate chemical used to control the algae also hurts the fish," Peterman pointed out.

Geneva Lake

Despite the fact that Geneva Lake is still in better condition than Delavan Lake, it has shown enough symptoms of eutrophication to alarm residents of the communities around the lake.

They recently formed a Geneva Lake Environmental Protection Agency, and appointed Phillip Fogle director.

A long-time area resident who says he knows the lake well, Fogle is still working out of an office in his home.

"Algae has been increasing in Geneva Lake every year," said Fogle. He attributes the increase to the runoff of excess nitrates and phosphates from lawns around the lake as well as from agricultural runoff and the few septic tanks still used on the lake. Sodium arsenite and copper sulphate have been used to control the algae every year for some time.

"However," he said, "Geneva Lake is in much, much better shape than Delavan because of its greater size and depth and because its a kind of self-flushing lake fed by hundreds and maybe thousands of springs."

The Geneva Lake EPA is trying to get a complete professional survey of the lake in order to determine just what the problems are so they can be attacked in an effective manner.

He said his organization is getting help from the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Wisconsin at Whitewater department of biology, and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (five counties). A limnologist, William Burkhard, who lives in Lake Geneva is also giving professional assistance.

The Geneva Lake EPA is made up of five units, according to Fogle. These include: Lake Geneva, Williams Bay, Fontana, the Linn Township Sanitary Commission, and Walworth Township.

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Contract Compliance

Region V employees Garrett Fitzpatrick and Charles Lewis do not have time to become familiar faces in the EPA Regional Office in Chicago. Most of the time these two Compliance Officers are out in the field assuring that recipients of EPA grants are in compliance with Federal non-discrimination standards.

While many citizens are aware that EPA makes grants to municipalities for construction or improvement of sewage treatment facilities, it is probably less well known that such construction must proceed on a non-discriminatory basis under Title Six of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This Act charges EPA with the responsibility to assure that no person because of race or sex is excluded from participating or is subject to discrimination in any program receiving such financial assistance.

EPA's two regional compliance officers, who function as part of the Equal Employment Opportunity Office, assure that the requirements of this law are met. Fitzpatrick and Lewis are in the field as often as three days a week, investigating worker's complaints received during the course of construction and complaints of community organizations regarding EEO practices of a grant applicant. They must assure that fair labor practices are maintained as outlined in the Davis-Bacon Act.

According to Fitzpatrick, "A Compliance Officer studies industry and trade practices, policies, and procedures, and consults with other Federal agencies, government officers and other interested parties."

Contract compliance procedure incorporates a number of requirements. According to Lewis, all Federal grant recipients are advised that in order to comply with Federal grant assurances of nondiscrimination they are responsible for the following:

(1) To include in the advertisement for bids a statement that bidders are required to comply with the President's Executive Order 11246, Non-Discrimination in Employment.

(2) To include in all contracts and subcontracts provisions to the Executive Order 11246, Grant Provisions of the Labor Standards.

(3) To collect and maintain all compliance forms, information required, and to insure that contractor and subcontractors notices to labor unions or other organization of workers are properly posted.

(4) To hold a Pre-Award Contract Compliance Conference on all contracts of a million dollars or more to determine the EEO compliance posture of the prime contractor and any subcontractors of $100,000 or more.

The Contract Compliance Officer participates in the Pre-Award Conference with representatives of the applicant, the prime contractor and major subcontractors, and the consulting engineers.

"Our discussions at the meeting include a review of the hiring practices of the contractor; the upgrading and training of minority workers who are on his permanent staff; and his involvement with the apprenticeship and the pre-apprenticeship programs." Fitzpatrick continues, "We also contact local community organizations to get a feeling of local opinion regarding the contractor's EEO posture. We discuss with the contractors and EEO officer the extent to which the company has gone to assure equal employment opportunity for all of its personnel."

Contractors are requested to submit the following information at the meeting:

(1) The Affirmative Action Plan of the company.

(2) The Company Report, which spells out the composition of the contractors present total work force by trade and the minority breakout (Negro, Spanish surnamed American, Oriental and American Indian).

(3) The Projected Estimated Work Force for the project, which also includes each trade that will be involved on the project with a minority breakout.

(4) The name and address of each union that will provide work for the project together with an estimate of the unions total membership, including the number of its minority membership.

(5) Copies of letters written by the prime contractor and major subcontractors to unions regarding non-discrimination in employment and willingness of the contractors to hire regardless of race.

"Following the meeting, we evaluate the information submitted by the contractor to determine if he has a satisfactory compliance posture," says Lewis. "Award of the contract is subject to approval of the prospective contractor's EEO posture."

During the life of the contractor's project, On-Site Reviews are conducted to monitor the contractor's compliance posture. Says Fitzpatrick, "If during the course of an On-Site Review, we determine that a contractor or any of his major subcontractors are not adhering to the pre-award commitments, a letter outlining the deficiencies is forwarded to the applicant with a request that the contractor comply within 30 days. In the event he does not comply, we have the option to request that no further grant money be forwarded to the applicant until deficiencies are corrected."

According to EEO Director, Roland Cornelius, approximately half a dozen of these letters have been written in the last four years. "In each case the contractor got the message and was saved."

Noting that within the last four years EPA has done business with dozens of contractors both prime and major, he concludes, "It can be said, without reservation, that we have seen a breakthrough in the employment of minorities in the construction field."

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members are: Prof. James Kerrigan, assistant director of the Water Resources Center of the University of Wisconsin at Madison; James Johnson, Walworth County Planning and Zoning Administrator; Herbert Johnson, member of the civil and sanitary engineering firm of Jensen and Johnson, Inc., of Elkhorn; Dr. Thomas Wehman, an analytical chemists with the Morton Salt Co.; and Larry Whiting, Walworth County deputy, pilot and aerial photographer.

The chairman of the Geneva Lake EPA is Bruce Armstrong, of the Armstrong Tool Co. who lives at Williams Bay, and the vice-chairman is Robert Meyerhofer, member of the Lake Geneva City Council.

Fogle said all three communities on the lake have secondary sewage treatment facilities. The effluent from Fontana and Williams Bay facilities goes into lagoons, and the treated sewage from Lake Geneva goes into the

A committee has been set up to advise the agency. The White River, a tributary of the Fox River.

The Agency director had high praise for the Walworth County Planning and Zoning Office. "Walworth County has one of the finest planning and zoning offices in the nation. It's held up as a model statewide and nationwide."

He is also happy about the response of the citizens living around the lake. "Response around the lake has been 95 percent positive," he said. "It's very gratifying."

He works through schools and local libraries, as well as community groups. He said Badger High School in Lake Geneva has a very active environmental club. "The young people have shown great interest in the pollution problem and are working to do something about it."

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Woodward, Ohio; Watkins-Memorial Jr.-Sr. High School's "Governmental Protection of Ecology: A Problem in Survival", Pataskala, Ohio.

Also receiving awards in Region V were: Fields High School for "Ecology Behind Prison Walls," in Mansfield, Ohio; Ashley High School for "Pollution in the Maple River", Ashley, Michigan; Lawton Community High School, Lawton, Michigan for its "Glass Recycling Center"; Gaylord Community High School for its projects entitled "Petroleum in Otsego County" and "Study of Gaylord Sewer System", Gaylord, Michigan; Royal Oak Dondero High School for "SCUM: Students Cleaning Up Messes", Royal Oak, Michigan; and Cumberland High School for their projects entitled "Are Cumberland Lakes Dying?" and "Is Beaver Dam Lake Dying?" Cumberland, Wisconsin.

Regional EPA personnel participated in two of the award ceremonies. Mr. Richard Winklhoffer, Chief of the Surveillance and Analysis Division of the Ohio District Office presented the Presidential Awards for Environmental Excellence to students who participated in the Cleveland Institute for Environmental Education's project, on April 24.

Mary Canavan, Office of Public Affairs, presented awards to those involved in the Lawton Community High School glass recycling project, which had been sponsored by a school club, LIFE: Lawton's Involvement for Future Environment. These presentations took place at an awards banquet in Lawton, Michigan on April 27.

The President's Environmental Merit Awards Program has been expanded to include projects done by students at the elementary school and junior high school levels, as well as projects done by young people while attending accredited summer camps across the country.

Schools or camps interested in receiving more information on the President's Environmental Merit Awards Program should contact Art Peters, Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 4th and M Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460.

The other schools in this area that received awards for their projects were: The Institute for Environmental Education for its work with 80 high schools in establishing teacher-student environmental training programs, Cleveland, Ohio; Swanton High School, Swanton, Ohio, for their project "Glass Collecting for Recycling"; Woodward High School for their student and community programs, "School Clean-Up", "Ottawa River Clean-Up" and "Plastic Recycling",

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Mayo said: "Any spill left unattended, regardless of size, can cause damage to the environment." Bowden explains: "The large number of small spills is a special problem in that small spills are rarely cleaned up and the water is kept in a constant state of degradation. And large spills can be catastrophic. A small spill can destroy an animal's habitat for a whole season, while a large spill can foul beaches and kill fish and birds."

NEXT ISSUE:

ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES
FOR SUMMER HOME OWNERS.

good news:

Grand Rapids area environmentalists were greeted by welcome news at the Earth Week III meeting of the Michigan Air Pollution Control Commission on April 19 in Lansing. It was revealed that Betz Foundry, Inc., long a target of action by area environmental groups, had begun to construct its air pollution abatement control system.

In November of 1970, Betz Foundry management agreed to install controls by March, 1972. The company ordered its equipment in May, 1971, only to encounter labor troubles the following month. This problem and some on-site vandalism forced a delay. It was disclosed, however, that as of April 12 the project was again underway. Betz Foundry estimates that the total system will be operational in about four months.

The APCC reacted to this news by deciding that six months should be adequate for both completing the installation and conducting the testing and adjustments so often necessary to achieve the design efficiency of the equipment.

■

Oscar Mayer and Co. has begun work on the final stage of a four-part program to reduce smoke emissions from its power plant in Madison, Wis., according to the Madison Capital Times. The company is completely replacing an existing multiple cyclone, centrifugal dust collector on one of its two remaining coal-fired boilers. The new dust collector, which should be in operation soon, will be more effective in removing particulate matter from power plant emissions, the company said. The total program for reducing emissions have cost about $1.5 million.

In a related pollution control effort, the firm said that pilings have been driven for a new $440,000 waste water filtering system announced in January.

When completed the system will eliminate sludge lagoons at the nearby Burke waste water treatment plant and thereby eliminate 50 percent of the odor at Burke.

■

Sun Oil Co. recently revealed a technological advance in air pollution control at its Toledo, Ohio, refinery, according to the Toledo Blade. The Blade said the process was developed in England for the removal of sulfur from fuel and has been adapted to refinery operations by Sun Oil engineers. The process will enable Sun Oil to extract up to 15 tons of sulfur a day that otherwise would be emitted into the atmosphere as sulfur dioxide. The by-product in turn will be made available to Allied Chemical Corp. for use in other operations at its own Toledo plant. The $2 million dollar sulfur removal plant inevitably should contribute to cleaner air in the area, the Blade said.

■

Rolling Meadows, Ill., police cars have switched from gasoline to propane, thereby reducing pollution and lowering maintenance costs along with giving better performance, according to a Chicago Tribune story. The switch cost about $100 to replace carburetors on each of the five cars in the experiment, plus a monthly equipment rental charge of $10 each. The advantage of propane is that it burns cleaner which results in less engine fouling. Oil stays cleaner longer and engines misfire less, according to Rolling Meadows Police Chief Lewis R. Case. "The payoff comes when my men are called into a chase," he said. "The engines are so clean that they get up to 85 (miles per hour) without even a slight hesitation." He said the cars deliver 20 percent more horsepower, require fewer tune-ups, and there is less valve trouble.

■

The Pielet Brothers plant in Summit, Ill., where the state's largest car shredding machine is located, will dispose of an estimated 50,000 abandoned Chicago automobiles yearly under a five-year contract with the city according to the Chicago Sun-Times. The junked cars are being recycled and will eventually be returned to the economy as refrigerators, desks, beverage cans and automobiles.

The Pielet brothers say they have more than $180,000 invested in air pollution abatement equipment. In eight hours their shredder can process 750 vehicles. Current estimates are that as many as 20 million abandoned cars are rusting throughout America, and another eight million cars will go out of service this year.

■

Union Carbide Corp. of Marietta, Ohio, has announced the completion of a 362 foot high stack at its power plant according to the Columbus Citizen Journal. The stack was built as a result of recommendations issued by an air pollution abatement conference held two years ago in the area. A spokesman for the company said the $2.5 million stack will eliminate the so-called "downwash" of combustible, effluents from the steam plant.

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The Dayton, Ohio, Daily News said a Do-It-Yourself Environmental Handbook published last July by the Dayton Museum of Natural History has been published by Little, Brown and Co. The handbook, which hit the booksellers on Earth Day, was written by two staff members at the museum, E. J. Koestner and Joseph H. McHugh, and Museum board member, Ralf Kircher. Koestner said the original Dayton version had to be revised and expanded for national publication. The message, according to the Blade, is that everyone is a polluter, and that the virtue is in polluting as little as possible.

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Region V Public Report

JUNE 1972

EPA-335

Lee Jager

Michigan's Crusade Against Air Pollution—see page 9

STATE AIR IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Ruckelshaus And Mayo Approve Plans

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has announced approval of most parts of State plans to implement national ambient air quality standards in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Ohio.

National primary standards to protect health, and secondary standards to protect public welfare, were promulgated by EPA for six pollutants on April 30, 1971. To achieve these clean-air objectives, all states submitted implementation plans which outline procedures and regulations for reducing emissions from most major sources of air pollution throughout the nation. EPA's approval of these plans makes these regulations enforceable by the Federal government as well as by the States.

Region V Administrator Francis T. Mayo complimented State pollution control agencies in the midwest, "for coming up with overall good plans in the brief amount of time allowed and which hopefully will go a long way towards improving the health of the 40 million Americans in Region V.

Mayo said that states in Region V are continuing to work on regulations to carry out their plans for implementing the national standards and that some of the deficiencies EPA has identified could well be remedied by state action before EPA is required to promulgate its own regulations by July 31, 1972.

Under the Clean Air Act, EPA was required to approve or disapprove the plans by May 31, 1972. The objective of the plans is to allow States to achieve by mid-1975 standards to protect the public health, and levels protective of public welfare (secondary standards) within a "reasonable time."

If a state fails to revise a plan that EPA has found unacceptable, the Agency is empowered under the Act to design and promulgate which ever sections are necessary to meet the standards. The standards established last year by EPA are for six pollutants: sulfur oxides, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, photochemical oxidants, nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons.

In a "Preamble" to the Federal Register publication of the approved and disapproved sections of the state plans, it was stated that a shortage of low sulfur oxide fuels may affect the meeting of secondary standards in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio.

The combined effect of the implementation plans will make a major contribution toward preserving not only the quality of life in the United States but in protecting the health of many millions of Americans," said EPA Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus in his statement to the press. "The health of an estimated 177,000,000 persons in this country residing in areas of high air pollution is threatened. These include those suffering from emphysema and other respiratory diseases, those with heart and circulatory problems as well as individuals whose otherwise healthy state might be subject to impairment. All of them will benefit substantially from the controls imposed by these plans," Ruckelshaus said.

The following major disapprovals were made by EPA for Region V state plans:

Illinois

- The State plan does not provide adequate episode stage criteria to prevent the reaching of "Significant Harm" levels established by EPA. The plan does not provide for obtaining emission control action programs for all pertinent sources.
- The plan does not provide an adequate description of the resources available to the state for the Metropolitan Chicago Interstate Region and does not provide for an agreed upon role between the City of Chicago and the State agency.
- The strategy presented for the attainment of the particulate and sulfur dioxide ambient air standards within the Metropolitan Chicago Intrastate Air Quality Control Region is not adequate due to the unenforceability of the pertinent regulations.

Chronological order of events involving EPA action on state implementation plans:

By June 21st (2 to 3 weeks following May 31st announcement)	EPA announcement of proposed corrective regulations corresponding to previously disapproved portions of state plans. Also, concurrent EPA announcement of public hearings on Federally proposed regulations, including the dates and locations of such hearings.
By July 21st (within 30 days of hearing announcement)	EPA holding of public hearings at previously announced times and locations.
By July 31st	EPA promulgation of corrective regulations unless such action has been taken by the effected states and that such equivalent corrective regulations passed by the state are in effect at this time. Any EPA promulgation of regulations will be conducted through Federal Register notice.
February 15, 1973	EPA to receive all compliance schedules not previously submitted to EPA by the respective states, or originally submitted to EPA within the implementation plan.

Francis T. Mayo addresses the news conference on the state implementation plans for Region V.

Indiana

- The legal authority for various local agencies within the State is inadequate to carry out their assigned roles.

- The control strategies presented for meeting particulate matter and photochemical oxidant standards for the Metropolitan Indianapolis Intrastate Air Quality Control Region are inadequate.

- The compliance schedules for sources of carbon monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide and hydrocarbons, extending over 18 months are unacceptable as they do not provide for periodic increments of progress. Also, no legally enforceable compliance schedules for sources of Sulfur dioxide were set forth in the plan.

- The plan does not have adequate procedures for determining whether construction or modification will result in violations of applicable control strategies. Also, the plan has no legally enforceable procedures for disapproving construction or modification.

- Emission limitations for particulate matter in the Metropolitan Chicago Intrastate Region have not been adopted.

Michigan

- The requirements for meeting Nitrogen dioxide standards have not been met since the plan does not provide for the degree Nitrogen oxide emission reduction attainable through existing technology in the Metropolitan Detroit-Pt. Huron and Central Michigan Intrastate Regions and the Metropolitan Toledo Interstate Region.

- Compliance schedules requirements are not met since the State's sulfur dioxide regulations provided for individual compliance schedules to be submitted after the first required semi-annual report on Feb. 15, 1973.

Minnesota

- In the section dealing with new sources and modifications, the definition of "new" and "existing" sources are inadequate. Also, the requirements are not met since there is no procedure which provides that approval of any construction or modification should not affect the responsibility of the sources to comply with pertinent emission regulations.

Ohio

- Compliance schedules for particulate and sulfur dioxide sources which extend over 18 months, do not provide for periodic progress check points.

Wisconsin

- State law precludes the release of emission data in certain situations.

- The control strategy for sulfur oxides in the Southeastern Minnesota-LaCrosse Interstate Region is disapproved since a public hearing was not held on the strategy and associated regulations.

- State emergency levels for carbon monoxide and for the product of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter are at levels equal to or greater than those levels which could cause significant harm to health of persons.

Excerpts From The Preamble To The Federal Register

The approval and promulgation of the air implementation plans was released in detail in the May 31 Federal Register. Following are portions of the preamble outlining the background leading to the approvals.

On April 30, 1971 (36 F.R. 8186), pursuant to section 109 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, the Administrator promulgated national ambient air quality standards for sulfur oxides, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, photochemical oxidants, hydrocarbons, and nitrogen dioxide. Within 9 months thereafter, each State was required by section 110 of the Act to adopt and submit to the Administrator a plan which provides for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of national ambient air quality standards within each air quality control region in the State. An additional period of no longer than 18 months may be allowed for adoption and submittal of that portion of a plan relating to implementation of secondary ambient air quality standards. State plans must provide for attainment of national primary ambient air quality standards within 3 years after the date of the Administrator's approval of such plans, except that a 2-year extension of this deadline may be granted by the Administrator. State plans must provide for attainment of national secondary ambient air quality standards within a reasonable

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time. Within 4 months from the date on which State plans were required to be submitted, the Administrator must approve or disapprove such plans or portions thereof.

On August 14, 1971 (36 F.R. 15486), the Administrator promulgated regulations (40 CFR Part 51)....setting forth requirements for preparation, adoption, and submittal of State implementation plans. These regulations were amended October 23, 1971 (36 F.R. 20513), and December 30, 1971 (36 F.R. 25233), to make certain additions and corrections. The Administrator's regulations (40 CFR Part 51)provided generally that State plans must set forth a control strategy for attainment and maintenance of the national standards; legally enforceable regulations and compliance schedules for implementation of the control strategy; a contingency plan for preventing the occurrence of air pollution levels which would cause significant harm to the health of persons; source surveillance procedures; procedures to assure that construction or modification of stationary sources will not interfere with attainment or maintenance of the national standards; provisions for air quality surveillance; a description of the resources needed to carry out the State plan; and provisions for intergovernmental cooperation....Each State plan must also show that the State has the legal authority necessary to carry out the plan, as specified by 40 CFR 51.11. States were required to conduct one or more public hearings prior to adoption of their implementation plans.

All 50 States, plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa have submitted implementation plans....

Where the Administrator disapproves a State plan or portion thereof, or where a State fails to submit an implementation plan or portion thereof, the Administrator is required, under section 110(c) of the Act, to propose and subsequently promulgate regulations setting forth a substitute implementation plan or portion thereof. Where regulatory portions of a State plan, including control strategies and related rules and regulations, are disapproved or were not submitted, regulations setting forth substitute portions will be proposed and promulgated. When disapproved portions are of a nonregulatory nature, e.g., air quality surveillance, resources, intergovernmental cooperation, and therefore are not susceptible to correction through promulgation of regulations by the Administrator, detailed comments will be included in the evaluation report; in such cases, the Environmental Protection Agency will work with the States to correct the deficiencies....

The Act directs the Administrator to require a State to revise its implementation plan whenever he finds that it is substantially inadequate for attainment and maintenance of a national standard. In accordance with the statutory mandate, the Environmental Protection Agency will make a continuing evaluation of the State plans and will, as necessary, call upon the States to make revisions.

ATTAINMENT OF PRIMARY STANDARDS

The Act requires attainment of primary standards as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than 3 years from the date of the Administrator's approval of a State plan except where an extension is granted by the Administrator; it requires attainment of secondary standards within a reasonable time. Except where extensions have been requested, State plans generally provide for attainment of the primary standards in 3 years. Whether more expeditious attainment of the primary standards is practicable is a question that will be subject to continuing examination in connection with the Administrator's review of the compliance schedules and progress reports to be submitted by the States and as part of the Administrator's continuing surveillance of State activities. It is already clear, however, that the aggregate emission control requirements of the 55 State plans will create such a great demand for clean fuels, emission control equipment, and other items that attainment of the primary standards in many urban areas in significantly less time than 3 years generally will not be feasible.

Mayo (l.) and Frank Corrado, Director of Public Affairs (r.) meet the press. The conference was standing room only.

The preamble continues, detailing requirements for state plans and discussions of the plans in general with particular reference to legal authority, maintenance of standards, fuel availability, transportation control measures, compliance schedules, emergency episodes, enforcement and data availability.

Specific discussion of each state plan forms the body of the Federal Register.

On May 30, 1972, Judge Pratt, of the District Court for the District of Columbia, issued an order requiring the Administrator of EPA to review State implementation plans to determine what action, if any, must be taken by States to prevent significant deterioration of air quality in regions where existing air quality is better than national secondary ambient standards. The order gives the Administrator 4 months to complete this review and an additional 2 months to promulgate requirements which are needed to prevent significant deterioration of air quality in those regions. The order did not prohibit the Administrator from approving or disapproving State plans for all air quality regions in accordance with existing EPA regulations, but provides only for an additional subsequent review of the plans.

According to John R. Quarles, Jr., Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and General Counsel, EPA intends to appeal the decision of the District Court. "It is our view that the Court's action does not significantly affect the action to be taken by the Administrator on May 31, 1972. Any regulations approved on that date become part of the applicable implementation plan and are enforceable by EPA."

ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

The Environmental Protection Agency is involved in enforcing pollution laws in three major areas: water, air and pesticides. Here is a short synopsis of just what is involved in making the law apply in these three areas at the regional level:

Water

Sec. 10 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 1151) sets out procedures for two types of enforcement:

1. Pollution abatement procedures
2. Water quality standard enforcement procedures

1. Conference abatement procedures: The act provides that the discharge of matter into interstate or navigable waters which endangers the health or welfare of any person is subject to abatement. The abatement proceeding is long and cumbersome. It involves three steps: conference, hearing and court action. The conference is an informal gathering of state and federal agency representatives. It must be called if requested by a state governor or state water pollution control agency, and if interstate pollution is involved. Conferences of this type have been held for all of the Great Lakes Basins. Following a conference, a summary of the discussion is prepared which includes such topics as the occurrence of pollution subject to abatement, the adequacy of measures taken towards abatement, and the nature of the delays being encountered in abating the pollution.

If, at the close of the conference, it appears that the pollution abatement is not progressing, the federal government recommends that the appropriate state agency take remedial action. If such action is not taken within six months, public hearing must be called, to be held before a board. The board must then recommend remedial action and an appropriate schedule. If the action is not taken in the specified reasonable time required to abate the pollution, the federal government may request the attorney general to bring an enforcement suit.

2. Water quality standard enforcement proceedings: Once the states have set their water quality standards, the discharge of matter into interstate waters which reduces the quality of such waters below the water quality standards is subject to abatement by court action. However, 180 days must elapse between the time when the discharger is notified of the violation and the time when an abatement action is authorized. This is the procedure: A 180-day notice is issued to the discharger and a hearing is held at which the federal government presides and at which the state pollution control agency and the discharger are present. All parties have an opportunity to make statements. During the ensuing 180 days, the parties meet several times in order to achieve voluntary compliance with water quality standards, or a new schedule for achieving such compliance. Should all else fail, at the end of the 180 days, a court action may be brought. If there is no proof of interstate effects, the consent of the Governor must be obtained before the Federal government may file suit against the discharger.

3. The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, often referred to as the Refuse Act, forbids the discharge into navigable waters or their tributaries "any refuse matter of any kind or description whatever other than that flowing from streets and sewers and passing therefrom in a liquid state." Civil actions for injunctive relief under the Refuse Act are preferred for continuous, industrial discharges. A criminal action is used primarily for accidental or sporadic incidents, such as oil spills. This act may be used only against industries.

Criminal prosecutions may be recommended in cases of isolated or instantaneous discharges resulting in serious damage, such as a fish kill. Such cases may be referred to the local U.S. Attorney without clearance from Headquarters. Before recommending any enforcement action, the Regional Office must assess that satisfactory progress in controlling the pollution is unlikely in the absence of enforcement proceedings. The discharger should be notified of the problem and the fact that the region is giving serious consideration to the initiation of enforcement proceedings. The Regional Office, prior to the action, should determine with some specificity the nature of the treatment required to control the pollution.

Civil actions may not be referred directly to the U.S. Attorneys. Recommendations for enforcement proceedings, together with appropriate investigator reports and data (usually furnished by the District Office, Coast Guard, or obtainable from the state pollution control agency), are reviewed by the Regional Office for legal sufficiency and then transmitted to Headquarters for final approval. If a recommendation is approved, the Regional Office is notified and only then refers the case to the U.S. Attorney for his consideration. He may, of course, accept the case or decline prosecution.

This is the procedure for all enforcement recommendations to Headquarters. When they are submitted for review, unless the Regional Office is notified by Headquarters in writing or by telegram not to proceed, the Region is free to go forward with the enforcement action at the end of 14 days after the recommendation is actually mailed to Headquarters. However, in all cases where a proposed enforcement action involves a novel theory of law, an abnormal factual setting or other circumstances presenting significant policy issue, the Region must identify such factors and indicate that it will await actual approval by Headquarters before proceeding. Also, some cases may be of such national or major importance that they will be handled out of the Washington office, rather than the Regional Office.

Air

Thus far there are three main fields of federal enforcement thrust under the Clean Air Act:

A. Implementation plans
B. New source performance standards
C. Hazardous emission standards.

The tools for federal enforcement essentially fall into five categories.

1. Orders to comply may be issued for violation of an implementation plan after 30 days notice, to inspect or otherwise obtain information about a source for purposes of establishing a violation or developing standards, or violation of new source or hazardous pollutant standards. They generally do not take effect until the polluter has had opportunity for a conference with the Administrator. This opportunity is not available when there is a violation of hazardous standards. Failure to comply with an administrative order is subject to criminal penalties.

2. Civil actions may be sought in the appropriate district courts for violations of state implementation plans, new source standards or hazardous emission standards, or to enforce administrative orders.

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HUMAN
ENVIRONMENT
CENTER
6634

BACK TO NATURE IN KALAMAZOO

"All we had was an idea--we recognized the need to regain contact with the natural world." recalled Dr. Lewis Betts, Executive Director of the Kalamazoo Nature Center. And today, that idea has become a reality that brings thousands of people back to nature in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

The idea of the Kalamazoo Nature Center was conceived twelve years ago when a beech and maple woods north of Kalamazoo appeared destined to become a gravel pit, asphalt plant, or maybe even a sanitary landfill. This threat precipitated a move on the part of Dr. Betts and several other Kalamazoo citizens to try to preserve the woods as a refuge for natural life and as a place for people to come into contact with nature undisturbed. The center became a reality as individual Kalamazoo citizens made donations towards the purchase of 512 acres of land which would eventually constitute the present Nature Center.

The somewhat vague idea that formed the original basis for the project has been clarified. Today the nature center is maintained as a non-profit, environmental education organization, dedicated to the task of developing in all citizens an understanding of man's true relationship to his natural environment.

With environmental education as a goal, the center's activities have expanded to incorporate an entire environmental education program that has recently been accepted as an official adjunct to the Kalamazoo School system. The program, designed to instill an environmental awareness, in young children has brought about development of a complete curriculum as well as planned tours of the nature center grounds. The recently built Interpretive Center--a two-story geodesic dome--incorporates a Sun-Rain Room housing glacial boulders and tropical plants, exhibits interpreting ecological principles, a Reference Library, an Orientation Room and other offices and rooms that constitute an exciting educational facility.

As an extension of its education program for [illegible], the Center sponsors Environmental Education Workshops to involve teachers in learning methods, techniques, and concepts of environmental education. Education students from Kalamazoo's Western Michigan University may now do their student or special teaching project at the Nature Center. In addition, education activities extend beyond the school year to various summer youth programs, emphasizing understanding and wise management of our resources. Programs for adults vary from the active, such as bicycling trips, to the sedentary, such as film showings.

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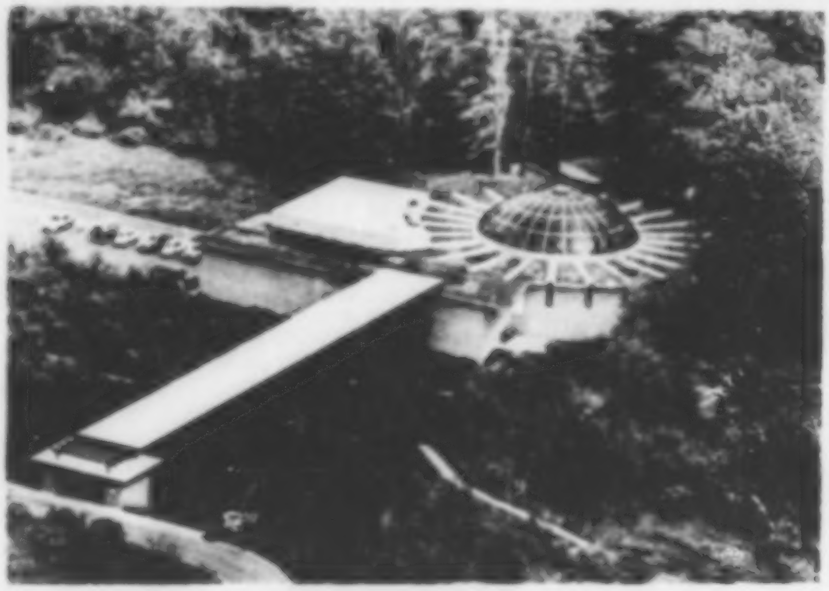
Below: An aerial view of the nature center illustrates the interesting structure of the Interpretive Center which incorporates a Sun-Rain Room, a Reference Library, an Orientation Room, and other offices and rooms that make up the educational facility. Clearly marked trails and unspoiled scenery make hiking through the 517 acres a pleasure.



NATURE CENTER, INC.
RECYCLING PLANT
CITY OF

STAY ON MARKED TRAILS

In addition to the education and nature programs, a Human Environment House has been established. Headed by Arnold Leeder, its aim is to provide for environmental action. Activities range from the establishment of the first recycling center in Kalamazoo to a continuous program of monitoring of governmental activities on the environment. By maintaining a constant awareness of environmental developments, including key bills in Congress, Refuse Act Permit applications, and state agency actions, the Nature Center can provide an additional educational function by alerting people as to what is happening. For those who have already been alerted, the Center will research a subject and provide information. In fact a consulting service has been established and is allowing the staff of the center to develop relationships with industry, by providing industry with information. The research staff of the environmental action program has done projects ranging from a bird census based on field work in the western Michigan area, to a study of pollution in Gull Lake, one of the most attractive residential lake areas in Western Michigan. In each case the staff attempts not only to get the scientific facts into understandable form but to outline what can be done, what should be done and what will be done.

The acreage has been divided into three sections. Over 300 acres have physically been retained as a natural area with relatively undisturbed meadow, marshland, a trout stream, ponds, thickets, young woodlands and the mature beech-maple forest. The remaining 200 acres demonstrate two types of land use management: a 25-acre semi-natural area is currently being developed as an arboretum and garden; and the remaining acres demonstrate the highest degree of man's utilization of the land through farming. The farm includes a small Barnyard with farm animals.

As a private membership corporation, operation of the programs and resources of the center is headed by Dr. Batts, the Executive Director, who is elected by the to take action on them. The purposes of the Kalamazoo Nature Center--at the present time conscientious and intense--will probably, as Dr. Batts hopes, become an "integral part of our regular life."

Left: Arnold Leeder, head of the Human Environment House. Right: Dr. Arnold Batts, Executive Director of the Kalamazoo Nature Center.

board of 15 Trustees. The program is carried out by a staff of about 16, assisted by members of VEINS, the Center's volunteer organization. No government subsidies are made to the center and private foundation financing that has been received only once, from a local Kalamazoo foundation for assistance in construction of the Interpretive Center. The major portion of operating funds derives from memberships, fees, special donations the farm program and the Natural History Shop. A third of the budget comes from the endowment fund established in the early days of the Center.

Dr. Batts concludes that to finance such a project "You need people who have money--but they also must have a philanthropic attitude about their community. Kalamazoo is fortunate to have a few such families." But interest in the purposes of the Kalamazoo Nature Center is not exclusive to these primary supporters. Over 5000 people within a 50 mile radius of Kalamazoo are members of the Center. The idea is obviously attractive. Numerous other nature centers have been established in various states; yet Dr. Batts feels that no other center has the same scope as this one--he has a good-sized full-time staff; well-planned, attractive physical facilities, and a large site.

As for the future, Dr. Batts hopes to see the day when, "we can become less of an agitator and more of an informer. I hope that there won't be a need to do the things Arnie Leeder is now doing. We would like to see environmental education as a recognized, bona fide part of the school curriculum."

Dr. Batts senses a resentment among people who already know that we have environmental problems and now want to know what to do about them. He continues, "The problems have really already been exposed. Our role will be to design ways to contribute to the solution of these problems."

While the Kalamazoo Nature Center will remain a natural and beautiful refuge for an increasingly urbanized and busy people, it will do more than teach children of flowers and birds. The center will inform and influence citizens to understand environmental problems.

AIR PROBLEMS IN MICHIGAN

Program Director Comments On Implementation Requirements

"The problems are many, and they're difficult and complex, but they're not new. They're problems that we've been thinking about and working at for a long time."

These comments were made by Lee Jager, Director of the Michigan Department of Public Health's Division of Air Pollution Control regarding his State's air pollution problems.

Michigan's air cleamup implementation plan submitted to EPA last January and given qualified approval May 31 actually was initiated in 1967, according to Jager.

He noted that a new area in the implementation plan is control of sulfur dioxide at the state level. "There are going to be sources of sulfur dioxide in Michigan that will be required to control their emissions which in past years we may not have thought necessary."

Another new aspect of the Michigan program is its episode avoidance plan, according to Jager. Individual industries will be required to take abatement steps to prevent the buildup of pollutants rather than react at some later date to correct a buildup.

"This is a new approach, and its a good approach," he said. "It will insure that the residents of the State of Michigan never need experience emergency episodes of air pollution."

EXPERIENCING GROWING PAINS

The Air Division Director said one of his biggest problems right now is finding qualified people to carry out the additional manpower requirements that his Division has under the implementation plan.

As a result of this problem, Michigan must select people with good potential and train them.

The agency has grown from a two-man program in the mid-'60's to a present staff of 31. "If we can find the right people before the end of the fiscal year this will be up to 41," Jager said.

"Next year," he added, "if our budget request is approved by the State Legislature, we'll be up to 58 people. This parallels closely the manpower requirements that we had in the implementation plan."

"Well, the problems here are obvious. You can't find that many experienced people, and when you bring on that number of inexperienced people you have to divert existing staff from their effective duties to training and we have, quite frankly, during this period of expansion, noticed a drop-off in productivity." Obviously, you reach a point where you pick up steam and get going. We're hopeful that this point is not too far around the corner."

Jager said the renewal process leads to the problem of finances. "The State obviously has limited resources that it is willing to apply, or is able to apply, to environmental tasks. The Federal government is very generous in that it pays the major part of the program. We've applied for a maintenance grant which, if approved, would fund the State program at 60 percent of the cost of the program, which is substantial, but nonetheless, leaves 40 percent to be paid for by the State." He said the State has totally funded its program in the past, but it has only been a $100,000 program, whereas now the program will cost somewhere around $1,500,000.

Lack of office and laboratory space is another problem that Jager faces. The problem has been solved for the time being with portable prefabricated classroom structures. "Not being able to really predict how far we're going to grow or how fast we didn't want to commit ourselves to permanent quarters too quickly."

"Obviously," he said, "we're outgrowing our laboratory space at the same time we're outgrowing our office space. We used to do a few hundred samples a year, now we're doing several thousand analytical samples a year."

Presently, Michigan Department of Public Health Laboratories are being utilized.

LEGAL SUPPORT NEEDED

"The greatest deficiency of this agency is the lack of legal support, pure and simple," Jager said. "We have had an attorney assigned to the commission by the Attorney General, and based on his own estimate, he can only supply somewhere between 10 and 20 percent of his time."

He said the Division has had to write its regulations with engineers, enforce them with engineers, prepare complaints with engineers, and make preparations for legal proceedings with engineers.

"Now, I'm not downgrading engineers," he said, "I happen to be one, but they are not trained in the legal field and, therefore, are not as effective as properly trained legal advisors."

"I think EPA would echo those sentiments," he added.

EPA'S COMMENTS ON THE MICHIGAN PLAN

The Michigan implementation plan like every other state plan in Region V did not escape unscathed from the close scrutiny of EPA's air standards analysis.

EPA disapproved two major aspects of the Michigan plan. First, it said: "The requirements for meeting nitrogen dioxide standards have not been met since the plan does not provide for the degree of nitrogen oxide emission reduction attainable through existing technology in the Metropolitan Detroit-Port Huron and Central Michigan Intrastate Regions and the Metropolitan Toledo Interstate Region."

And, second, the Agency said: "Compliance schedules requirements are not met since the State's sulfur dioxide regulations provided for individual compliance schedules to be submitted after the first required semi-annual report on Feb. 15, 1973."

DIRECTOR EXPRESSES VIEWS

"It's no secret that we're in disagreement with EPA on a number of significant points," said Jager.

"We view rather skeptically the view of the Federal government that oxides of nitrogen are a serious air pollution problem in the State of Michigan," he said.

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EPA PROGRAM NOTES

left: Valdas Adamkus, Deputy Regional Administator for Region V. right: Charles Ownbey, newly appointed Ohio River Basin Coordinator.

Valdas V. Adamkus, Deputy Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Midwest Region, has been designated to serve as a member of the U.S. Delegation on the Environment to visit the U.S.S.R. in July.

Adamkus says: "The delegation will help formulate specific proposals for joint cooperation between the United States and the Russians under the new agreement signed by the President on May 23 during his trip to the Soviet Union."

The agreement commits both nations to long-term cooperation in the study and prevention of pollution and development of the basis for controlling the impact of human activities on nature.

The U.S. delegation is scheduled to arrive in Moscow for a five-week visit on July 8. The agency will include visits to Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev, with additional excursions expected.

Adamkus, a native Lithuanian, is the only member of the seven-man delegation who speaks Russian and is familiar with the region. The delegation will be headed by Thomas E. Carroll, EPA Assistant Administrator for Management. Other members include: Gerlad W. Werdig (Washington, D.C.), Richard Sullivan (New Jersey), Stanton P. Coerr (Washington, D.C.), Dr. John Buckley (Washington), and John Convery (Cincinnati).

Adamkus expects that the visit will aid in familiarizing the U.S. Delegation with the pollution problems of the U.S.S.R. with particular emphasis on water pollution. In addition, he says "a closer relationship should develop between the environmental agencies of the U.S. and the Soviet Ministry for Science and Technology which handles environmental protection in the U.S.S.R."

Adamkus has been with EPA and its predecessors since 1970 serving as Deputy Director of the Ohio Basin Regional Office prior to assuming his duties as Deputy Regional Administrator for the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin. He was formerly a consulting engineer in Chicago.

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Charles R. Ownbey has been appointed Ohio River Basin Coordinator for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Francis T. Mayo, Administrator for Region V, said "The opening of this new office and the appointment of Mr. Ownbey emphasize EPA's continuing concern for the pollution problems along the Ohio River. Mayo expressed the hope that the appointment of Ownbey will facilitate communication at all levels of government in the effort to combat pollution of the Ohio River.

Ownbey assumed his new duties June 11. He has been with EPA and its predecessor agencies in the Federal water pollution control program since 1959. From 1968 to the present he served as Chief of the Planning Branch of the Office of Water Programs in Region V and as principal liaison with the Corps of Engineers in its water quality management studies in the Region. He was Director of a 6-year comprehensive study of water quality problems of the Great Lakes and Illinois River Drainage Basins. He has also served with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

In expectation of his new duties, Ownbey emphasizes that "Because the Ohio is one of the largest rivers in the nation, the control of the quality and quantity of the river water is vital to the welfare of citizens of the area and to the economy of the nation. It is in recognition of the importance of the river that EPA has taken this step."

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Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Minnesota have been awarded a total of $591,400 in additional funds for their water pollution control programs by Region V, according to James Marth, Region V Director of State and Interstate Programs.

The funds, which are in addition to grants already received for these programs, were made available under Section 7 of the Water Pollution Control State Program Grants for Fiscal Year 1972, Marth said.

"All six states in Region V were eligible for additional funds," Marth said. The increases available by state were as follows: Illinois, $215,450; Indiana, $116,900; Michigan, $180,050; Minnesota, $79,000; Ohio, $223,900; and Wisconsin, $99,750.

● ●

LOCAL AND NATIONAL

EPA is sponsoring three two-week environmental education workshops for high school teachers to be offered this summer in Las Vegas, Neveda. The workshops will be presented by EPA's Western Environmental Research Laboratory and the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, under a contract awarded to the University by EPA's Office of Public Affairs.

The workshops are designed to encourage establishment of meaningful environmental programs at the high school level. The intensive two-week sessions will bring together classroom teachers and experts from the EPA, from academic, business, and government sectors to discuss ways of defining, attacking and solving environmental problems at the community level, and ways of involving youth in these projects.

● ●

Some of the water pollution leaders from States in Region V attended a briefing on legislation pending in Congress at EPA's midwest headquarters during May. Among those leaders present were (from back left) Roy Porteous, Businessmen for the Public Interest, Chicago; Constance Herman, Illinois Womens Federation; Becky Muir, LWV of Indiana; Louise Rome, LWV of Illinois; Janet Johnson, LWV of Winnetka, Illinois; Helen Bieker, of the Indiana Division AAUW (American Association of University Women); (front left) Paul Leach, Director, Michigan United Conservation Clubs, Lansing; Lee Botts, Lake Michigan Federation; Betty Hirlihy, LWV of Indiana; Marian Kroscher, LWV of Wisconsin; Beverly Driscoll, League of Women Voters (LWV) of Minnesota.

● ●

A leading U.S. authority on Dutch elm disease, Dr. A. Charles Lincoln, has been named director of the Region V Pesticides Branch.

The Pesticide Branch is part of the Region V Categorical Programs Division headed by James M. Conlon. In addition to pesticides, Categorical Programs has responsibility for the agency's regional programs dealing with solid waste management and radiation.

"In addition to having principal operational responsibility for agency pesticide programs in the Region," Region V Administrator Francis T. Mayo said, "Dr. Lincoln will be the chief regional contact with state, local, and other Federal agencies in relation to the Agency's pesticide efforts."

The new Pesticide Branch chief will be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Regional pesticides program, including domestic marketing surveillance, accident investigation, and the principal technical assistance efforts related to the assessment and control of pesticides, within the scope of agency responsibility.

● ●

Officials of Region V said 10 water supplies in the Region were classified in May as having met established Federal standards for use by interstate carriers.

They are: the City of Cleveland, Ohio; and the Wisconsin cities of LaCrosse, Sturgeon Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Superior, Eau Claire, Madison, Manitowoc, and Green Bay.

EPA Region V Administrator Francis T. Mayo said: "Under Federal quarantine regulations, water supplies from which buses, trains, and airplanes take the water which they serve to their passengers, must meet standards set by EPA."

The EPA approvals are part of an ongoing inspection program by the Agency designed to assist the U.S. Food and Drug Administration with its responsibility for certifying water used by interstate carriers. At present, 85 water supplies in Region V are approved under the program.

● ●

ENV[illegible]NMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR SUMMER HOMES

DANGER
Polluted Water
NO SWIMMING

The Inland Lake Studies Section of the Michigan Water Resources Commission recently published a set of environmental guidelines for Michigan inland lakefront property owners.

The Public Report would like to share these guidelines with interested readers. Although the guidelines were prepared for Michigan, and some of the specific regulations pertain to Michigan alone, most of the do's and don'ts will be universally applicable.

"Today," the guidelines say, "many of Michigan's 11,000 inland lakes are threatened by overdevelopment and potential resultant pollution."

The publication points out the primary responsibility for the water quality of inland lakes lies with the cities, villages or townships in which they are located.

It says Michigan property owners who have notified local officials about known discharges of raw sewage, oil or other pollutants into their lake and have seen no correction of the problem should contact their Michigan Water Resources Commission in Lansing.

The guidelines are broken down into nine areas. These include nutrients, septic tanks, shoreline lawns, silt and debris, boats, pesticide and herbicide spraying, litter, the need for lake level stabilization, and rehabilitation of the lakes.

Nutri[illegible]

Nutri[illegible] especially the phosphates present in human waste [illegible] detergents, the guidelines say, are the chief [illegible] of the rapid increase in aging of the lakes [illegible]phication).

"Nutri[illegible] stimulate algae and water weed growth," says [illegible]lication, "creating undesirable shoreline [illegible]ons for recreational use. Decay of these plant[illegible]ves game fish of oxygen and allows rough fish [illegible]ace them."

Although Michigan has an aggressive phosph[illegible]al program underway throughout the State, [illegible] additional community waste treatment facil[illegible] scattered housing developments around inla[illegible] often present special waste problems.

Septic Tanks

"Septic tank treatment is used by most inl[illegible] [illegible] property owners," say the guidelines. [illegible] of septic tank effluent runoff into the [illegible] not known at this time, however.

The publication said that researchers have found that certain types of soil filter out most of the phosphorus and other nutrients before such seepage reaches the lakes.

Lakefront owners who have septic tank facilities should take special care to minimize the volume of detergents used for laundering, it said. It adds that the amount of phosphate detergents used can be greatly reduced through experimentation.

"If surface water drains are installed on your property, be certain they are far enough from your sewage system," it cautions, or, "sewage [illegible] may reach the lake through these drains."

"Remember to protect your water su[illegible]!" it emphasizes. Improperly installed septi[illegible] systems can affect wells. County Health Depar[illegible] officials should be contacted for direction [illegible]er location and maintenance of septic tank sys[illegible]

Shoreline Lawns

Shoreline lawns are not recommended [illegible]nservationists and ecologists. "For better p[illegible]tion of water quality and surrounding lake vegeta[illegible]" it says, "the shoreline should be left in i[illegible]ral state."

Lakefront property owners intent on [illegible]lizing already established lawns are advised [illegible]ke the following precautions suggested by Pro[illegible]d G. Ellis of Michigan State University.

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First, the soil should be tested to determine if the lawn needs phosphorus and potassium. "This is particularly important," says Prof. Ellis, "in that most fertilizers on the market for lawn use contain more phosphorus and potassium than the grass actually requires."

Consequently, he says, use of mixed fertilizers leads to the increase of phosphorus in the soil. He says this increase is readily detected by soil testing, and points out that County Cooperative Extension Agents will provide soil testing information.

Second, nitrogen fertilizer should be applied when the grass is actively growing to minimize loss of nutrients to nearby lakes or streams. "For the most effective application," adds Prof. Ellis, begin fertilizing in the spring when temperatures are sufficiently warm to produce growth of grass and discontinue before the grass ceases to grow in the fall, with the last application not later than August 15."

Silt and Debris

Turning to the subject of silt and debris, the guidelines caution that when they are washed from the land around construction sites they blanket fish spawning beds and food supplies. "Steep banks and exposed soil require immediate seeding and mulching or planting of native vegetation to deter erosion."

In Michigan permits for lake dredging, filling, building a beach or constructing a dam must be obtained through application with the Hydrological Survey Division, Bureau of Water Management, Department of Natural Resources, Stevens T. Mason Building, Lansing, 48926.

Boats

All boats equipped with sanitary facilities must have sewage holding tanks, recirculating self-contained marine toilets or sewage incinerator devices, under the 1970 Watercraft Pollution Control Act 167.

"Because fewer such recreational boats are found on inland lakes," say the guidelines, "the law is most often of concern to boat owners traveling the Great Lakes."

However, says the publication, the discharge of raw sewage into any Michigan waters is illegal. The nearest conservation officer of sheriff's department should be contacted about a known violation of this law, it urges.

The guidelines point out that owners of these properly equipped boats who are far from Great Lakes marina pumpout stations can empty holding tanks at one of the many gasoline filling stations equipped for travel trailer waste disposal. "Houseboats should be connected to an on-land septic tank or sewage system," it adds.

Pesticide and Herbicide Spraying

Pesticide and herbicide spraying on and around the lakes can damage the environment if improper procedures or products are used, according to the guidelines.

"To safeguard Michigan waters against possible contamination from chemical weed killers," it says, "the Department of Natural Resources is now requiring permits for the use of any aquatic herbicide to be applied in public lakes, ponds or streams." The DNR Fisheries Division determines which bodies of water may be sprayed for weeds and what chemicals may be used in each case.

Persons considering a water weed control project are urged to keep in mind that certain water plants are food for waterfowl.

"Insect spraying near lakes should be applied with caution," the guidelines admonish, "giving wind direction and approved pesticides first consideration." The Michigan Natural Resources Department's Research and Development and Information and Education Divisions and Bureau of Water Management have available a free list of "Pesticide Dos and Don'ts."

Litter

"Litter poses a continuous pollution problem for our lakes and streams," it says. "Every citizen should be reminded that litter accumulated on ice-covered lakes during the winter will end up in the water or on the beach in the spring."

Lake Level Stabilization

The need for lake level stabilization has been recognized since the first change in the State Constitution in 1908, according to the guidelines. "Since that time," they point out, "Michigan has had a succession of inland lake level laws."

Under the current Michigan law, Act 146, P.A. of 1961 as amended, the guidelines say, each County Board of Commissioners has the authority and responsibility in lake level matters. "Lake front property owners can seek aid through request or through a 2/3 petition of waterfront freeholders to the Commissioners."

Usually, they say, the cost for establishing and maintaining a legal level or levels is minor in comparison to the benefits received. Although the Michigan Department of Natural Resources cannot make field surveys and engineering reports as was once the case, they add, DNR continues to aid lakefront property owners by advising and reviewing reports, plans and specifications prepared by consultants.

Rehabilitation of the Lakes

Rehabilitation of lakes by dredging or other means under Act 345 of 1966 is extremely expensive. Inland Lake Renewal Projects, sponsored by the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are actively searching for successful renewal techniques and water quality protection methods.

"Michigan environmental laws have been greatly strengthened during the past few years," according to the guidelines. "However," it adds, "the active interest and support of every citizen is necessary if we are to preserve our Water Wonderland."

continued from page 9

He said his Agency pointed out in its implementation plan that the method of analysis used by EPA is inappropriate.

"The standard was actually based on another method of analysis that would give a two-to-one difference," he said, "and the difference quite frankly is that you either have an air quality problem or you don't, depending on which method of analysis that you use."

(Editor's Note: EPA has obtained information placing doubts on its reference analysis procedure for nitrogen dioxide. Further analysis of ambient air levels may result in re-classification of high priority (Priority I) regions such as Metropolitan Detroit-Port Huron and the Central Michigan Interstate Region. This will result in postponing the effective date for control action from December 1972 to July 1973. This in no way affects the 1975 cleanup deadline for nitrogen dioxide or the actual ambient air standard itself.)

Jager said that if either Michigan or EPA adopts EPA's proposed rule on nitrogen dioxide in Michigan, it may well change the mind of many of those industries that have announced programs for the reduction of particulates and sulfur dioxide based on conversion of coal to oil or coal to gas.

"This is because EPA would limit the emissions of oxide of nitrogen from oil or gas," he said, "but would not limit the emission of oxides of nitrogen from coal-burning sources."

It could very well be, he pointed out, that if EPA proceeds to adopt this rule that they will make it impossible to attain air quality standards for particulates or sulfur dioxide emissions.

"We can't argue with the philosophy of making air quality better," he said. "Nobody can argue with that philosophy."

But, he asked, is it a proper allocation of resources at this critical point in time and on the other hand does it interfere with other control installations?

"In this case, specifically nitrogen dioxide," he stated, "it would do both. It would interfere with other control programs and it would drastically divert needed resources away from other control programs."

Jager argued for a realistic approach in the use of resources. "There are only a finite number of resources that are going to be applied to environmental cleanup," he pointed out. "To spend them in the wrong place is certainly subject to question."

He said EPA appears to be committed to a technical point of the Clean Air Act amendments and cannot recognize the fact that measurements may not be a true indication of what air quality is.

"Measurements are only as accurate as the procedures used," he noted, "and the fact that any analytical procedure gives you an answer does not necessarily mean that the answer is correct, particularly in the face of the vast majority of scientific evidence that that measurement is incorrect and other procedures would give a more reliable answer."

continued from page 5

3. Penalties of up to $5,000 and/or one year imprisonment per day of violation may be sought where there is a failure to comply with an administrative order for violation of state implementation plan during period of federally assumed enforcement after 30 days notice, or violation of new source or hazardous pollutant emission standards. The fine may be increased to $50,000 and/or two years imprisonment per day of violation on a second conviction.

4. In addition, in order to determine if a violation has occurred, the administrator is empowered to inspect, monitor, test, require recordkeeping, etc. Any falsification of records or tampering with equipment is subject to a fine of $10,000 and/or 6 months imprisonment.

5. Emergency authority is granted the Administrator under Section 303. He is empowered to immediately enjoin a polluter if the source is presenting "an imminent and substantial endangerment to health" and state and local authorities are inactive. Imminent and substantial endangerment has not been defined by the Clean Air Act, but EPA proposed regulations for the states who must set up emergency programs in their plans based on 24-hour concentrations at "danger" levels with an expectation that meteorological conditions will continue for another 12 hours.

Pesticides

Members of Region V Enforcement Division and Pesticides Division attended a two day training course conducted by the Pesticides Enforcement Division in Washington, D.C. The training course was designed to provide to the region the knowledge needed to enforce the non-registration provision of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Region V will soon be enforcing the non-registration provisions of FIFRA. The inspectors in the field will spot the non-registered product and call Washington to determine if the product is in fact non-registered. The Pesticides Division, once non-registration is confirmed, will prepare a case file for the enforcement division. The enforcement division will review the casefile and send a citation to the violator who has 20 days to request a hearing or respond in writing. After the hearing the enforcement division prepares the casefile for referral to the U.S. Attorney and furnishing him support in prosecution of the case. The maximum fine is $1,000 under FIFRA for non-registered items.

In addition to non-registration Region V will be handling certain mislabeling violations. These bring a maximum fine of $500 for each violation. Also procedures are being developed for seizures of non-registered products.

It is hoped that by shifting enforcement responsibilities to Region V a more vigorous program can be initiated.

The Michigan Air Pollution Control Chief said the EPA air quality secondary standards are "very low numbers."

"They're numbers that are severely challenged by many segments of the scientific community as being necessary," Jager added. "But, nonetheless, they are targets now because they're Federal regulations."

Information On Air Pollution

As the federal government increasingly encourages citizen participation in policy making, the citizen must equip him-or herself for the role. The adoption of state air implementation plans is an example of a procedure which has recognized citizen opinion through public hearings. In order to assist the citizen in developing his or her understanding of the implementation plans, the Office of Public Affairs is encouraging distribution of a number of pamphlets on air pollution. To receive any of the following publications, write Publications, Office of Public Affairs, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

General Citizens Guides

A Citizen's Guide to Clean Air. January, 1972. The Conservation Foundation. An extensive discussion of federal air quality standards and procedure in adoption of implementation plans and standards of performance.

Air Pollution Episodes. A Citizen Handbook. December, 1971. Environmental Protection Agency. Discussion of air pollution disaster and air pollution episode contingency plans.

Citizen Role in Implementation of Clean Air Standards. October, 1971. Environmental Protection Agency. Discussion of control regulations and the citizen role in achieving clean air.

Air Pollution: The Facts. April, 1971. National Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association. Brief overview of causes, effects of and controls for air pollution.

Take Three Giant Steps to Clean Air. 1967. Public Health Service. Discusses the importance of getting the facts, informing others, and taking action in order to abate air pollution.

Laws and Regulations

The Clean Air Act. December, 1970. Environmental Protection Agency.

National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards, Federal Register. April 30, 1971.

Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans, Federal Register. August 14, 1971.

Standards for Performance for New Stationary Sources, Federal Register. December 23, 1971.

For Younger Students

Needed: Clean Air. 1967. Channing L. Bete Company.

"no discharge" standards

EPA has announced "no discharge" standards designed to bring an end to the discharge of wastes into navigable waters. The standards will require over 400,000 U.S. vessels and an unknown number of foreign flagships to have a no-discharge device such as a holding tank or recirculating toilet.

The standards, announced June 23 and published on that date in the Federal Register, will not affect vessels which do not presently have marine toilets such as rowboats, canoes, and a variety of other mostly small craft.

The establishment of standards of performance for marine sanitation devices by EPA is called for by the Federal Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970.

The law requires the Coast Guard to issue and enforce regulations consistent with the EPA standards governing the design, construction, installation, and operation of the marine sanitation devices.

The Coast Guard presently expects to issue its regulations in about six months. The regulations will be published in the Federal Register on the day they are announced.

The EPA standards will become effective for new vessels in two years after the Coast Guard regulations are established, and for existing vessels in five years from that time.

Incentives are provided for boat owners to equip their vessels with marine sanitation devices certified by the Coast Guard. Certification calls for devices which will reduce fecal coliform bacteria to no more than 1,000 per 100 milliliters and prevent the discharge of visible floating solids.

Existing vessels with certified sanitation devices (basically macerator-chlorinators) installed within three years after the initial standards and regulations are promulgated would be allowed to retain such devices for their useful life.

If the equipment is installed between three and five years after the date of promulgation it could be used for eight years after the date of promulgation. Then, a holding tank or recirculating toilet or some other device that meets the no-discharge standard must be installed.

States may ask EPA to issue regulations completely prohibiting vessels from discharging sewage, treated or untreated, into State waters that require special protection to meet water quality standards and are part of the nation's navigable water system.

The states in six-state Region V which have holding tank requirements at present are Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and Indiana. Ohio has a proposed holding tank requirement now before its Legislature.

The Region V Public Report is edited and published by the Public Affairs Staff of Region V.

good news:

EPA has announced approval of a package of far-reaching interstate water quality standards submitted to the Federal agency by the State of Illinois. The announcement was made jointly by EPA Regional Administrator Francis T. Mayo, Illinois EPA Director William L. Blaser, and Illinois Pollution Control Board Chairman David P. Currie.

"The standards, originally adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board earlier this year, are considered some of the finest and most comprehensive in the country," Mayo said.

With the announcement the Illinois standards became subject to Federal enforcement for the interstate waters of Illinois in line with the Water Quality Act of 1965.

The standards package covers such pollutants as mercury, phosphorus, chlorides, bacteria, heated water discharges, acids, phenolic compounds, oil, and such heavy metals as lead, copper, zinc and iron, and provide a detailed blueprint of requirements essential for the protection of Illinois waterways.

Mayo said EPA has not approved three aspects of the standards proposed by the State. The exceptions to the approved water quality standards plan are thermal standards for Lake Michigan, a "restricted use concept" for certain waters in Northeastern Illinois, and the lack of a comprehensive implementation plan that includes interim accomplishment dates for protecting stream use designations.

■

In mid-May the Ohio Senate passed and sent to the Ohio House of Representatives a long-awaited bill to set up an environmental protection agency for the state, according to the Dayton Journal Herald.

The cabinet-level department would take over functions now performed by the Ohio Health and Natural Resources departments. The measure, which includes mandatory environmental education courses in Ohio grade schools, has the backing of the administration of Gov. John J. Gilligan, the Dayton newspaper said.

■

DETROIT--Scout Troop 23 of the North Trails District in the Detroit Area Council was enjoying a May Saturday outing in the Pinckney State Recreation Area when they noticed a large fire in the woods.

Quickly and efficiently they grabbed the nearest fire-fighting equipment consisting of water, shovels, and rakes and sprung into action. Upon reaching the area they discovered 2 small boys entrapped within the blazing circle. The boys were rescued and the fire extinguished thanks to the efforts of the quick-thinking scouts.

The possible disaster of an extensive forest fire due to the wind that day was averted by this organized group of young men.

■

FROM: Public Affairs
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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
EPA-335

TO:

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Region V Public Report

July-August 1972

DOWN IN THE DUMP: TOM GILLARD COORDINATES MIDWEST MISSION 5000

Mission 5000

GILLARD WORKS TO CLOSE DUMPS

by Frank Corrado

Maybe somebody at a graduation party whispered "[illegible]" rather than "plastics" [illegible] Gillard [illegible] back in Philadelphia when he [illegible] from the University of Pennsylvania.

Gillard, [illegible] of Alton, Ill., [illegible] evangelist in charge of closing [illegible]. [illegible] when recycling has caught [illegible] and most of EPA's effort is to [illegible] searching out methods for solid waste management, [illegible] preach[illegible] message of sanitary landfills to [illegible] officials.

[illegible] of the [illegible] minim[illegible] landfi[illegible] that [illegible] existing [illegible] stop- [illegible] dumping and start developing [illegible] landfills. At [illegible] that wh[illegible] for [illegible] closed, [illegible] still [illegible] of the [illegible] the sanitary landfill is [illegible] flexible [illegible] easily fulfill [illegible] in [illegible] imaginable solid [illegible]

Gillard's Region V territory accounted for almost half of all the dumps closed [illegible] EPA's program to close 5,000 dumps nationally, MISSION 5000.

The agency recently released figures showing that the goal of 5000 closures within two years has not [illegible] reached, but substantial progress has been [illegible] EPA is concerned enough in the program's [illegible] it.

A total of 967 dumps were closed in the Region [illegible] out of a national figure of 2,096. [illegible] during the period between July 1, 1970 and June 30, 1972.

Among the top ten states in MISSION 5000 were Illinois (number 1) with 606 closures, and Ohio with 197 [illegible] sures.

Gillard and other EPA officials were quick to [illegible] that the number of dumps eliminated is not the [illegible] criterion for judging a state or community program. Some city dumps are larger, and therefore harder to close than others; and some states went well along in their programs to close dumps before MISSION 5000

[illegible] in MISSION 5000 is one of evangelism [illegible] states, local governments, and commercial [illegible] by preparing technical and public information materials on MISSION 5000, by providing [illegible] standards and model legislation, technical assistance in solving problems, and special training for operators and supervisors.

"Many of our dump closings came about because of state laws that ban open dumping or burning," [illegible] Gillard. "We could have even more progress," he went on, "if more money and manpower were given to state solid waste agencies and if more [illegible] enforcement programs were initiated at the state level."

Open dumping [illegible] commonplace in the United States [illegible] long time. [illegible] 1968 Federal survey showed 16,000 [illegible]. Only [illegible] per cent of all land disposal [illegible] were sanitary landfills. [illegible] contribute to [illegible] pollution by contaminating ground water or [illegible] streams; they create air pollution when [illegible] they provide food and housing for [illegible] and other pests.

So the [illegible] program will continue. Tom Gillard [illegible] his preaching. "We'll be [illegible] one-day training courses, giving speeches, helping state and local [illegible] Gillard [illegible] also has some more [illegible] doing survey work on [illegible] throughout the [illegible]

REGION V DUMP CLOSING PROFILE:

ILLINOIS (606)

The Division of Land Pollution Control, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, is responsible for enforcing the applicable provisions of the Environmental Protection Act of 1970 and the Rules and Regulations for Refuse Disposal Sites and Facilities, both of which contain strong provisions for guaranteeing protection of the environment and public health as they relate to solid waste management.

All disposal facilities [illegible] approved by the agency and conform [illegible] regulations. Open dumping and burning are prohibited. [illegible] the active permit [illegible] program, [illegible] dumps have been eliminated during MISSION 5000 and many sanitary landfills constructed.

Many [illegible] communities [illegible] improve their disposal meth [illegible] the next year [illegible] eventually all Illinois [illegible] will conform to the regulations.

Dumps Closed

Adams ([illegible]): Quincy [illegible]; Alexander: McClure; Bond: Pocahontas; [illegible] Belvidere (2); Boone (2) [illegible] (2); Bureau (9): [illegible] Junction; New Bedford; [illegible] Walnut (3);

Calhoun (2): [illegible]; Carroll (3): Thomson; York Township, [illegible]; Mt. Carroll; Cass (2): Beard [illegible]; Champaign (17): Illinois Central [illegible], Urbana; Countryfair Apartments, Champaign; Urbana ([illegible]); Ivesdale ([illegible]); Champaign, Urbana (2); [illegible]; Champaign (2); Homer; Staley;

Christian ([illegible]): Mt. Auburn (2); Kincaid; Clark: West- [illegible]; Clinton: Carlyle; Coles (5): Hardin; Oakland [illegible]; Charleston (2);

Cook ([illegible]): Des Plaines Sanitary Imp. Co., Des Plaines; Central [illegible] Corporation, Elk Grove Village; Summit; Palatine; Des Plaines; Chicago Heights; Interlake Steel, Chicago; Crawford: Robinson; Cumberland (3): Greenup; Miller, Greenup; Neoga; DeKalb (3): DeKalb (3);

DeWitt (4): Wapella; Farmer City (2); Clinton; Douglas (5): Villa Grove; Arthur; Newman; Arcola; Murdock; DuPage: West Chicago; Edgar (3): Chrisman; Paris; Brocton; Edwards (4): Grayville; Browns; Albion (2); Effingham (3): Shumway; Teutopolis; Effingham;

Fayette: Vandalia; Ford (5): Paxton, Gibson City (3); Cabery; Franklin (3): Royalton; West Frankfort (2); Fulton (3): Cuba; Lewistown; Middle Grove; Gallatin: Ridgway; Greene (2): Greenfield; Roodhouse; Hancock (11): Niota; Bentley; Warsaw; Pilot Grove Township, Burnside; Basco; Hamilton (2) Nauvoo; Dallas City; West Point; Hancock;

Hardin (2): Elizabethtown; Cave In Rock; Iroquois (16): Cissna Park; Milford (6); Buckley; Chebanse Township, Clifton; Delrey; Papineau (2); Gilman; Woodland; Sheldon; Crescent City; Jackson (8): Gorham (2); Carbondale (4); Murphysboro; Elkville; Jasper: Newton; Jefferson (2): Mt. Vernon (2); Jersey (5): Brighton (2); Jerseyville (3);

Jo Daviess (2): Elizabeth; Apple River; Johnson (2): Buncombe; Vienna; Kane (11): Lily Lake; Aurora (2); Elgin; Elgin National Disposal, Elgin; Hampshire (2); E. Dundee; Sugar Grove; Mooseheart; Gilberts;

Kankakee (6): Bradley (2); Grant Park; Kankakee; St. Anne (2); Lake (6): Antioch; Ingleside; North Chicago; Waukegan; Zion (2); LaSalle (13): Buffalo State Park; Earlville; Kangley; Marseilles; Mendota (2); Norway; Serena (2); Ottawa (2); Mendota; LaSalle;

Lawrence: Lawrenceville; Lee (5): Amboy; Dixon (3); Steward; Livingston (11): Flanagan; Chatsworth; Pontiac; Forest; Streator (2); Cornell; Saunemin (2); Long Point; Manville; Logan (6): Lincoln State School, Lincoln; Lawndale; Elk Country Club; Lincoln (2); Hartsburg.

McDonough (5): Macomb (2); Argyle Lake State Park; Bushnell; Tennessee; McHenry (8): Cary, McHenry (3); Marengo; Huntley (2); Crystal Lake; McLean (11): Lexington; State Highway Department, Bellflower; Colfax; Anchor; Downs (3); Gridley; Normal; Funks Grove; Chenoa;

Macon (3): Decatur (3); Macoupin: Wilwood; Madison (8): Highland; Collinsville; Alton (2); Olin, East Alton; Edwardsville; Choteau Island, Granite City; Pontoon Beach; Marion (4): Salem; Odin; Centralia (2); Marshall (2): Washburn (2); Mason (4): Havana; Bath; Manito; Kilbourne; Massac (3): Brookport (2); Metropolis; Menard: Athens;

Mercer (2): Keithsburg (2); Monroe (3): Columbia; Columbia, Waterloo; Waterloo; Montgomery (5): Hillsboro (3); Schram City; Panama; Morgan (5): Jacksonville (2); Meredosia (2); Woodson; Moultrie (2): Bethany; Sullivan;

Ogle (11): Oregon (2); Buffalo Township, Buffalo; Pine Creek Township, Mt. Morris; Oregon Township, Oregon; Leaf River, Mt. Morris; Woosung; Rochelle; Adeline; Brookville, Polo; Mt. Morris;

Peoria: Peoria; Perry (2): DuQuoin (2), Piatt: White Heath; Pike (5): Barry; Montezuma, Milton; Pearl; Chambersburg; New Canton; Pope (2): Eddyville; Brownfield; Putnam: Granville; Randolph (5): Tilden; Red Bud; Evansville; Steelville; Ruma; Rock Island (6): Hampton Township, Silvis; Coal Valley (3); Blackhawk Township, Milan; Moline;

St. Clair (15): East St. Louis (2); O'Fallon; Mascoutah; Caseyville (2); Belleville Township, Belleville; Belleville (6): Swansea; Lebanon; Saline: Harrisburg; Sangamon (16): Auburn; Dawson; Illiopolis (2); North 30th Street, Springfield; Riverton; Riverton, Springfield; Solomon #1, Springfield; Wanless I, Springfield; Springfield (7);

Shelby (2): Shelbyville; Sigel; Stark (2): Toulon; Wyoming; Stephenson (4): Jefferson, Pearl City; McConnell; Silver Creek; Freeport;

Tazewell (5): Spring Bay, E. Peoria (2); Random Dump, Mackinaw; Cincinnati Township, Pekin; Creve Coeur; Vermillion (13): Fairmount; Potomac; Catlin (2); Danville (4); Westville; Belgium; Ridge Farm; Rossville; Tilton;

Washington: Richview; Whiteside (14): Sterling (2); Garden Plain; Hopkins Township, Emerson; Prophetstown (2); Morrison; Fenton; Union Grove Township, Morrison; East Clinton; Rock Falls; Jordan Township; Sterling (2); Lyndon;

Will (8): Minooka; Plainfield; Channahon (2); Joliet (2); Braidwood; Bolingbrook; Williamson (10): Marion; Herrin (2); Carterville (3); Johnston City (3); Energy;

Winnebago (14); Loves Park; Morristown; Pecatonica; So. Beloit (3); Rockford (5); Rockton; Roscoe; Cherry Valley; Woodford (7): Congerville; Washburn; Germantown Hills, Germantown; Eureka; Kappa; Kansas Township; Green Township, Roanoke;

William L. Blasier, Director, Environmental Protection Agency, 2200 Churchill Road, Springfield, Illinois 62706, (217) 525-3397, or Thomas Gillard, EPA, One North Wacker Drive, Room 900, or Frank Corrado, EPA, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, (312)353-5800.

INDIANA (416)

In the State of Indiana, solid waste disposal is regulated through the provisions of the Refuse Disposal Act, enacted in 1965, and amended in 1969. Open dumping is specifically prohibited by the Refuse Disposal Act and open burning is prohibited by air pollution control regulations. All proposals for disposal operations must be approved by the State Board of Health and conform to the applicable standards.

Sixty-five dumps have been either closed and covered, or converted to sanitary landfills during Mission 5000. One training course has been held to instruct local officials in the proper methods of closing dumps and replacing them with acceptable alternatives. One-hundred and one proposals for sanitary landfills have been approved since January 1, 1970.

Dumps Closed (65):

Bartholomew: Azalea; Cass: Sang Ralea Valley Boys Home, Walton; Clinton: Lewis Reed Dump; Delaware (2): Grainville; Lloyd Hiestand Dump, Washington Township; Elkhart (7): Arrowhead Acres; C & CT Brown; Goshen; Osolo Township; Parkwood Homes, Bristol; Wakarusa; Yellowstone Trailer, Inc., West Michigan Road;

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(From left:) M. Madinta, M. Conlin, D. Andrews, T. Gillard and B. Pye participate in Mission 5000 news conference in Springfield.

Fayette: Connersville; Fulton: Liberty Township; Hendricks (2): Danville; Plainfield; Jackson (3): Brownstown; Crothersville; Medora; Jasper (2): Wheatfield; St. Joseph College, Collegeville;

Jay (6): CR 49, Jefferson Township; Dunkirk; Pennville; Portland; Red Key; State Road 26, Wayne Township; Jefferson (2): Hanover; State Line, Madison; Lake: East Gary;

Miami (5): Denver; Newhauser, Converse; L.C. Boyd Farm, Amboy; Roann (2); Noble: Wolcottville; Orange (2): Orleans; Paoli; Owen (2): Town-County, Spencer; Spencer;

Perry (2): Troy; Leopold; Pike (2): Oakland, Petersburg; Porter (2): Chesterton; Lake Eliza, Valparaiso;

Putnam: Indiana State Farm, Putnamville, Saint Joseph: Ireland Road Dump, South Bend; Starke (2):

North Judson; Koontz Lake, Steuben (4): Andrews; Penner II, Lake on Ray Road; Cobb; Bell;

Sullivan: Shelburn; Tipton: Windfall; Vigo: Blue Hole; Wayne (7) Cambridge City; Germantown; Greens Fork; Hagerstown; Milton, Steel, Centerville; White: Seward, Reynolds;

Robert W. Heider, Division of Sanitary Engineering, State Board of Health, 1330 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46207, (317) 633-4420; or Thomas Gillard, EPA, 1 North Wacker Drive, Room 900, Chicago, Illinois 60606, (312) 353-6560; or Frank Corrado, EPA, 1 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, (312) 353-5800.

MICHIGAN (964)

The State of Michigan has been actively engaged in the regulation of solid waste disposal facilities since the enactment of the Michigan Solid Waste Disposal Act and the adoption of regulations covering solid waste disposal areas in 1965. The act requires that all land disposal sites be licensed and conform with the regulations which require sanitary landfill operation, except in special cases in rural areas. Consequently, many dumps were eliminated or converted to sanitary landfills prior to the inception of Mission 5000.

By amendment in 1971, the Solid Waste Disposal Act has been made more comprehensive. Licenses are now also required for transfer facilities, incinerators, processing plants, and all other handling or disposal facilities. Collection and transportation equipment will be required to be licensed after March 14, 1972.

Recognizing the need for local planning, the amended act requires that "prior to July 1, 1973, every city, village, or township with a population of 10,000 or more and every county" must submit to the state a plan to meet solid waste management needs through 1990.

The state has also begun to attack the every-increasing problem of junk motor vehicles and farm implements by permitting local governmental units to operate a collection center for junk motor vehicles and farm implements, and to collect and dispose of them. The issuance of general obligation bonds to establish and maintain such systems is also permitted by the act.

Within the Michigan Department of Public Health, the Division of Solid Waste Management is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act. In addition to the on-going activities of licensing, inspection, and enforcement activities, the Division of Solid Waste Management (employing two engineers, four environmental sanitarians, one entomologist and two clerks) is also responsible for writing the rules for refuse transfer facilities, processing plants, refuse transporting units, collection centers, and guidelines for county plan development.

Dumps Closed (61):

Allegan: Dobbins, Allegan Township; Barry (2): Orangeville Twp; Castleton - Maple Grove Twps; Berrien (2): Hagar Twp; Royalton Twp; Branch (3): Lyle Bush Industrial; Coldwater; Ovid Twp.; Cass (2): Cassopolis, Orange Twp.; Dowagiac, Wayne Twp.; Cheboygan: Indian River, Koehler Twp.;

Clinton (4): Bengal Twp.; Watertown; Rose Lake Exp. Station; St. Johns; Eaton (2): Olivet; Bellevue; Genessee: Gorton & Jobson;

Hillsdale (6): Reading Twp.; Allen Twp.; Cambria Twp.; Fayette Twp. and Jonesville Village; Hillsdale College; Montgomery; Ingham (6): Wiegant's; E. High St., Lansing; S.D. Soloman's Demolition; Onondaga Twp.; Stockbridge Twp.; Stockbridge Village;

Ionia: Lake Odessa; Jackson (5): Grass Lake Twp.; Farms; Leoni Twp.; Concord Twp.; Rives Twp.; Kalamazoo (5): Georgia Pacific; Allied Paper; Ben Martin; Lazy R; Fort Custer; Kent: Grandville; Livingston (2): Koeppen's, Hamburg Twp.; Genoa Twp.;

Mason: Ludington; Montcalm (3): Howard; Winfield Twp.; Greenville; Osceola (2): Millen, Lincoln Twp.; Rohen, Evart Twp.; Ottawa (3): Zeeland Twp.; Holland Twp.; Georgetown Twp.;

Saint Joseph: Weyerhauser Company; Shiawassee: Laingsburg; Morrice Twp.; Middlebury Twp; Van Buren (4): Decatur Village; South Haven Twp; Covert Twp.; Paw Paw Twp.;

Fred Bellow, Michigan Department of Public Health, 3500 North Logan, Lansing, Michigan 48914, (317) 373-6620; or Thomas Gillard, EPA, 1 North Wacker Drive, Room 900, Chicago, Illinois 60606, (312) 353-6560; or Frank Corrado, EPA, 1 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, (312) 353-5800.

MINNESOTA (516)

Although the solid waste management program of the state of Minnesota is less than four years old, major accomplishments have been made. One of these was the adoption in January, 1970, by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency of the solid waste disposal regulations which govern the operation of solid waste systems within the state.

The provisions of the regulations are comprehensive, including provisions for storage, collection, transportation, processing and disposal. Permits are required for all sites or facilities for any method of handling, processing, and disposal.

All sites for final disposal have been required by law to be operated as sanitary landfills except for sites serving a resident population of less than 2,500 people, which were granted exemptions during a transition and planning period ending July 1, 1972. By that date, all counties were to submit to the Pollution Control Agency a workable final plan for a solid waste management system. These plans must provide "for a solid waste management system to serve all persons within the county."

A study of the problem of abandoned and junk motor vehicles was undertaken, resulting in the enactment of the Auto Hulk Bill and the development of state regulations which provide local governments with new powers to attack the problem and provide for a unique taxing system by which the cost of collection and disposal of abandoned vehicles can be defrayed.

A program to deal with the problems of agricultural wastes has also begun. In April, 1971, state regulations to control run-off from feedlots and other sources of agricultural wastes were signed into state law.

Sixty-four dumps have been reported as eliminated during Mission 5000 and one training course for 61 people has been presented. With increased staffing, Mission 5000 activities will be increased and the enforcement program will be active in all 87 counties of the state. To help accomplish this, a state training program supported in part by a federal grant was recently begun. This program is designed to educate the personnel responsible for implementing the state policies which have been identified in the state plan. The overall objective of Mission 5000, to provide communities with acceptable solid waste disposal, will be met.

Dumps Closed (64):

Anoka (5): Musket Road Fill, Grow Twp; Burns Twp; Linwood Twp; Carter; Hendascron, Inc., Minneapolis; Becker: Audubon; Blue Earth: St. Clair; Carver (3): Carver; Chaska; Minnesota Highway Department, Chaska; Cook: Hungray Jack, Grand Marais; Crow Wing (2): Pequot Lakes; Ideal Twp;

Dakota (3): Rosemount Research Center, Rosemount; Burnsville; Freeway, Burnsville; Douglas: Nelson; Hennepin (7): Blackowich, Minneapolis; Maple Plain; Smith, Long Lake; Thurk, Saint Bonifacious; Deephaven; Mound Village; Kerber, Chanhassen; Kandiyohi: Willmar;

LeSeur: LeCenter; Lyon (4): Cottonwood; Tracy; Ghent; Marshall; Mille Lacs: Foreston; Morrison (8): Little Falls; Elmdale; Flensburg; Sobieski; Swanville; Upsala; Royalton; Harding; Mower: Rose Creek; Nobles (3): Brewster; Round Lake; Bigelow; Pine (4): Brook Park; Hinkley; Mission Creek; Pine City;

Scott (3): Jordan; Clemmer, New Market Twp; Minnesota Valley, Glendale Twp; Sherburne: Zimmerman; Sibley (2): Gaylord; GreenIsle; Stearnes: Sartell; Steele: Summit Twp; Stevens: Hancock;

Wabasha (2): Old Kellogg, Greenfield Twp; Weaver, Minneiska Twp; Washington (2): Bellaire Sanitation, Grant Twp; Forest Lake; Winona: Dakota, New Hartford Twp; Wright (2): Linden Felser, Frankfort Twp; Yonak, Monticello Twp; Yellow Medicine: Granite Falls;

Floyd Forsberg, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 717 Delaware Street, S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440, (612)378-1320; or Thomas Gillard, EPA, One North Wacker Drive, Room 900, Chicago, Illinois 60606, (312)353-6560; or Frank Corrado, EPA, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, (312) 353-5800.

OHIO (582)

The Ohio Solid Waste Disposal Law was passed in 1967, and the solid waste disposal regulations, adopted by the Public Health Council, became effective on July 1, 1968. Licenses have been required for all disposal sites since January 1, 1969. Open dumping and burning have been prohibited since July 1, 1969.

Local health departments are responsible for licensing and inspection of disposal sites, while the Ohio Department of Health is responsible for investigating and evaluating them and for approving plans for disposal sites. The Department of Health has also been engaged in the preparation of a state plan for solid waste management, which has just recently been published, and is conducting a training program for operators and supervisors.

Ohio has participated in Mission 5000 by reporting its progress in improving disposal methods and by presenting one training course attended by 48 people. One hundred ninety-seven dumping sites have been reported as properly eliminated during Mission 5000 and many more sites have been reported to the state as having been eliminated, but the state has been unable to verify all of these reports.

Don Day (l.) and Lou Zuckerman (r.) of the Ohio Department of Health inspect a sanitary landfill in Columbus.

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VILLAGE COMMISSION CONTROLS POLLUTERS

"We like to go on the assumption that people don't know any better, but afterwards if they don't try, that's a different matter," comments Ms. Donna Blau, Chairman of the Franklin Park (Illinois) Environmental Control Commission. "Education plays a big part in pollution control. We have to talk to citizens, explain our problems, and then hope that they understand us."

Mrs. Donna Blau checks dates for the walk along Silver Creek.

As chairman of the E.C.C. Ms. Blau has been instrumental in the commission's efforts at community education and involvement as well as its legal authority in pollution control. It was Mayor Jack Williams who initiated the idea of an environmental control commission for Franklin Park and appointed the first members in January of 1971. Ms. Blau's appointment as chairman brought an experienced environmentalist to the commission.

As an original organizer of Citizens United to Restore the Environment (C.U.R.E.) Ms. Blau spent two years actively helping people to become environmentally aware. "During our first eight months, we had a total of $2.23 in the C.U.R.E. treasury," laughs Ms. Blau. But with donated time and money C.U.R.E. managed to launch a village-wide environmental program for schools, including distribution of a pamphlet "Let's Save Our World." The pamphlet educated Franklin Park to such facts as: "With over 6,000 homes in Franklin Park...at thirty pounds of newspaper per month per home...adds up to ninety tons of newspaper each month." Using sketches to appeal to children, "Let's Save Our World" conveyed concise information on pesticides, detergents, air pollutants, and ecological living.

In addition to the education efforts, C.U.R.E. has promoted projects to recycle glass, metal, and newspaper, and to cleanup the local river, in cooperation with Students Organized Against Pollution (SOAP), an East and West Leyden High School group that Ms. Blau also helped to found.

Part of the Environmental Control Commission's success can be attributed to the fact that active citizen groups in Franklin Park cooperate with and supplement the work of the commission. With an effective citizens group such as C.U.R.E. handling recycling and other similar projects, the E.C.C. can devote all of its time to acting in its capacity as an advisory commission to the village.

"I get upset when I attend some environmental commissions' meetings, and see Ph.D.'s talking about the price of glass. As intelligent men, with their expertise, they should, I believe, devote their attention to more crucial environmental matters," says Ms. Blau. "Our commission is unique because it has the power to hold hearings, and because it must approve Franklin Park building permits."

The interrelationships between citizen involvement and the commission's activities in environmental control are even more evident in considering the membership of the board. Ronald Klement, a member of the E.C.C., is currently chairman of C.U.R.E. and Ms. Diana Madej continues to co-sponsor S.O.A.P. Each member of E.C.C., as stipulated by the ordinance that establishes it, has a special background that qualifies him for the position. Ms. Blau has a zoology and chemistry background; Mr. Howard Johnson, assistant chairman, is a supervisor of Hallicrafter's Environmental Test Lab and a senior member of the Institute of Environmental Sciences; and Mr. Arthur Gregg is assistant public health officer for the village. Mr. William Gloor is a pharmaceutical representative for Endo Laboratories, Mr. Ronald Klement is chairman of C.U.R.E. and representative to the Des Plaines River Steering Committee, Ms. Diane Madej is a biology teacher at East Leyden High, and Mr. Herb Martin, the newest member, has training in biology and chemistry.

The agenda of a typical summer meeting might include plans for a follow up walk by the E.C.C. along Silver Creek, a report by Ms. Madej about suggested planting to control bank erosion, information about future drainage from Mannheim Rd. construction into Silver Creek, a review of the Dry Mix Concrete Company dust problem, a discussion of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency approval of the Illinois Air Implementation Plan, and a critique of a new sewer ordinance for Franklin Park. Whether it be arranging for the Silver Creek walk (by securing seven pair of firemen boots) or checking with the village Land and Planning Commission about zoning, members of the E.C.C. divide responsibilities, and follow through. A village trustee observes, "We've got the E.C.C. to do the job, and we take their advice."

The E.C.C. wants to preserve green belts along the industrial areas in Franklin Park.

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U. of Minnesota Nears Conclusion Of Lake Study

The University of Minnesota Limnological Research Center is working towards the conclusion of a two-year study of algal growth in five Minneapolis lakes. With data collected last summer on the sources of nutrients entering the lakes and causing excessive algal growth, the study team will conduct experiments with methods for possible restoration of the lakes.

Under the direction of Dr. Joseph Shapiro of the Limnological Research Center, the program has been funded by the City of Minneapolis, the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board and the Minnesota State Planning Agency. Included in the study are five urban lakes--Brownie, Cedar, Isles, Calhoun and Harriet--which are of aesthetic and recreational value. During the past few years their appeal has declined as a result of increased algal productivity.

In work done last summer the study team determined the source of excessive plant nutrients to be the municipal storm drainage system that surrounds the lakes. The storm sewers deliver water high in nutrients, especially phosphorus; the team expects that the nutrients originate from organic debris on streets, lawns, and parking lots, and possibly from artificial lawn fertilizer.

The study of the lakes has continued during 1972. It is hoped that a careful investigation of the nutrient loading from specific storm sewers will yield a detailed picture of nutrient runoff in this urban environment.

According to members of the study team, two sets of experiments are being conducted towards the development of sound, economical restorative procedures. First, lake protection by means of land management is being studied with two drainage areas around Lake Harriet. The streets in both of these areas are being swept each week to determine any reduction in nutrient concentrations in their runoff water. In addition, in one of these two areas, local residents have been supplied with phosphorus-free lawn fertilizer to use in place of the usual nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium mixtures. If either of these watershed experiments gives strongly positive results, lake protection recommendations that involve land maintenance would be made.

Amphibious vehicle used in the U. of M. lake study.

Another restorative technique being tested this summer is artificial destratification by aeration of Lake Calhoun. Approximately two thousand feet of two-inch plastic hose has been extended from an onshore compressor installation to a diffuser in seventy feet of water. Small air bubbles rising from the diffuser at this depth will carry cold, dense hypolimnetic water to the epilimnion, thereby destroying stratification through artificial vertical circulation. This mixing procedure is expected to yield smaller algal populations, as well as cause a shift from dominance by blue-green algae to dominance by green algae.

Of scientific as well as practical interest will be analysis of the actual physical-chemical mechanisms at work in this kind of system. Currently there is no reliable way of predicting the biological effects of artificial dertratification. It is hoped that careful chemical and biological analysis of Lake Calhoun will demonstrate correlations between specific direct results of mixing and the subsequent changes among phytoplankton.

VILLAGE COMMISSION CONTROLS POLLUTERS continued

Recently the E.C.C. patrolled Silver Creek, noted pollution sources, and obtained help from the Metropolitan Sanitary District to halt several illegal discharges. Ms. Madej stated that the Metropolitan Sanitary District was "forthright, and clear in laying down water pollution regulations of the creek."

A sewer explosion near a school that resulted from two incompatible chemical discharges from industry reinforced the E.C.C.'s concern about the need for a sewer and inspection manhole ordinance. After corrections and approval, this ordinance will supplement the air pollution and wastewater ordinances already established.

As the third largest industrial area in Illinois, with a resident population of 22,000 and an employment population of 200,000, Franklin Park has complex environmental problems. The E.C.C. deals objectively with industry. "In the Dry Mix Concrete case, the company had spent $93,000.00 for anti-pollution equipment, but still had some trouble. We (E.C.C.) couldn't say, 'You are polluters. You are all wrong.' Instead we held a formal hearing, and worked with the company to solve the dust problems," explains Ms. Blau.

Still a new commission, the E.C.C. is working toward increased citizen participation. Having designed a pollution violation blank, citizens are encouraged by the group to file complaints.

The efforts of the E.C.C. are not going unnoticed. Recently Jacob Dumelle, a member of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, wrote to Mayor Williams to praise the village opposition to the Illinois Municipal League resolution that would weaken the enforcement powers of the board. In emphasizing the need for local government participation in implementation of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency system, Dumelle complimented the E.C.C. for its "responsible and healthy attitude."

EPA PROGRAM NOTES.

AIR POLLUTION GRANT IN GARY, INDIANA

An $8.5 million contract has been awarded by EPA to the Northern Indiana Public Service Company for a project to demonstrate a new sulfur dioxide control system at the D. H. Mitchell Power Station in Gary, Indiana.

EPA Administrator Ruckelshaus said, "The NIPSCO project is important for two reasons. One, it should result in the development of a new technique for eliminating sulfur dioxide from the emissions of fossil-fueled steam generators. Two, it should make possible the reclaiming of commercially usable elemental sulfur from waste sulfur dioxide gas."

The treatment system to be installed on a 115,000 kilowatt coal-fired boiler at the utility's Gary lakefront station will combine existing sulfur dioxide removal and sulfur reduction methods. If successful the system should reduce sulfur dioxide emissions from high sulfur content coal by more than 90 percent. It will also recover sulfur in elemental (granular or solid) form for the first time in the development of any EPA financed SO_2 removal system, as well as establish operating reliability and develop accurate cost data for projecting future large-scale sulfur dioxide removal installations. The demonstration project will be managed by EPA's National Environmental Research Center in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.

The cost of the contract is being shared equally by EPA and NIPSCO. Each is paying approximately $4.25 million. This is one of the largest contracts for air pollution control to have been awarded by EPA. Cost sharing contracts between EPA and industry for air pollution control research are authorized under provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act of 1970.

NEW DIVISION DIRECTOR

Robert W. Zeller has been appointed to the position of Director of Surveillance and Analysis Division in Region V. He comes to Region V from EPA's Region X, (headquartered in Seattle) where he served as Chief of the Program Support Branch in the Air and Water Division.

Dr. Zeller joined the Federal Water Pollution Program in 1966 serving in several sanitary engineering positions with the Northwest Region of EPA, and, for a brief time, as Acting Regional Administrator in the Portland office of the Federal Water Quality Administration. Dr. Zeller's technical background includes a Doctorate degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Wisconsin and both the Bachelor's and Master's Degrees in Civil Engineering from the University of Minnesota.

EPA TO RECONVENE LAKE MICHIGAN CONFERENCE

The Lake Michigan Enforcement Conference will be reconvened on September 19 in Chicago. This fourth session of the Conference, originally convened in January of 1968, is expected to continue for several days.

"Among the major issues for consideration," according to Francis T. Mayo, Midwest Regional Administrator for EPA, "will be thermal pollution, pesticides, chlorides, status of compliance by municipalities and industries and related matters."

The enforcement conference is a legal mechanism set up by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act which encourages Federal-State cooperation in pollution abatement actions for interstate waters.

Parties to the conference, in addition to the EPA, will be the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, the Michigan Water Resources Commission, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Indiana Stream Pollution Control Board.

Mayo will serve as the conference chairman. The conference will begin at 9:30 A.M. in the Bal Tabarin Room of the Sherman House Hotel in Chicago, Clark and Randolph Streets.

EMPLOYEES TO PRESENT PAPER

Carl D. Wilson, Region V Soil Erosion Specialist, and Stephen Polomcsik, Region V, Chief of Research Branch, will present a paper on "The Muskegon County Wastewater Management System" at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy in Miami this fall. The paper will discuss the basic theory of waste recycling, with design criteria for aerobic waste treatment, construction, automated sprinkler agronomy concepts, drainage, analytical measurements and monitoring, including aerial surveillance with various spectrum such as infrared.

MERIT AWARD PROGRAM EXTENDED

The President's Environmental Merit Award Program established during the past school year has been extended to include summer camps. Camp directors will evaluate environmental projects conducted by campers in accordance with guidelines set forth in a "Life--Pass It On" brochure available from The President's Environmental Awards Program, Environmental Protection Agency, Waterside Mall, Washington, D.C. 20460.

LOCAL AND NATIONAL

ENVIRONMENTAL MANPOWER PLANNING WORKSHOP

Region V hosted an intergovernmental workshop on environmental manpower planning. The cooperative interagency conference, sponsored by the Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, the Civil Service Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency, brought together representatives of the Pollution Control Agencies, Manpower Planning Councils, Model Cities Manpower Coordinators, Departments of Higher Education and Vocational and Technical Education, and Employment Services from five states in Region V to discuss their mutual objectives in planning to meet environmental manpower needs and to promote coordinated efforts at Federal, State and local levels.

Conferees heard sponsoring agencies describe their efforts to meet environmental manpower needs and their assistance program resources. EPA representatives discussed EPA support for the development of state environmental manpower planning responsibilities and encouraged full interagency and Federal-State-local cooperation in meeting manpower planning and training needs. Representing the Olympus Research Corporation of Utah, Dr. Colin Wright, Professor of Economics at Northwestern, instructed conferees in the concept and methodology of manpower planning, and Dr. Kenneth Olson, President of Olympus, critiqued intergovernmental planning for environmental manpower needs.

PESTICIDE RESIDUE TOLERANCE FEES RAISED

Federal fees charged manufacturers for determining safe pesticide residue levels in food crops have been substantially increased to cover rising costs in the operation of the program. A wide gap has developed between receipts under the current fee schedule set in 1965 and petition processing expenses, according to EPA. The present waiver policy which permits federal agencies, states, universities and certain other non-profit groups to obtain residue tolerances for minor crops uses without charge will be maintained.

Petition fees were first charged in 1954, when the requirement for establishing safe levels of tolerances for pesticide residue in food or feed crops was initiated under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The Act requires the government to recover program costs through the collection of fees from those seeking tolerances. The responsibility for setting pesticide tolerances was transferred from the Food and Drug Administration in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to EPA in December, 1970. A total of 444 petitions were received by EPA's Pesticide Tolerance Division during fiscal year 1971, of which 26 qualified for waiver fees.

REGION V COMMENTS ON 22 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Comments on 22 environmental impact statements were made by Region V of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Chicago during the month of June.

To ensure full consideration of environmental factors in Federal decision making, each Federal agency is required to submit to the President's Council on Environmental Quality an environmental impact statement on any proposal for legislation or other major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

Before filing with the Council, the statement must be circulated in draft to EPA and other appropriate federal, state, and local environmental agencies for their comments. These comments are made a part of the final statement. Finally, the Council on Environmental Quality considers all the evidence and advises the President as to the best course of action.

The final environmental impact statement, together with all comments, must be made available to the Congress and the public by the originating agency. EPA is specifically charged with making public its written comments on environmental impact statements regarding air pollution, water pollution, noise, solid waste, radiation and pesticides.

Region V made comments on the following draft statements during the month of June:

1. Improvement of CSAH 18 in Hennepin County, Minn.
2. Relocation of SR 331 in Mishawaka, Ind.
3. Proposed Improvement of the Fairmont Municipal Airport, Fairmont, Minn.
4. Proposed plant modifications for reducing air pollution at the Dairyland Power Cooperatives Alma and Cassville Generating Stations located respectively in Buffalo and Grant Counties, Wis.
5. Poplar River Watershed Project, Clark and Taylor Counties, Wis.
6. Kent Creek Local Flood Protection Project in Winnebago County, Rockford, Ill.
7. Log Jam Removal on the Salamonie River, Wells County, Ind.
8. Columbia LNG and Dome Petroleum Limited Green Springs Project, Canadian Border to Ohio.
9. C.T.H. "M" near the City of Middletown in Dane County, Wis.
10. FA Route 28, (Section 110-1), in Ogle County, Ill.
11. FAP Route 409 (US 50), Centralia to Xenia, Marion County, Ill.
12. Leading Creek Conservancy District, FHA-EDA Water Supply Project, Ohio.
13. Improvement of County Road No. 25A in Miami County, Ohio.
14. Leon-Sparta Road S.T.H. 27, Monroe County, Wis.
15. Breezewood Interchange, Oshkosh-Neenah Road, USH 41, Winnebago County, Wis.
16. Mound Road Freeway, M-53, Macomb County, Mich.

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A REPORT FROM CACC

By Nancy Stockholm

CACC executive secretary John Kirkwood records suggestions from members for action by the group

"We want a strong, grassroots organization able to help with local problems." Speaking to over ninety citizens, most representing one of forty-five organizations affiliated with the Clean Air Coordinating Committee (CACC), Mr. John Kirkwood, director of the Illinois Lung Institute Environmental Health Department, talked about CACC policy at a recent strategy meeting in Chicago.

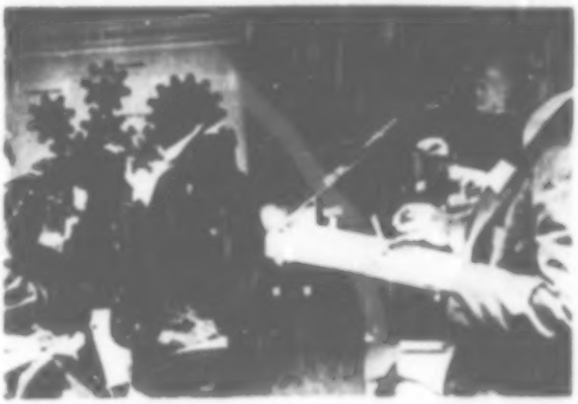
Citizen involvement is an important ingredient of the CACC program, which includes environmental legislation, litigation, education, research, and public seminars centering on air pollution problems, but overlapping into many other environmental issues. Supported by the Lung Institute, the CACC utilizes conservation experts, doctors, lawyers, and other professionals and citizens to accomplish its goals. A sampling of the group's activities, taken from the 1972 Report and chairman Richard Kates' summary at the meeting, illustrates this.

In February of 1972 when the Central Mayors Association passed a resolution that would severely limit the Illinois Pollution Control Board's enforcement powers, the CACC joined other groups who opposed its adoption when it was presented to the Illinois Municipal League (IML). Along with the Illinois League of Women Voters, the Illinois Wildlife Federation, and the Lake Michigan Federation, the CACC sent letters and newspaper editorials supporting the Pollution Control Board to the IML board of directors and to 120 Cook County mayors. The CACC then sent representatives to the IML meeting where the Central Mayors Association decided against introducing the resolution. Anticipating that the Association might attempt to introduce similar legislation statewide, the same groups sent letters to all state congressmen urging them not to reduce the powers of the Pollution Control Board.

After evaluating the responses to the letters, the CACC will put together a list of legislators sympathetic to environmental legislation. (The Illinois Lung Institute has already published a state directory with information on officers and congressmen, including their occupation, home, business address, and committee membership.) As a final step, Mr. John Kirkwood urged CACC members to pass a resolution through their local governments, drafted by the League of Women Voters which supports the Pollution Control Board.

In 1971 the Lung Institute and CACC initiated the court observers program which utilizes trained volunteers to monitor air pollution hearings in the Cook County circuit court. The CACC used the information gained from over 1000 cases to rate the success of the courts in enforcing the Chicago environmental control ordinances. In meetings held with the CACC, Commissioner Poston of Chicago's Department of Environmental Control promised to improve the system by training city inspectors to testify effectively, providing them with a summary of case facts before they appear, maintaining a list of convictions obtained on inspectors' cases, and eliminating the issuing of warning tickets. Said Mr. Kates, "We are happy with Mr. Poston, who has been responsive."

During 1971, the CACC opposed variance requests in ten cases before the appeals board of Chicago's Department of Environmental Control which involved several steel companies, an aluminum company, a lime company which was causing an estimated five tons per day of grey dust, a printing company, and a coal association working to stop the Illinois Pollution Control Board from adopting parts of the Illinois Air Implementation Plan regarding coal. The CACC has compiled a record of prompt, significant action in all these cases, with some still pending.



Nancy Stockholm (print dress—center) takes notes at the meeting.

The CACC has acted vigorously on the Illinois State Air Implementation Plan as called for by the Federal Clean Air Act. Mr. Kates spoke of the CACC opinion about the proposed sulfur dioxide emission standards, now being reviewed by the Pollution Control Board. Since the City of Chicago currently has an annual average of .017 ppm of SO2, the CACC wants a standard of .015 ppm rather than the alternative .013 ppm, which would permit degradation.

In the future Mr. Kates stated that the CACC will continue to employ a full time person in Springfield to cover environmental legislation, and provide newsletter reports for members. The group will retain

next page please

EPA Aircraft Makes Eutrophication Study

An EPA study of lake eutrophication is being conducted this summer in three Region V states. Using helicopters and fixed wing aircraft, a Western Environmental Research Lab survey team has completed the first round of visits to selected lakes in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The study includes sampling of each lake four times during the algae growing season to develop a seasonal index of the pollution problem.

Approximately 1200 lakes are being surveyed in the nationwide study. The purpose of the project is to identify bodies of water in the United States with potential or actual eutrophication (accelerated aging) problems brought on by the discharge of excessive amounts of phosphates into them from various sources. The survey is an integral part of an EPA control program to assist state and local governments, through construction grants, in reducing excess phosphates by additional municipal waste treatment. It will determine the present conditions of the lakes, and where the condition of the lakes can be improved by curbing the phosphorus reaching the water from municipal treatment plants.

According to EPA Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus, "Once we have this blueprint for a lake, EPA will offer the States and cities both financial and technical assistance in carrying out the requirements for phosphorus removal."

The survey aircraft are equipped with remote and contact sensors. First they fly over the lakes using a device called a differential radiometer to detect chlorophyll levels in the water and another device, a thermal radiometer, to measure surface temperature. Then the pontoon-equipped aircraft land on the lakes, and the scientists lower probes into the water to measure dissolved oxygen, conductivity, the acid-alkaline balance in the water, temperature, and turbidity.

At the same time water samples are collected which are sent later to EPA's Western Environmental Research Laboratory in Las Vegas for analysis of phosphates and nitrates. Chemical and algal assay data will be evaluated by EPA's National Environmental Research Center in Corvallis, Oregon to classify the lakes as to the degree of eutrophication.

Retired Vietnam helicopter lands on Lake Calhoun to do phosphate sampling.

A corresponding effort of the survey will be the determination of the nutrient budget for phosphorus in the selected lakes and impoundments. By appropriate means one can determine the percent of phosphate in a lake that comes from associated sewage treatment plants and the effect of further reduction in phosphates on the water quality in that water body. In some cases additional removal of phosphates at municipal treatment plants will not be sufficient because of significant amounts of phosphorus coming from natural run-off and other non-point sources such as animal wastes and over-fertilization of crops. These sources can also be estimated by recently developed photoanalysis techniques applied to aerial photographs of the impoundment or lake basin.

For some lakes, these low cost survey techniques may prove inadequate to determine if additional municipal phosphate removal would be appropriate. In these instances, further studies will be necessary by state and other public and private agencies.

EPA has determined by questionnaires that of the nation's 12,500 waste treatment facilities, about 3,000 to 4,000 discharge into some 1,200 lakes or impoundments.

A REPORT continued

its contacts with environmental officials and agencies. Recently representatives of the CACC met with Mr. Francis T. Mayo, Regional Administrator of EPA, who pledged to keep communication with the CACC open.

The CACC will hold a series of workshops this fall on specific issues. Based on a questionnaire sent to members, citizens want most to cooperate with the CACC to determine local air pollution sources, and to support contacts with legislators on environmental concerns. Other requests were for information on air pollution alerts, the auto's contribution to air pollution, and the effects of air pollution on health, vegetation, and weather. Dr. Bertram Carnow, medical director of the Institute, reported at the meeting that recent research has donated sobering data about lead poisoning and health dangers from asbestos and disease harboring debris from decaying buildings.

Energy consumption will be a focus of the CACC this year. "We don't want an electric power shortage used as an excuse to avoid environmental impact problems," said Mr. Kates.

At the June meeting, those attending had the chance to recommend specific concentration areas for the CACC. From a list of twenty-six different ideas varying from a request for closer surveillance of city, county, and state pollution complaint procedures to more research and public information on non-leaded gas, those mentioned most often were:

Action supporting mass transit
Public information on reporting violations
Night monitoring of air pollution sources
Information on energy use and rates

The CACC will consider these suggestions when forming their priorities for the coming year.

DUMPS: continued from page 3

Dumps Closed (197)

Ashland (7): Sullivan; Clear Creek Township; Jackson Township; Jeromesville; Ashland; Orange Township; Loudenville, Green Township; Athens (1): Glouster; Belmont (8): Bellaire; Martins Ferry; St. Clairsville; Uniontown, Flushing Township; Barneysville; Litten, Blaine; Widmar; Blaine; Bennington, Mead Township;

Butler (2): St. Clair Township; Trenton; Champaign: Champaign, Urbana Township; Clark: Springfield; Clermont: Williamsburg; Clinton: Cowan Lake State Park; Columbiana (2): Salineville; West Township; Coshocton (2): White Eyes Township; Fresno;

Crawford (10): Buegrus Township; Jones, Liberty Twp; Carroll, Crestline; Liberty Twp; Tod Twp; Jackson Twp; Crestline, Jackson Twp; Texas Twp; Galion, Polk Twp; Swan Rubber. Liberty Twp;

Darke (6): New Madison, Butler Twp; Neave Twp; Liberty Twp; Maker, Washington Twp; Versilles, Wayne Twp; Ansonia; Delaware (2): Harlem; Concord; Erie (7): Bay Bridge, Margaretta Twp; Groton-Oxford; Huron City; Florence Twp; Oxford Twp; Milan; Berlin;

Fairfield (4): Bremen; Carroll Elevator. Bloom Twp; Berne Twp; Sugar Grove; Fayette: Fayette Co., Jefferson Twp; Greene (2): Central State University, Xenia Twp; Yellow Springs, Xenia Twp;

Guernsey (3): Quaker City; Lee's Adams Twp; Oxford Twp; Hamilton (4): St. Bernard; Carthage; Stearns & Foster, Lockland, Reading; Harrison (2): Hopedale; Short Creek Twp; Highland (2): Hillsboro; Leesburg, Fairfield Twp; Hocking (2): Starr Twp, Goodhope Twp; Jackson: Oak Hill;

Licking (8): 3M, Union Twp; Harrison Twp; Utica; Johnstown; St. Louisville; Linn, Madison Twp; Neldon, Granville; Stickle, Newton Twp; Logan (9): Bloomfield Twp; Lakeview; Quincy; West Liberty; Washington Twp; Indian Lake State Park; Chiles, Bellefontaine; Miami Twp; Jefferson Twp;

Medina (9): Granger Twp; Brunswick Hills; Liverpool Twp; Lafayette Twp; Spencer Twp; Homer Twp; Chatham Litchfield; Seville; Guilford Twp; Meigs: Racine; Mercer (6) Lawrence-Breymaier; Rockford, Liberty Twp; Calina: Ohio City; Mendon; Tom Jutte, Cassella Montezuma; Miami (3): Washington Twp; Tipp; Troy;

Monroe (6): Bealsville; Miltonsburg; Green Twp; Graysville; Riggenbaugh, Lee Twp; Woodsfield; Morgan: M-M Dump; Muskingum (11): Dresden; Jefferson Twp; Wayne Twp; Blue Rock; Philo-Harrison Twp; Frozenburg; Licking Twp; Norris, Rush Creek Twp; Madison Twp; Salt Creek Twp; Roseville, Newton Twp;

Paulding (5): Crane Twp; Felix Tijerna, Antwerp Rt. #2; Oakwood Village; Latty Village; Paulding; Perry (7): Thornville, New Lexington; Clayton Twp; Pleasant Twp; New Straitsville; Corning; Shawnee; Preble (5): Harrison Twp; Monroe Twp; Lewisburg; Eaton; Gratis Twp;

Richland (15): Sandusky, Springfield Twp; Troy Twp; Washington Twp; Plymouth Twp; Worthington-Butler; Weller Twp; Franklin Twp; Mifflin Twp; Glen Miller, So. of Simmons; Lexington Village; Jackson Twp; Perry Twp; Butler Twp; Sharon Twp; Blooming Grove Twp;

Ross (2): Liberty Twp; Osborne; Seneca (12): Venice Twp; Bloomville Village; Scipio Twp; Hopewell Twp; Big Spring Twp; Adams Twp; Seneca Twp; Eden Twp; Thompson Twp; Liberty Twp; Loudon Twp; Clinton Twp; Summit: Joslyn Industrial Park, Macedonia;

Van Wert (2): Ridge Twp; Van Wert City Dump, Wren; Vinton (5): Richland Twp; Eagle Twp; Zaleski; Swan Twp; MacArthur; Warren: Lebanon, Creek Twp; Washington: New Matamoras;

Wayne (13): Smithville (2); Shreve; Sugar Creek Twp, Marshalville; Congress Twp; Franklin Twp; Chippewa Twp; Dalton: West Salem; Rittman; Orrville; Salt Creek Twp; Wood (3): Bloomdale; Custar; Bowling Green.

Ivan Baker, State Department of Health, P.O. Box 118, Columbus, Ohio 43216, (614)369-5190; Thomas Gillard, EPA One North Wacker Drive, Room 900, Chicago, Illinois 60606, (312)353-6560; or Frank Corrado, EPA, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, (312)353-5800.

EPA and state officials held a news conference in Columbus, Ohio at a well run sanitary landfill to mark issuance of the Mission 5000 status report.

WISCONSIN (816)

The state of Wisconsin has an active licensing and inspection program for solid waste disposal operations to insure that they meet the requirements of the solid waste disposal regulations of the state. These regulations require operation of sanitary landfills; however, exceptions are being granted for sites serving a population of 2,500 people or less.

One hundred four dumps have been reported as eliminated during Mission 5000. Many others have also been closed, but field verification has not been completed. One training course has been presented, training 175 people in the proper methods of eliminating dumps and establishing sanitary landfills. An additional 40 meetings were conducted throughout the state during 1971 covering sanitary landfill principles, dump closure and encouraging cooperative efforts on a county or regional basis. Approximately 2,100 municipal officials and other interested people attended these meetings.

A film entitled Wisconsin Faces the Solid Waste Problem is available through the Department of Natural Resources and the University of Wisconsin's Audio Visual Department.

Dumps Closed (104):

Adams (2): Strongs Prairie; Big Flats; Barron (2): Cumberland; Sumner; Burnett: Rusk; Calumet (4): Brillion (3); Chilton; Chippewa (3): Lafayette; Hallie; Anson; Clark (2): Greenwood; Unity; Crawford: Guys Mills;

Dodge (2): Lomira; Theresa; Door: Clay Banks; Dunn: Sand Creek; Fond du Lac (5): Byron; Metomen; Rosendale (2); North Fond du Lac; Green: Monroe; Iowa: Arena; Iron: Mercer; Jackson: Hixton; Jefferson: Lake Mills; Juneau: Hustler;

Kenosha: Brighton; Kewaunee: Franklin; Lafayette: Belmont; Langlade (2): Rolling; Antigo; Lincoln (2): Merrill (2); Marathon (4): Spencer; Holtz & Krause, Wausau; Colby; Moine; Marquette: Neshkoro; Menominee (4): Menominee (4); Milwaukee (3): Oak Creek; Cudahy; Milwaukee County, Wauwatosa; Monroe: Sparta;

Oconto (2): Pensaukee; Gillett; Outagamie (2): Nichols; Cicero; Pepin: Waterville; Price: Elk, Phillips; Racine (6): Rochester; Burlington; Waterford; Racine, Mt. Pleasant; Racine; Mt. Pleasant;

Rock: Oxfordville; Sawyer: Ojibwa; Sheboygan (2): Rhine (2); Taylor (5): Greenwood, Rib Lake; Chelsea; Westboro; Maplehurst (2); Trempealeau (2): Dodge (2); Vilas (3): St. Germain; Conover (2); Walworth (2): Fontana; Lake Geneva;

Washington (3): Polk; Slinger; Germantown; Waukesha (4): Menomonee Falls; Pewaukee; Genesee; Silver Lake; Waupaca (4): Wegawega; Lind; Dupont; Farmington; Waushara (2): Wautoma (2);

Winnebago (2): Oshkosh (2); Wood (10): Grand Rapids; Wisconsin Rapids; Port Edwards; Nekoosa; Marshfield; Cary; Auburndale; Bennett Cranberry, Wisconsin Rapids; Wood; Sherry.

Ralph Darch, Department of Natural Resources, Box 450, Madison, Wisconsin 53701, (608)266-0156; or Thomas Gillard, EPA, One North Wacker Drive, Room 900, Chicago, Illinois 60606, (312)353-6560; or Frank Corrado, EPA, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, (312)353-5800.

END

BULRUSHES: FUTURE WASTEWATER TREATMENT?

University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh researchers will test the use of bulrushes for treating municipal wastewater during the coming year.

Eight acres adjacent to the sewage treatment plant in the City of Seymour will be converted into a test area through the cooperative efforts of the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and Seymour with funding from EPA. Of the total estimated cost of $82,000, EPA has granted $75,000 for the first year's study.

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission is the recipient of the EPA grant. It in turn contracted with UW-Oshkosh for the project's operation and with Harza Engineering Company of Chicago for the site engineering and preparation.

Twenty-five separate ponds will be excavated to a depth of about three feet and covered with a plastic sheeting. These ponds will be separated by earthen dikes. Four different species of water vegetation plants, such as soft-stemmed and hard-stemmed bulrushes and burr-reeds will be planted in different pond beds. Sediments for the pond beds will be pea gravel, sand and ungraded gravel while some plants will be suspended in wire mesh.

Each of the four species will be planted in different sediments in the ponds. The four test species also will be combined in five of the basins.

U. of W. (Oshkosh) biologists: W. Sloey and F. Spangler.

The demonstration is expected to determine which plants work best for removing nutrients from the wastewater and whether the method is technically and economically feasible for secondary and tertiary treatment of sewage wastewater by small communities.

This method of treating sewage plant wastes has been used in Germany since 1965 by communities with as many as 30,000 persons, and has been extended to France and Holland.

This is the first such test in this country of this method for wastewater treatment.

EPA And Chicago Cooperate On Youth Program

Mrs. Ella Jackson (l.) and YEA students: T-shirts tell the story.

Three City of Chicago Departments and the Midwest Office of EPA have launched a unique inner-city environmental education project in the West Garfield area.

The program, which is giving 75 Neighborhood Youth Corps summer workers their first exposure to environmental problems, includes block-by-block surveys of solid waste, noise and air pollution problems in the West Garfield area.

City agencies cooperating in the program, titled "Youth for Environmental Action" (Y.E.A.), include the Department of Streets and Sanitation's Special Environmental Services Division, the Department of Environmental Control and the Youth Development Section of Model Cities/ Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity.

James McDonough, Commissioner for the Department of Streets and Sanitation, pledged that his agency would analyze the solid waste surveys and then increase refuse collection services in areas where Y.E.A. activity showed the greatest need.

"We want these young people to see immediate results for their environmental efforts," said McDonough.

Ella Jackson, Director of the West Garfield Youth Development program said that the environmental program was requested by the teenagers themselves. "They didn't want just another litter and cleanup program," she said. "They want to actively learn about their own neighborhood environmental problems first hand."

Mr. Erwin Franz, administrative assistant to the Mayor and executive director of Model Cities/CCUO said, "The purpose of the Youth Development Program is to actively involve youth in project activity, not only to assist in the development of their own skills and understanding, but also to foster community improvement. Y.E.A. is not only a good example of Youth Development Programming, but it also shows how various segments of government can coordinate efforts and expertise for the common good."

Francis T. Mayo, EPA Midwest Regional Administrator, provided staff technical assistance in developing the program and in helping organize the training session with the students. EPA also provided T-shirts and posters identifying the Y.E.A. Garfield program.

Sidelle Gold, Youth Development Director for Model Cities/CCUO said she expects that the program will continue into the fall and that the students will become involved in additional community environmental study projects.

The Chicago Department of Environmental Control provided technical assistance in developing the air and noise portions of the project. Data gathered on noise and burning by the students will be turned over to the Department of Environmental Control.

late news

On July 28 EPA issued a 180 day notice of violation of water quality standards to the Gary Sanitary District of Gary, Indiana.

An informal public hearing for the purpose of discussing the alleged violations has been scheduled for 9:30 am, September 7 at the Gary (Downtown) Holiday Inn.

AIR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN HEARING SCHEDULE

WISCONSIN	August 28, 1 pm, Park Motor Inn, 22 S. Carroll, Madison
INDIANA	August 29, 9:30 am, Downtowner Motor Inn, 421 N. Penn, Indianapolis
ILLINOIS	August 31, 9:30 am, Sheraton-Chicago Hotel, 505 N. Michigan, Chicago

Ohio Governor John J. Gilligan has signed into law an Environmental Protection Act providing for the creation of an Ohio EPA, an Environmental Board of Review, and a Power Siting Commission.

The Ohio EPA will bring together all of the air, water, and solid waste pollution control activities that were previously assigned to the Ohio Departments of Health and Natural Resources.

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***PROGRAM NOTES:* continued from page 9**

17. Replacement of Existing Wayhe Street Bridge across the Wabash River in Peru, Miami County, Ind.
18. Olive-Sample Street Interchange, South Bend, St. Joseph County, Ind.
19. Proposed location of Interstate 90 in the vicinity of Blue Earth and Truck Highway 169 in the City of Blue Earth in Faribault County, Minn.
20. M-24 Extension, from M-81 to M-25 in Tuscola and Huron Counties, Mich.
21. Proposed M-14 Freeway, Wayne and Washtenaw Counties, Mich.
22. Proposed construction of I-275 from Hannan Road to M-153, Wayne County, Mich.

GOOD NEWS...

The Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association's Air Conservation Committee in Cleveland has praised the Fisher Body Plant of General Motors on Coit Road in Cleveland for eliminating harmful air polluting emissions.

"Their actions demonstrate what good corporate citizenship really is," said the committee. "Without being cited for violating air pollution laws, without governmental pressure to comply, and without, as far as we can determine, any citizen pressure being applied, the company voluntarily moved to protect the public health."

The plant was, at one time, a polluter, according to the committee. The main source of air pollution was coal-fired biolers which are used to produce process steam and heat for plant operations. The boilers burned high sulfur coal and were a significant source of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and particulate air pollution in the area.

At a cost of $800,000 to the Fisher Body Company, it is switching the boilers from coal to low-sulfur fuel oil. Work was begun on this project in March of this year and will have the boilers functioning totally on oil by January of 1973, more than two years before they would have been asked to do so by state law, according to the committee.

●

A man-made hill in Virginia Beach, Va., built entirely of solid waste and dirt, should be ready for recreational use next year. By then, workers are expected to be completing a spectator section on the hill for an amphitheater and a coasting ramp for children.

The project, partially funded by EPA will get a final earth and grass cover late this year. The hill, sometimes called "Mount Trashmore" by people in Virginia Beach, is 65 feet high and covers about 18 acres of land. It is placed in the center of a large park.

The total cost of the hill at the end of 1970, when EPA support ended, was $1,115,095. A total of 400,000 tons of solid wastes went into the hill.

●

A 30-mile stretch of the Upper Trempealeau River which held only carp, suckers, and northern pike two years ago is now producing brown trout up to 16 inches in length, according to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. DNR fish managers treated the stream with a chemical fish toxicant in the winter of 1971, and then planted some 45,000 brown trout and 10,000 brook trout.

With the rough fish and predatory pike out of the way, the river has begun to clean itself up and is providing good habitat for the trout and good fishing for an increasing number of anglers.

When Wisconsin DNR fisheries men stocked an additional 30,000 brown trout in the river this spring, they said they noticed healthy populations of the bottom-dwelling insects and crawfish on which the trout feed.

●

FROM:
Office of Public Affairs
United States Environmental Protection Agency
One North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
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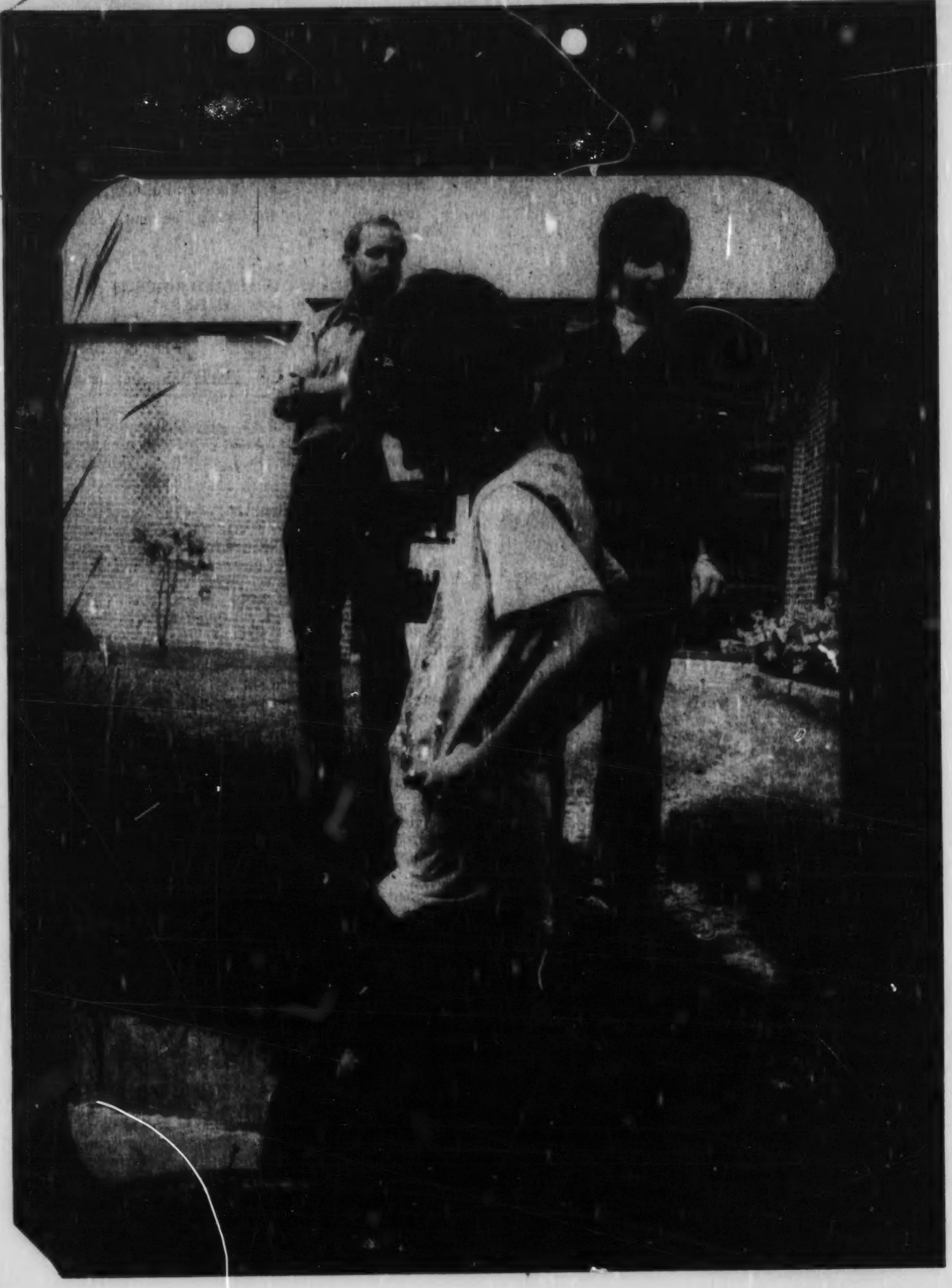
EPA-335

TO:



news briefs . . . news briefs . . . news bri

Ira L. Whitman

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency is sponsoring a series of seminars to explain recently adopted air pollution control regulations and related construction and operating permit procedures. The seminars are largely of a general nature, with a portion devoted to the specific industry for which the sessions are scheduled.

All industry personnel interests in air pollution permits are invited to attend the remaining seminars. The schedule is as follows:

PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

October 6, 9:30 a.m., Centennial Building, Springfield

October 13, 1 p.m., Field Museum of Natural History* , Chicago

STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS

October 7, 9:30 a.m., Cetennial Building, Springfield

October 14, 9 a.m., Field Museum of Natural History* , Chicago

INCINERATORS

November 2, 9:30 a.m., Centennial Building, Springfield

November 6, 1 p.m., Field Museum of Natural History* , Chicago

ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES

November 3, 9:30 a.m., Centenial Building, Springfield

November 7, 1 p.m., Field Museum of Natural History* , Chicago

GAS AND OIL FIRED BOILERS AND ALL OTHERS

December 9, 9:30 a.m., Centennial Building, Springfield

December 16, 9 a.m., Field Museum of Natural History* , Chicago

For information contact: Permit Section, Division of Air Pollution Control, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, 2200 Churchill Road, Springfield, Illinois 62706 or 217-525-2113.

Governor John Gilligan of Ohio has appointed Ira L. Whitman to head the new Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. Legislation creating the OEPA combines under a single authoritative and responsible unit the functions and programs which have been scattered through a number of state departments, boards and agencies. The cabinet level department is expected to provide the state with a stronger tool with which to clean up, control and manage the environment.

Prior to his appointment as Director of OEPA, Whitman served as Deputy Director for Environmental Programs in the Ohio Department of Health. Dr. Whitman has also managed and directed research on environmental problems at Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus and has served as a research associate and a flood plain management engineer with the Corps of Engineers. After graduating from Cooper Union and Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Whitman went to earn a Ph. D. in Environmental Engineering from the Johns Hopkins University in 1968.

With Whitman at its head, OEPA will have authority over air and water pollution, solid waste disposal standards, water planning and development, supervision of sewage treatment and public water supply facilities, and approval of plans for commercial airports. All the powers previously held by the air and water pollution control boards have been transferred to the director of OEPA. In addition, the director will receive all regulatory powers over solid waste management previously administered by the Public Health Council.

In general the director will cooperate with governmental and private agencies, accept grants, obtain technical and laboratory services, establish advisory boards, investigate and research environmental programs and disseminate information on environmental problems. More importantly, he may also issue modify or revoke any air or water pollution permit, certificate, or variance after holding a public hearing on such specific application.

. . news briefs . . . news briefs . . . news

Judge George J. McMonagle, Common Pleas Court judge in Cleveland, was cited by the Cleveland Kiwanis Club on August 3 for outstanding achievement toward control of water pollution. He was honored for his landmark decision establishing the Cleveland Regional Sewer Authority and "setting a precedent for establishing means through court proceedings for controlling pollution."

—

On July 1 a state-wide burning ban became effective in Minnesota. Opening burning of brush, trees, grass and household refuse is allowed without a permit only in townships with a population of less than 2500. Open burning is restricted when the population density is more than 100 occupied dwelling units per square mile.

—

University of Minnesota Soil Scientist Charles A. Simkins has found that a well-nourished rapidly growing lawn can help reduce soil and water runoff and reduce the pollution of rivers and lakes. Land areas with good grass cover reduce pollution from erosion and runoff. In addition, the phosphorous used in fertilizer materials for lawns is held firmly in the soil and is not lost unless the soil itself is washed away.

Recently, EPA Administrator William Ruckelshaus took a fact-finding tour of the Cuyahoga River. At left, he is seen being interviewed by the press after the river trip. Later in the day, he was taped for a Cleveland television program.

Reducing Region V Noise

by Brett Valiquet

Through the actions of a summer noise intern program sponsored by EPA's National Office of Noise Abatement and Control, Region V is on its way to becoming less noisy. Noise abatement projects undetaken include a survey of the noise around O'Hare Airport, assistance to state governments in developing effective noise programs, a youth environmental action program, and responses to citizen noise complaints.

On August 24 and 28, noise measurements were conducted at 15 locations around O'Hare Airport. The measurements were made at the request of Congressman Abner Mikva of Chicago who is currently sponsoring airport noise legislation. Prior to the survey, the Environmental Protection Agency discussed the O'Hare noise problem with the Great Lakes Federal Aviation Authority Noise Abatement Officer, Mr. Les Case. "The most promising action for the immediate future", stated Mr. Case, "is for the airlines and airline pilots to institute a noise abatement landing procedure that would permit a higher approach elevation. Such a procedure has already been approved by the FAA." In anticipation of airline approval for a noise landing procedure, survey locations were chosen under landing patterns at varying distances from the airport. Noise data measured at these locations may be used at a future date to judge the effectiveness of new flight procedures. Copies of the survey data will be presented to the Federal Aviation Authority, Congressman Mikva's office, and other interested citizen groups.

Illinois and Minnesota are both well on the way toward enacting noise limit for a broad category of noise sources and land uses. Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Michigan, who are now only beginning to establish noise programs were each sent a large packet of noise information designed to aid in establishing a framework for enabling legislation and future noise standards.

In response to a request by the Model Cities Program, the Region V Public Affairs Office participated in the formation of an environmental action group of the West Garfield Park Urban Progress Center in Chicago. This group of high school students, known as the Youth for Environmental Action (YEA), expressed an interest in noise pollution problems existing within their neighborhoods. A training session was given in which noise pollution problems and solutions were discussed, noise measurement equipment was demonstrated, and an action program designed for their immediate participation was outlined. This action program requires the youths to locate and describe specific noise problems in their neighborhoods. The noise sources are subjectively described and the loudness of the noise measured by a speech interference noise test. The data is then screened by West Garfield Personnel and a determination made as to whether the noise problem falls within the jurisdiction of the Chicago Noise Ordinance. If so, an official noise complaint is filed with Chicago Environmental Control.

Brett Valiquet, summer noise intern, making aircraft noise measurements.

A highlight of this youth program was the filming of the noise presentation and neighborhood noisetests by a crew producing a movie outlining environmental activities in Region V. Each YEA member is now eagerly awaiting his or her debut as an environmental movie star.

Other summer noise activities included a review of the proposed Cook County, Illinois noise ordinance; responding to various citizen noise complaints; an investigation of noisy nighttime refrigerator truck deliveries to large food stores; and development of a Region V capability to respond to future noise problems by compilation of a comprehensive noise information file.

Power For The People

(by Frank M. Corrado)

Shortly after 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday morning September 19, 1972 a gavel began pounding on a wooden table in a Chicago hotel room thus signalling the reopening of a two year old debate among State and Federal officials. The issue: how to control the millions of gallons of hot water to be dumped into the near shore areas of Lake Michigan by the late 1970's.

The Lake Michigan enforcement conference's concern touches on one important part of the single most significant issue ahead in the environmental movement -- the energy crisis.

The issue is simple: demand for power is rising, fuel to generate power is decreasing. But the questions raised and the side issues involved, like thermal pollution, make this an exceeding complex problem.

For example, Federal clean air standards for 1975 require that sulfur oxides be removed. In many Midwest states, there is not enough low-sulfur fuel available to make the standards achievable by this date and still meet secondary standards.

And conservationists and State officials – in Minnesota, for example, have challenged safety factors in construction of nuclear generating plants.

But then you return back to the main problem: the increasing demand, especially in summer and winter peak periods.

The issue also involves oil import quotas, problems in developing natural gas fields, and how much increased emphasis should we put in alternate generating sources: like magnetohydrohynamics, fusion and breeder reactors.

The Conservation Foundation, in a recent newsletter, touched on some ideas for cutting down on consumption, to hold down the rising demand. Some of the ideas included: recycling materials that consume lots of energy, like aluminum; generating heat from municipal refuse; increasing rapid transit and more efficient home consumption through better window insulation, for example.

It does appear though, that one of the side issues in this energy crisis is headed for solution. At least at Detroit Edison, a commendable start has been made towards locating power plants where they will have the least harmful effects on the aquatic environment around them.

This was the whole problem behind the Federal - State concern on Lake Michigan. Here was a large source of available cooling water for plants that use millions of gallons per hour for cooling. And the power companies took advantage of it. Had their plans included public disclosure back in the drawing board stage, much of the debate still going on would have been erased, some of the plants might have located inland.

And yet Detroit Edison, like so many other companies, is a bad guy today and a good guy tomorrow and then maybe a bad guy the day after that. During a recent "good-guy" phase they announced a billion dollar expansion program near Monroe, Michigan and in north-central St. Clair County that will add three million kws. of power. The unusual point was that the company said it was not locked into an unalterable course and that the plans are being announced early to give the public a chance to have their say early. The projects will have on-site closed-cycle cooling systems. The plants are, according to the company, going to be part of a total environmental site plan for these areas.

Said William Meese, President of Detroit Edison, "It's just good business and it's company policy now. For our new Fermi plant site we went all out to find a site that we could improve. We ended up with some marginal land that farmers were happy to sell. When we're done the company will be willing to give the land surrounding the plant for a park. I'm proud of what we've done there. It's the only way to go. This environmental movement will not go away. The course of action we have laid out is not cynical. Our motto is that if we act now, we can cope."

Another issue that has bothered conservationists has been advertising by the power industry, which they say complains on one hand of imminent brown outs and possible peak black outs and on the other hand berates conservationists for fighting against needed new power plants.

In April of '72 the Michigan public utilities commission ordered Detroit Edison Co. to make stockholders, not consumers, pay for ads, explaining the firm's request for

Please turn to last page

William Meese, president of Detroit Edison, ". . . if we act now, we can cope."

GOOD NEWS

The Norfolk and Western Railway Company has reported that on June 1 27,000 employees, with cooperation of labor leaders, worked shoulder-to-shoulder to remove tons of debris from the company's rights-of-way and facilities, and otherwise spruce up their 8,000-mile railroad. Company President J.P. Fishwick labeled the project as one answer to the pollution problem and expressed hope that the massive one-day effort would develop habits to keep the railroad clean. Norfolk and Western said it is spending $4.5 million for pollution control projects now under way or budgeted for this year.

—

Significant advances occurred in the fight against pollution of Illinois waters in 1971, according to the Illinois EPA 1971 Water Quality Network Summary of Data. A comprehensive collection of water quality tests results from EPA's statewide network, the two-volume report summarizes laboratory results on water taken from 464 sampling stations in 1971. The Illinois EPA Division of Water Pollution control increased the number of 1971 sampling locations by 101 from the 1970 total of 363. Further expansion of the sampling network has brought the total of [illegible] stations for 1972.

—

North Central Airlines has been cited for its "initiative and leadership in the field of aircraft noise abatement" by the National Organization to Insure a Sound-controlled environment (NOISE). In awarding the airline its distinguished service citation, NOISE noted that new take - off procedures developed by North Central resulted in a substantial noise reduction from jets.

—

The topic of ecology is the cover theme for this year's Illinois Bell telephone directories that are being distributed to homes and businesses in the Bensenville area. G.D. Fitzpatrick, Illinois Bell manager in Elmhurst, said the directory cover, featuring a scene of a grove of trees and a quote from the late Adlai E. Stevenson, "should serve as a year-long reminder of the environmental protection efforts all of us should be making." He pointed out that one of Illinois Bell's ecology contributions is collecting and returning old directories to a recycling mill in Wisconsin where they are reprocessed into a variety of soft paper products.

—

Madison, Wis., has developed a successful program for recycling its old newspapers, at a level of over 2,800 tons per year, and the state's capital city is ready to serve as an example to other cities interested in similar projects, according to the Appleton, Wis., Post-Crescent. The program was started four years ago, and today the city is collecting about 40 percent of the newspapers in the city, considerably above the national average of 23 per cent. Madison Public Works Director Robert Dussynski considers having a ready market for the paper "a triple priority. You've got to have industry involved in this; if you haven't, forget it."

The Kirsh Foundry of Madison, Wis., has installed a "smoke scrubber" which will wash smoke from its main stack three times, changing the smoke from a dark brown to a white plum containing clean air plus condensed water vapor, according to the Beaver Dam, Wis., Citizen. Company vice president Jim Kirsh explained that the installation was necessary to comply with the new state pollution abatement laws.

—

Illinois is ahead of the Federal government in the control of DDT, according to The Farmers' Weekly Review. The Review quotes University of Illinois and Natural History Survey entomologists as saying the EPA ban on the use of DDT, except for certain specified uses, will have no effect on Illinois agriculture.

As early as 1949, University of Illinois entomologists discontinued recommending DDT for use on dairy cattle and in dairy barns. During the 1950's, other less persistent materials replaced DDT. The last commercial use of DDT in Illinois, according to the Review, was in 1964 for control of European corn borer and corn ear worm on sweetcorn. On Jan. 1, 1970, the Interagency Committee on Pesticides, composed of directors of the departments of agriculture, conservation, public health, transportation, EPA, Illinois Natural History Survey and the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, took the same action taken recently by the Federal EPA.

EPA employees in the Chicago area will have an opportunity to ride new air conditioned buses which, according to the Chicago Transit Authority, are environmentally, aesthetically, and mechanically the latest in the United States.

—

Consolidated Papers, Inc., recently dedicated a [illegible] pollution control plant at Stevens Point, Wis. At the ceremonies, the corporation's chairman, George W. Mead II, noted that another $5 million pollution control plant was already on the drawing boards. The dedication was attended by Gov. Patrick Lucey.

—

The Wisconsin Power and Light Co. has installed two electrostatic precipitators at its Rock River Generating Station at a cost of $2.6 million for the purpose of curbing a volumnious flow of ash that used to darken the clouds billowing from the plant's twin stacks. Plant Manager Jim Dudley, was quoted by the Beloit, Wis., Daily News as saying: "The government will require all generating stations to have precipitators by 1973, but we're the first in the state to have them, and we started our plans before there were any standards."

—

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency has reported an imporvement in the quality of Illinois air statewide in 1971 over 1970. Specific gains were measured in reduction of air pollution in the Chicago, Peoria, and East St. Louis metropolitan areas, according to Dr. John J. Roberts, manager of Illinois EPA's division of Air Pollution Control. The conclusions are

More on last page

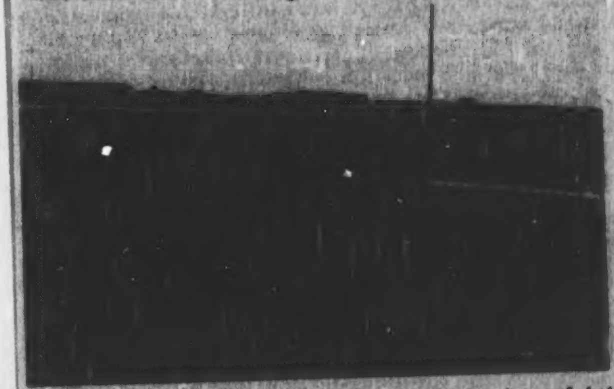
Minnesota Story

Getting Inside The Outside

When his eyes wander outside the classroom window one morning this fall at Zachary Lane School outside Minneapolis, Johnny probably won't get bawled out.

Matter of fact, a teacher may have directed his attention out there to an atrium which has been turned into an outdoor learning center by students, teachers and parents.

The architect who designed Zachary Lane never envisioned that this 30' x 30' area would be turned into natural habitat, complete with pond, shrubbery, trees and a selection of miscellaneous ducks, pheasants, salamanders and snakes.



"When a student brings an animal to the center," says social studies teacher Myrna Marofsky, "he has to fill out a form and log in how he cares for the animal and he must know about feeding and other habitat requirements."

Ms. Myrofsky and fellow teacher Jim Arnold are but two of thousands of teachers in the midwest who are continuing this fall to experiment with new techniques in transmitting new environmental attitudes to school children.

"I think it's more important to get the kids personally involved in changing attitudes," says Ms. Myrofsky. "You just can't get them cleaning up shopping centers and things like that."

Says Arnold: "Some of these kids can give you wonderful oratory on the environment and the evils of pollution – and they are the same ones who walk down the school corridors throwing junk on the floor. They don't do it on purpose, they're just not aware. They think of pollution only as 'big businesses' or 'power companies'. But they have to look at themselves first, and their own yard, their parents, their neighborhood."

Perhaps more significant for Zachary Lane and other Midwestern schools is the development of new curriculum materials to go along with a trend towards getting outside the classroom. At Zachary Lane much time has gone into the development of a fourth grade social studies curriculum on the environment. Four Robbinsdale area school district teachers, including Zachary Lane's Myrofsky, planned a variety of activities fourth grade level students, prepared a work book and teachers guide all of which are being used increasingly by local teachers.

Among the projects:

- An electrical appliance survey for each student to make at home. It includes a listing of kinds and amounts and use each gadget gets and what hours it's used. Point here: can use be staggered?

- A survey of television advertising.

- Traffic counting on certain roads at various times of the day.

- Analysis of neighborhood environmental problems: like noise, congestion, land use.

- A scavenger hunt where points are awarded for collecting returnable bottles and deducted for collecting throwaways, etc.

Finally, says Ms. Marofsky, there is the last chapter where students have to design a utopia, if that's possible. The teaching of environmental problems to young children presents a special problem, says Ms. Myrofsky.

"As we continued to study news clippings and discuss problems and solutions," she said, "the children became aware that there are more problems remaining than have been solved, and the children reported having nightmares and became somewhat depressed." The doomsday aspect, she said, was removed. "It was just too traumatic – both for the kids and me."

The teachers at Zachary Lane spent quite a bit of time this summer thinking out and planning new environmental projects for the fall. This seemed to be a trend throughout EPA's Region V during vacation-time.

Please turn to page 11

EPA PRO[illegible]

Message From Mayo

I was pleased to sign [illegible] EPA [illegible] waters of Michigan.

Michigan has been one of the nation's leaders in environmental protection [illegible] State [illegible] program [illegible].

As [illegible] the Federal Government [illegible] tributaries.

The U.S. Senate and House of Representatives have both passed amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act which would provide for a national permit system for controlling [illegible] waste discharges. The amendments are currently before a joint conference committee to resolve differences.

The Federal EPA has continued to process permit applications from [illegible] dischargers in the event that the injunction is lifted and is keeping with its mandate to abate water

John C. Woodford, chairman of the Michigan Water Resources Commission, looks on as Francis T. Mayo, left, and Ralph Purdy, executive secretary of the Water Resources Commission, sign the agreement.

pollution throughout the nation, is currently seeking voluntary [illegible]

The agreement [illegible]

The agreement [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] control in [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] January 1, 1973.

EPA [illegible] industrial [illegible] technology. [illegible] are pulp and paper [illegible] and vegetables [illegible]

New Planning Chief

Harlan D. [illegible] Branch [illegible] Basin Commission [illegible] management [illegible] activities for the past five years [illegible] of the Branch.

Environmental Education Program

More than [illegible] and teachers [illegible] met at [illegible] for three days [illegible] constructive action.

The goal of the program [illegible] organizations and government.

Hearing Held

An informal [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Notices Issued

[illegible] V has issued 180-day notices against Wayne County, [illegible] and the City of Riverview, Mich., for violation of [illegible] water quality standards [illegible] with the Michigan Water Resources [illegible] for the [illegible] facilities. The Federal-State action [illegible] and timely abatement schedules to bring the [illegible] discharges into compliance with the water [illegible].

[illegible] of Wayne County, EPA and the Michigan Water [illegible] Commission have charged that its Wyandotte [illegible] Treatment Plant has failed to meet the [illegible] schedules and effluent testing requirements [illegible] in the state adopted and federally approved interstate [illegible] Quality Standards which called for completion of con[illegible] of secondary treatment facilities by Nov. 1, 1970.

[illegible] City of Riverview is charged with dumping 2.9 million [illegible] per day of inadequately treated effluent from its sewage [illegible] plant into the Trenton Channel of the Detroit River in [illegible] of state adopted and federally approved water quality [illegible].

An informal, joint Federal-State public hearing for the pur[illegible] of outlining the pollution problem and ascertaining what [illegible] remedial action may be taken on a voluntary basis [illegible] been scheduled at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday, Oct. 17, for Wayne [illegible] and 1:30 p.m. for Riverview at the Holiday Inn-Taylor [illegible] at the junction of Eureka Road and Interstate Highway [illegible]

[illegible] To Justice

EPA Region V Administrator Francis T. Mayo has referred to [illegible] U.S. Department of Justice a request for prosecution of the [illegible] of Whiting, Ind., for violation of State and Federal water [illegible] standards. In his request to the Department of Justice, [illegible] alleged that the City of Whiting has failed to abate [illegible] resulting from the discharge of solid and liquid [illegible] wastes from the city's combined storm water and [illegible] outlets into the waters of Lake Michigan.

"This discharge," said Mayo, "reduces the quality of the [illegible] of Lake Michigan below the Federally approved water [illegible] standards promulgated by the State of Indiana pursuant [illegible] Federal Water Pollution Control Act." In October of 1971, [illegible] was served a 180-day notice by EPA for violation of [illegible] and Federal water quality standards. Whiting is the first [illegible] in EPA's Region V to be referred to the Justice [illegible] for suit following expiration of a 180-day notice.

[illegible] Michigan Enforcement Conference

[illegible] fourth session of the Lake Michigan Enforcement Con[illegible] designed to examine the subject of pollution of Lake [illegible] and its tributary basin in the states of Michigan, [illegible] Illinois, and Wisconsin, was held Sept. 19-21 at the [illegible] Hilton in Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] purpose of the session was to review established remedial [illegible] and implementation schedules for the abatement of [illegible] in Lake Michigan and to recommend additional [illegible] as may be found [illegible]. The [illegible] the Illinois Environmental Protection [illegible] the Michigan Water Resources Commission, the [illegible] Department of Natural Resources, the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cincinnati is the site of the EPA National Environmental Research Center, which [illegible] at the Central Scientific and Technical facility with the Agency's library system.

EPA Releases Funds

EPA has released [illegible] of the 1972 [illegible] control program as a result of a [illegible] in the Illinois air [illegible] Region V Administrator Francis T. Mayo [illegible] the Illinois plan [illegible] and the City of Chicago [illegible] construction and operating permits [illegible] the city.

Mayo noted that although the city had originally [illegible] the entire request could not be [illegible] Federal funds available. "However," he added, [illegible] previous year's grant [illegible]

Division Director Named

A specialist in the [illegible] Robert [illegible]

[illegible]

YOURS FOR THE ASKING

Non-Technical Publications Available From EPA

Teachers
Needed: Clean Water
Needed: Clean Air
Noise and You
Man and His Endangered World

General
Toward a New Environmental Ethic
Environmental Protection - 1971 (EPA Anniversary report)
The Mess We're In – Ranger Rick's Nature Magazine
Bibliography - Books on the Environment
71 Things You Can Do to Stop Pollution
Can The U.S. Win The War Against Pollution?

Special Interest
Mission 5000 A Citizens' Solid Waste Management Project
Grant Assistance Programs of the EPA
Information on Rapid Tax Amortization

Noise
Noise and Transportation
Noise in the Environment
Unwanted By-Product of Modern Life
The Ultimate Insult
EPA's Noise Abatement Program

Radiation
Nuclear Power Plants Q. & A.
Never Do Harm

Solid Waste
Solid Waste - It Won't Go Away
Safe and Sanitary Home Refuse Storage
Sanitary Landfill. . . An Answer to a Community Problem; a Route to a Community Asset
Sanitary Landfill Facts
The Solid Waste Disposal Act
The Solid Waste Glossary
EPA's Office of Solid Waste Management Program
The Role of Packaging In Solid Waste Management 1966 to 1976

Air Pollution
Citizen Role in Implementation of Clean Air Standards
Air Pollution Episodes - A Citizen Handbook
Take Three Steps to Clean Air (PHS)
A citizen's Guide to Clean Air
Air Pollution - The Facts
Air Quality Criteria for Carbon Monoxide, Summary and Conclusions
Air Quality Criteria for Photochemical Oxidants, Summary and Conclusions
The Clean Air Act, December 1970
Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Federal Register July 27, 1972 Volume 37 Number 145
Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Federal Register May 31, 1972 Volume 37 Number 105
State Plans for Implementation of National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Federal Register June 14, 1972 Volume 37 Number 115

Water Pollution
What You Can Do About Water Pollution
Clean Water for the 1970's
Federal Guidelines, Design Operation and Maintenance of Waste Water
Treatment Facilities, September 1970
Water Quality Standards: Better Water for America
A Primer on Waste Water Treatment
Our Troubled Waters: The Fight Against Water Pollution
Heat Can Hurt - Better Water for America
A Critical Study of the Great Lakes
Who Owns the Water?
A Small Oil Spill
Standards Must be Enforced
Clean Water: It's Up To You
The Water Pollution Control Act
Fish Kills Caused by Pollution in 1970

Bumper Stickers and Decals
Protect Our Environment
I Can Save The Earth
Jacket No. 456-920 April 1972
Jacket No. 456-922 April 1972
Jacket No. 456-921 April 1972

A new film brochure is now available describing free loan environmental films available from Region V EPA. The brochure may be obtained by contacting the Office of Public Affairs, EPA, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago Illinois 60606 or calling 312-[illegible].

Left: one of a series of posters available from E.P.A. Above: Decals. Below: Bumper stickers. All of these materials may be obtained from the Office of Public Affairs, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. Reasonable requests, please!

Getting Inside the Outside Con't.

Here is just a small sample of some activities that went on this summer in the region:

- In Bemidji, Minnesota, an Upward Bound class this summer studied the different ways recycled materials can be used.

- In Ripon, Wisconsin a summer school course offered to eighth and ninth grade students included a series of nine field trips to points of natural interest.

- At the University of Wisconsin's Green Bay campus senior Girl Scouts, high school youths and adult leaders met for two weeks this summer to study environmental deterioration. On the schedule were an environmental play, games and roleplaying, films, multi-media and light shows, field trips and outdoor recreatonal activities.

- In late July a tentative environmental education plan for Michigan was discussed at a special statewide conference in Lansing. The points of view of many segments of the state community were sought.

- In August, 33 students in the Watertown Unified School District in Watertown, Wisconsin attended a week-long environmental study at a camp near Ashland. The purpose of the camp visit was to study environmental conditions of Northern Wisconsin regarding plant, animal and water conditions. Projects included succession study, spring study, fish population and migration, water analysis, insect population and larvae study and similar projects.

- During August, 20 junior college teachers, who plan to set up environmental education programs for 85 thousand students at six southeastern Michigan community colleges, began a five week intensive training program at Wayne State University in Detroit.

- In Lafayette, Indiana area, 20 South Newton high school students participated in a three-week course in Environmental Biology. Among the topics of these special program were soils, exposed coal seams, a cave, wildlife management, conservation practices, public relations, electricity production, sewage disposal, natural history and legislative procedure.

- In late July 132 teachers attended four environmental seminars at the Trees for Tomorrow Center near Wausau, Wisconsin. The one-week session focused on social studies in relation to the environment. In addition there was a profile of a northern Wisconsin community's approach to solving solid waste problems.

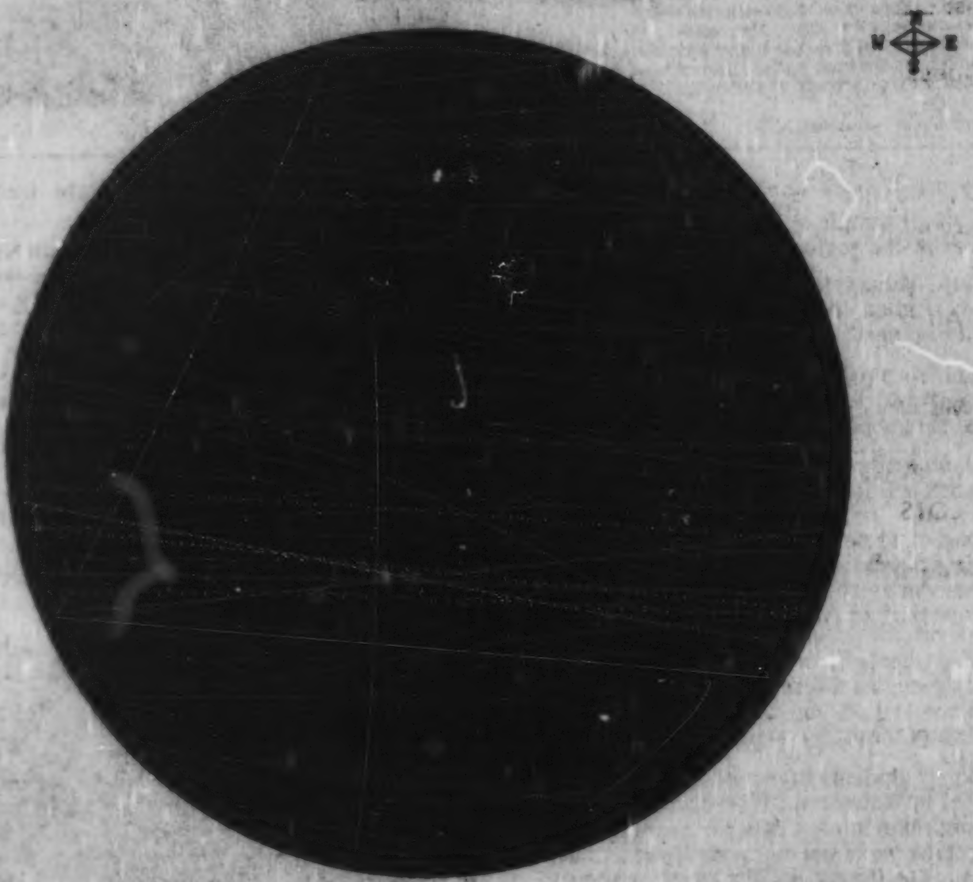
This sign was erected by students to protect newly planted trees from snowmobiles.

Special Section:

Environmental Exercises

1. In this first exercise, students should map their travels on this sheet for two days. Then they should ask how many trips were taken by car? by bike? by foot? Why the difference? Where might the busy streets in the community be? Guess where the cars might be going?

MAPPING TRIPS RECORD SHEET



LEGEND

Transportation Line
- on foot
- bike
- car
- bus
- train, plane

DIRECTIONS

Decide on the approximate distance of each trip, and put an X at your destination. Connect the X to your home with a colored line indicating the type of transportation you used.

INNER CITY NOISE, SOLID WASTE AND AIR POLLUTION SURVEYS

2. Here are the forms used by Youth For Environmental Action (Y.E.A.) West Garfield in Chicago for surveying inner-city neighborhoods. The forms, put together by Region V Office of Public Affairs and the Chicago Dept. of Streets and Sanitation, are filled out by inner-city students and turned over to municipal authorities for action.

Y.E.A.

West Garfield Youth Development, 3952 W. Jackson, Chicago

Date: ____________ Name: ____________________

Address: ______________________________

Business: __________ Apt: __________ House: __________

PROBLEMS:

ABANDONED AUTOS

Address: ______________ (on street ______________)
(off street ______________)

Make: __________ Color: __________ Year: __________

VACANT LOTS

Address: ______________________________

Kind of Bulk Trash: ______________________________

LITTER AND GARBAGE

Streets ______________________________
Alleys ______________________________
Yards ______________________________
Parkway ______________________________
Other ______________________________

LITTER BASKETS

Filled ______ Broken Down ______ Turned Over ______

Need at:

Address: ______

STREETS

Clean ______ Dirty ______

ABANDONED BUILDING

Address: ______

AIR (Use Ringleman Chart)

Percent: ______ Time: ______

Any burning

Address: ______

Smokestack

Address: ______

NOISE:

dB Level		Test (at noisiest part)
100	______	Shout in ear
90	______	Shout at 2 feet
80	______	Talk very loud at 2 feet
70	______	Talk loud at 2 feet
60	______	Talk loud at 4 feet
50	______	Talk normal at 12 feet

112<

OTHER DANGERS: ______________________________

MY REMARKS: ______________________________

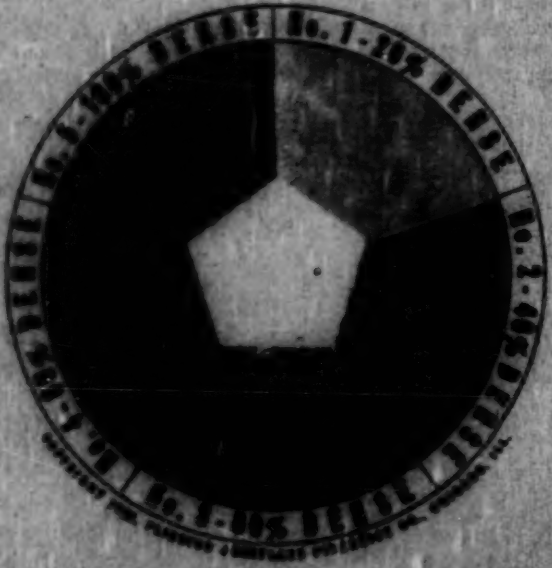
OFFICE USE

Date Referred: ______________________________

Unit Number: ______________________________

Supervisor: ______________________________

SMOKE CHART



Percentage figures refers to amount light is reduced by smoke density — Based on the Ringelmann Smoke Chart, U.S. Bureau of Mines Information Circular 6888 dated May 1937, giving graduated shades of grey.

INSTRUCTIONS

Hold the chart at arm's length. Look through the hole at the smoke rising from the stack.

Avoid looking toward the sun. The background immediately beyond the smoke plume should be clear of buildings or dark objects. Your line of sight should be at right angles to the direction of smoke travel, and your position not less than 100 feet or more than ½ mile from the stack.

Compare the smoke with the chart to determine the sector (marked from "No. 1-20% dense" to "No. 5-100% dense") which most nearly corresponds to the shade or density of the smoke.

Power for The People Con't.

a rate hike and ordered the company to give a higher percentage increase to larger customers who pay less per kilowatt hour than small customers.

The big issue with conservationists at this point now is energy conservation. Some industry spokesmen say that advertising stimulates interest in appliances which are used in off-peak or normal low use hours.

But the biggest problem facing the power industry is not so much pressure from conservationists at the moment, but the exceedingly complex process that has been seemingly thrown-up in their path by State and Federal licensing agencies.

And, here's a closing thought; a recent report on the North Central Power Study Phase I Report indicates that "further development of the vast coal field of the North Central Region of the U.S. is almost a certainty." The report concluded that massive coal-fueled plants in the North Central states would be able to provide 35 years of plant operation. This would overshadow any development in the Southwest Four Corners Area.

Good News Con't. From Page 6

drawn from a summary of the 1971 Annual Report on Air Quality in Illinois.

—

The Otter Tail Power Company has installed electrostatic precipitators which remove over 99 per cent of the particulate matter from stack gases at its Hoot Lake Generating Station at Fergus Falls, Minn. The precipitators exceed all applicalbe State and Federal standards and replace mechanical dust collectors installed when the plant was built.

Visitors gathered recently in Fulton County, Illinoi for the Dedication of the Metropolitan Sanitary Distric of Greater Chicago's new sludge land disposal site. The plan, first conceived by the district nearly six years ago calls for disposing of sludge, the solid materials from treated sewage, as a liquid fertilizer, in an area that has been heavily strip-mined.

REGION V PUBLIC REPORT is published monthly by the Office of Public Affairs, Region V Environmental Protection Agency at One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois [illegible] for distribution in the states of the Region (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan.)

Regional Administrator .... Francis T. Mayo
Director of Public Affairs .... Frank M. Corrad
Editor .... Helen P. Stacy
Art Director .... Ann N. [illegible]

Environmental Information: Public Right or Private Resource

Citizen representatives to a recent EPA sponsored symposium agreed almost unanimously that access to timely, clear environmental information is the single most important issue facing citizen groups. And, it must be free, they said.

This position, taken at the First Environmental Information Symposium, held in Cincinnati during September of 1972, was taken by representatives of such diverse groups as the League of Women Voters, Sierra Club, Environmental Defense Fund, Environmental Policy Center, National Audubon Society and numerous local groups from throughtout the country.

One of the key catch phrases discussed was the "tyranny of information."

Access to information is access to power, one panel member said. Yes, said another, but you've got to remember that "Garbage in is garbage out," meaning that just because you have access to information doesn't mean the information can necessarily be trusted.

One group representative offered three suggestions as to why citizen groups have trouble getting information: 1) Local politicians sometimes just don't want to provide it; 2) Some old-line bureaucrats consider citizens a nuisance, and 3) There is a shortage of people to do the work required to make the information available.

Victor Yannacone, a dominant figure in early public interest litigation, suggested that some kind of open forum other than the courtroom, is needed to force consideration of conflicting data.

Citizens' concerns for the availability of information were echoed by members of a similar panel from the business and industry sector, although the latter indicated that finances are not normally a limitation in data acquisition. The major concerns of business are 1) That Federal and State officials ought to be clear as to what the rules of the cleanup game are and 2) That information on government research grants that may have an impact on business should be available at a stage early enough to allow business to offer some counter argument, if needed and 3) That government generated information is often "catch as catch can."

To observers of the environmental movement for the last few years it was apparent at the symposium that citizen activitists have moved beyond the fad stage and rolled up their sleeves and dug in. Groups like the Environmental Defense Fund and the Sierra Club are recognizing the importance of computers and information systems. The brashness of the movement of a few years ago has subsided and a new determined group of professionals has emerged. Barbara Reid, for example, joined with a half dozen other Washington-based environmentalists to become a registered lobbyist in behalf of the environment. Ms. Reid was the Midwest representative for the first Earth Day. Some of the old neo-Luddites have left the movement and a new citizen-technocrat is emerging.

Yet there remained an insistence that information be free. "We pay taxes for this stuff," said Professor Emily Alman of Rutgers University, "so there is no reason why we should have to pay again." Some librarians, who are obligated to serve their agencies first, and institutions and the public second, believe these outside groups should be forced to pay for information. "Information is just like electricity or water or any other resource," said one librarian, "you have to pay for it."

This brings up the question of equal protection of the law. If a person or group is prohibited from participating in environmental litigation because he cannot afford to acquire the information needed, is he being denied due process? When this question was raised during the symposium, Victor Yannacone speculated that putting a price on information would in fact deny equal protection of the law.

It was noted that politicians are oft times relieved when a court attempts to resolve conflicting environmental data. But in the future, many see society moving more and more towards a technocratic posture, where decisions will have to be based more and more on what one scientist and his computer say as opposed to what another scientist and his computer say is going to happen. Like the citizen activist, the political decision maker will have to have access to vast amounts of easily understandable information.

On the dissemination of newly developed information from the academic community, it was suggested that research scientists submit their papers to trade journals and some of the more popular publications, rather than only to professional journals, making information more readily available to the public.

It was also suggested that provisions requiring the researcher to make dissemination of his research as wide as possible should be written into research contract or grant awards.

There was general agreement that there are now a sufficient number of systems for information storage and retrieval, that technology is at least ten years ahead of the people who use it and that emphasis should now be placed on developing the systems now available so that they are genuinely informative and useful.

As EPA Administrator William Ruckelshaus told the Symposium, "the most important objective for the future of information technology, therefore, is to place this rapidly evolving discipline in its proper relationship with man so that it can serve him and not control him."

Shirley Temple Black, special assistant to the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, speaks at the Environmental Information Symposium.

EPA Information Sources and Services

When the Environmental Protection Agency was formed it brought together many different components from over a dozen different parent Federal agencies and departments. Current information sources were inherited from a multitude and variety of organizations, including Federal agencies, private industry, and universities. No single comprehensive, linked and coordinated information network existed. The Agency has therefore moved quickly and deliberately to improve this interaction of hardware, software, systems, and facilities.

The key elements of EPA's information network include the following programs and projects.

First, the Office of Public Affairs provides public information services and support to Agency programs and operations, and develops and administers a cohesive information program for the Agency, including publications, audiovisual materials, and exhibits. This office is the principal point of liaison with civic, service and other groups having an interest in the mission and activities of EPA.

Second, EPA Libraries in the regions, research centers, and laboratories have established cooperative programs to make the collections available to all EPA staff. Centralized programs have been established to support a wide range of acquisitions, processing, literature searching and bibliographic services.

Third, EPA Information Centers have been identified and steps taken to strengthen the linkages between and among these facilities, including the creation of "current awareness" capabilities, establishing user seminars, reducing search turnaround time and more effectively interrelating data bases.

Fourth, an EPA-wide Information Systems Committee was established in 1971 to identify information gaps, overlaps, systems and standard data elements, as well as recommend Agency-wide information management policies and programs.

Fifth, the conduct of a comprehensive inventory of EPA information systems.

Sixth, the conduct of a comprehensive survey of EPA computer equipment and facility needs to determine how best to optimize needed equipment power and physical location with information system operational needs.

Seventh, the conduct of a survey to identify, define, validate and establish priorities for all requirements for the acquisition, processing, and utilization of environmental pollution monitoring data.

Finally, the National Environmental Information Symposium, which will result in preparation of a comprehensive report to the Administrator identifying specific follow - on actions and steps that could be taken by the various governmental and private groups to strengthen and improve coordination among and between these segments as regards the production, organization, and dissemination of environmental information. Additional EPA information resources:

PUBLICATION AND INFORMATION SECTION
Division of Pesticide Community Studies
U.S. EPA
Chamblee, GA 30341
404-633-3311

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SERVICES
Office of Solid Waste Management Programs
U.S. EPA
Washington, D.C. 20460
301-443-1824

PLANNING AND TRAINING BRANCH
Office of Solid Waste Management
National Environmental Research Center
Cincinnati, OH 45268
513-684-4341

OFFICE OF AIR PROGRAMS
National Environmental Research Center
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711

NATIONAL AIR DATA BRANCH
National Environmental Research Center
Durham, NC 27701
919-549-3411

AIR POLLUTION TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER
National Environmental Research Center
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711
919-688-8537

STORET
U.S. EPA
Washington, D.C. 20460
703-557-7617

Publishes two periodicals, maintains a collection of library reference material, maintains a system for ordering, distribution and storage of publications emanating from research, performs literature searches, prepares bibliographies, provides information.

Collects, stores, and disseminates information relevant to worldwide technological development of solid waste management.

Provides technical assistance and direct training service.

Collects and processes air pollution data, analyzes for trend and meaningful results, publishes and disseminates air pollution information.

Issues AP series of reports and APTD series of reports.

Central computer oriented segment of the National Water Quality Surveillance and Information System for storing and retrieving data and information on water quality, water quality standards, pollution - caused fish kills, municipal and industrial waste discharges,

continued on next page

Sources and Services continued from page 3

manpower and training needs, and waste abatement needs, costs and implementation schedules.

OFFICE OF RADIATION PROGRAMS
U.S. EPA
Washington, D.C. 20460
301-443-4796

ENVIRON
U.S. EPA
Washington, D.C. 20460
202-755-0811

NOISE INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEM
Office of Noise Abatement and Control
U.S. EPA
Washington, D.C. 20460

INDUSTRIAL WASTE LITERATURE
Effluent Guidelines Division
Engineerings and Science staff
National Environmental Research Center
Cincinnati, OH 45268
513-684-4368

OFFICE OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES
U.S. EPA
Washington, D.C. 20460
202-755-0777

Issues Radiation Data and Reports and publishes and distributes technical reports.

Environmental Information Retrieval On-Line, an on-line interactive information retrieval system.

NOISE (Noise Information Service) contains citations and abstracts of publications accessible from remote computer terminal.

Maintains record of all Environmental Impact Statements (EIS), publishes list of most recent EIS's it has reviewed, provides information on availability of EIS's.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Survey of Non-Government Publications Containing Environmental Information Of Use To Managers And Planners.

The following lists are exerpted from a speech - "Survey of Nongovernment Publications Containing Environmental Information of Use to Managers and Planners" - presented by Ramune Kubiliunas of Predicasts, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio at the National Environmental Information Symposium.

INFORMATION SOURCES
SURVEY OF NONGOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
CONTAINING ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
OF USE TO MANAGERS AND PLANNERS
ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FROM NON-ENVIRONMENTALLY CENTERED PUBLICATIONS

General business publications

Feature and news stories in general business publications provide broad, nontechnical information in the environmental area.

Barrons
Business Week
Commercial and Financial Chronicle
Financial World
Fortune
Industry Week
Journal of Commerce
New York Times
U.S. News and World Report
Wall Street Journal

Industry and Trade Association publications

Industry and trade associations are a primary source for environmental information through their reports on the activities, problems, expenditures and results of their industry's pollution control efforts. Such information is found in the news releases, bulletins, publications or special reports produced by the associations many on a more or less regular basis.

American Chemical Society
American Iron and Steel Institute
American Institute of Chemical Engineers
American Paper Institute
American Petroleum Institute
Chemical Marketing Research Association
Industrial Gas Cleaning Institute
Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel
National Coal Association
Society of the Plastics Industry
Technical Assn. of the Pulp & Paper Inds (TAPPI)

Trade Magazines

The trade magazines of specific industries are key sources for technical as well as nontechnical environmental information. They report what is being done, where and how it is being done, who is doing it, and how much it is costing.

Agriculture:
  Agricultural Chemicals
  Farm Chemicals and Croplife
  Feedstuffs
Mining & Minerals:
  Coal Age
  Engineering & Mining Journal
  Oil & Gas Journal
  Rock Products
Paper:
  Boxboard Container
  Paperboard Packaging
  Paper Trade Journal
  Pulp and Paper

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Chemicals:
- Chemical & Engineering News
- Chemical Marketing Reporter
- Chemical Week
- Modern Plastics
- Plastics World
- Rubber World

Metals & Metalworking:
- American Machinist
- American Metal Market
- Automotive News
- Electronic News
- Iron Age

Direct Information from Companies

Some companies can directly provide information on their environmental activites in three particular ways. ANNUAL REPORTS define expenditures and plans for pollution control as well as long term environmental objectives. SPEECHES made by company representatives – and often reported in the Wall Street Transcript – may center on environmental problems. And some companies produce BROCHURES on environmental problems and solutions.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FROM ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCES

Environmental Association

Non-government environmental associations can also be key sources for environmental information, much of a highly technical nature. Associations that publish bulletins or reports useful to managers and planners include:

- Air Pollution Control Association
- American Academy of Environmental Engineers
- American Water Resources Association
- American Water Works Association
- Environmental Engineering Intersociety Board
- Environmental Equipment Institute
- Institute of Environmental Science
- National Water Purification Foundation
- National Center for Solid Waste Management
- National Council for Air and Stream Improvement
- National Pollution Control Foundation
- Water Conditioning Association International
- Water Conditioning Research Council
- Water Conditioning Foundation
- Water Equipment Wholesalers & Suppliers Assn.
- Water & Wastewater Equipment Manufacturers Assn.
- Water Pollution Control Federation

Environmental Journals

Environmental journals, many of which are published by the associations listed above, provide a wealth of information for managers and planners. While much of the information is technical, there is also invaluable economic and marketing information.

- Air-Water Pollution Report
- Air & Water News Weekly
- Air Engineering
- All Clear
- American Water Works Association Journal
- Atmospheric Report
- Clean Water Report
- Compost Science
- Contamination Control
- Environment
- Environmental Science & Technology
- Environmental Research
- Environmental Technology & Economics
- Ground Water
- Ground Water Age
- Industrial Water Engineering
- Industrial Wastes
- Natural Resources Journal
- Oceanology
- Pipe Progress
- Pollution Equipment News
- Pure Water
- Reclamation Era
- Scrap Age
- Secondary Raw Materials
- Sierra Club Bulletin
- Solid Wastes Management
- Waste Age
- Waste Trade Journal
- Water Conditioning
- Water & Sewage Works
- Water Research
- Water Pollution
- Water & Wastes Digest
- Water & Pollution Control
- Water & Wastes Engineering
- Water Works & Waste Engineering

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

The total output of material on the environment is staggering and overwhelming, necessitating utilization of services that help discriminate and locate the specific information needed.

Indexing and Abstracting Services

These services provide compiled information arranged in a logical sequence from numerous identified sources.

- Accession Bulletin of Solid Waste Information
- Acoustics Abstracts
- Air Pollution Abstracts
- Applied Science & Technology Index
- Biological & Agricultural Index
- Business Periodicals Index
- Chemical Abstracts
- Chemical Market Abstracts
- Conservation Directory
- Engineering Index
- F&S Index of Corporations & Industries
- Output Systems
- Pollution Abstracts
- Waste Trade Directory
- Water Resources Abstracts
- Water Pollution Abstracts

Market Research Services

Some of the best handlers of environmental information are professional market research companies and divisions which compile and analyze hundreds of bits of information, and produce concise, comprehensive reports on specific topics. For example, McGraw-Hill's Research Division publishes annually a Pollution Control Expenditures Survey by industry. Battelle has completed an EPA sponsored study for the National Association of Secondary Material Industries. And Predicasts, Inc. has recently published studies on Solid Waste Disposal, Water Treatment Chemicals, and Water Pollution Control Equipment. These reports are valuable to any user who does not have access to sophisticated market research techniques or information retrieval systems, or who does not have the time necessary to compile such information. Other companies producing market research reports include A.D. Little, Stanford Research, C.H. Kline, Spear & Staff, and Noyes Data.

Excerpts From

THE CONQUEST OF THE OVERLOAD

A speech by William D. Ruckelshaus presented at the National Environmental Information Symposium on September 25, 1972.

After some digging I found out a few weeks ago that environmental information is generated by some 75 different sources in the Federal Government alone. More than a dozen Federal agencies play some role in collecting and disseminating this information. Within EPA we have identified a number of separate information systems.

Many of you have had frustrating first-hand experience with this problem in industry, in academic life, in the media, and in government, and the present conference should provide ample opportunity to wrestle with it. I look forward to the day, hopefully not too far distant, when all the research on any subject – and all relevant administrative information – is instantly available to those who need it. Our present repositories are hopelessly obsolete for the job they have to do.

The time and effort which must be expended to get out the necessary data are often so great, I'm told, that scientists must proceed without them. Occasionally, valid experiments are needlessly repeated because investigators had no knowledge of prior work. For management, the lack of data can retard project timetables, render economic forecasting hazardous, mislead us on labor market conditions and present obstacles to timely investment. Not having information on hand about the social impact of government or private programs can seriously disrupt communities. We simply can't afford this kind of waste and confusion. Not when life itself may depend upon the progress and swift dissemination of the findings of science.

In the course of your deliberations you must lay the foundations for a continuous dialog between the producers and managers of environmental data and their fast growing clienteles. You must make it easy for activists, trade associations, professional societies and government agencies to analyze the common denominators of their needs as they relate to the user complex as a whole. You must help reporters get their stories so they can build public consciousness of costs and benefits.

The benefits of a broader base of usable information would be dramatic. We would gain a much sharper picture of the impact of pollutants on biosystems. We could monitor both short and long-term trends and take remedial action before a problem became too intractable. We could develop a more sophisticated index of the true costs and benefits of pollution control. And we might even speed the evolution of a new philosophy of environmental stewardship if we could show the connection between our ideology and rampant pollution, congestion, ugliness, and decay.

If we were better able to predict the consequences of our actions, many actions might never be undertaken at all. We could abandon technological determinism – the doctrine that we must do whatever we can do – in favor of consciously deciding our own fate and the structure of society.

When that happens, the undercurrent of hostility to impersonal science will fade away. Scientific knowledge, now suspect, can become a resource which undergirds and thus controls all other resources. Such knowledge is undoubtedly the most concentrated form of wealth, the most enduring, the most marketable. It may in time completely transform our conventional choices – limiting some, vastly expanding others, and making mere things obsolete as indices of personal and social well-being.

At the same time, there are dangers. Information with a high operational payoff will reinforce the power of managerial elites. It will tend to broaden the gulf between those who command the new technology and those who cannot. So information technology is potentially anti-democratic.

Moreover, it is in the nature of vested interests -- government, business, labor, education -- to try to control access to information that might thwart their purposes. Without careful safeguards, data retrieval could become a force for monopoly or special privilege and in the hands of a tyrant, a weapon to control and coerce. The information in scientific data banks should therefore be open to all.

It is equally vital that government decision-making processes be open to the people. I am convinced that if an environmental decision is to be credible with the public it must be made in the full glare of the limelight. It won't work for me to call a conference, announce a complicated and far-reaching decision, and let the public figure out later what has happened. We must lay our evidence on the table where it may be cross-examined by the technically informed and the public alike.

I fully understand the specialist's desire to seek a quiet spot to contemplate and carefully work out rational solutions. I sympathize with his distaste of the hysteria that sometimes accompanies public discussion of environmental issues. However, the demands of an open society will not permit the luxury of withdrawal. Our obligation is to make a public accounting -- to explain why we have taken or refused to take certain actions. You must participate in this process of public education if it is to succeed.

This means that scientists, computer men and information managers will have to be more active in the public forum, laying out the facts and helping to formulate and clarify issues. When complex questions confound the layman there is no substitute for reliable evidence and sound advice. No one opinion can expect to dominate the formation of policy, but sound policy-making is impossible without a thorough exposition of all relevant facts and views.

The image of the disinterested professional breaking down the barriers of ignorance, wiping out misconceptions, discovering new facts, laying the foundations for knowledge, prosperity, progress and peace -- this image has been enormously influential and persuasive as a model of stewardship.

It will continue to be if we treat technology as a means, and never as a goal in itself.

Today, information technology provides us with a potential for formulating and ordering our priorities from the small community to the world as a whole. It can greatly augment managerial decision-making. It can liberate us from ignorance and enable us to develop more depth as individuals. It can narrow the gap between the haves and have-nots. It can facilitate cooperation for peace.

But unless our information technology, from common language down to the newest computer, is used wisely we will not be able to make policy effectively anywhere else, and we will surely lose public support for science.

For a long time the benefits of science were accepted more or less without question. But in recent years there has been a change in our thinking. People no longer want benefits without being informed of the dangers.

They realize that inherent in the use of nuclear electricity to provide air conditioning is an implicit acceptance of the hazards of radiation and thermal discharge. They realize that having cheap and plentiful food means putting up with some crop chemicals whose safety can never be proven absolutely. They know that having a car means tolerating the problems that go with the convenience.

Until recently, it seemed there was nothing we could not do. Now we are repeatedly and most congently reminded that we depend on living processes for survival -- processes we only dimly understand and cannot control or supplant.

The most important objective for the future of information technology, therefore, is to place this rapidly evolving discipline in its proper relationship with man so that it can serve him and not control him. It could bring us to the threshold of a new kind of civilization. Whether we cross it and take the next step in the endless evolution of mankind toward reason and serenity remains to be seen. The choice, however, is with us -- not with our machines.

GOOD NEWS

Chicago syndicated columnist Paul Harvey said recently that businesses are finding that depollution is good business because the byproducts of pollution control are profitable. "The papermaker who has done most to reduce pollution from his pulp mill also leads all other papermakers in earnings - per - share growth," said Harvey. He said it means a big capital investment to install the equipment necessary to recycle waste, but there are long-term profits to be harvested. "Again – you start out to do the right thing for the right reason, almost inevitably you end up profiting in the process," he noted.

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The Wabash River has been cleared of logjams which caused flooding and thereby seriously threatened the health of citizens living on the river, according to an editorial in the Portland, Inc., Commercial Review by Gary Hengstler. Adams County Sanitarian Dennis Bollenbacher and Jay County Sanitarian Robert Jack were responsible for the logjam clearing, Hengstler said.

"Hopefully, the problem has been solved. But wouldn't it be a safer and perhaps more economical solution to perform periodic maintenance on the river to prevent such jams from forming again?" the editorial asked.

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The fight to save Illinois waterways from the blight of pollution showed marked success during the year ending June 30, according to new water quality data released by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Dramatic increases in helpful dissolved oxygen and comparable decreases in harmful fecal coliform occurred in fiscal year 1972, the report indicated. The state-wide improvement in water quality was announced in a speech by William L. Blaser, Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, to the Illinois Wildlife Federation in Springfield.

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Pollution of Ohio's waterways by pesticides is at a near-zero level, according to the Ohio Department of Health. The Health Department reported that test results, based on its 1972 monitoring program at 10 sites, indicated pesticide levels were well within the recommended standards of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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In a recently released publication entitled "Ecology and You," put out by the University of Wisconsin - Extension, there are over a hundred practical everyday suggestions about how to do one's part for ecology. The publication recommends that newspapers be saved for recycling, that flies be killed with a swatter or sticky fly tape rather than aerosol pesticides, and that the use of electricity be minimized, among other things.

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A contract to monitor air at selected locations in the State of Illinois for the presence of mercury and lead has been awarded to Commercial Testing and Engineering Company of Chicago by the State of Illinois Institute for Environmental Quality. The purpose of the work is to measure the concentration of these harmful substances in both residential and industrial areas. Areas to be monitored include Chicago, East St. Louis, Evanston, Freeport, South Holland and Wood River.

This high-volume air sampler, located next to the Kennedy Expressway in Chicago, is being operated continuously. The Illinois air sampling project will determine the amount of lead produced by automotive and truck emissions and from other industrial sources.

SYNOPSIS OF MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE "WATER BILL"

TITLE I - RESEARCH AND RELATED PROGRAMS

1. Goals and Policy - A national goal to eliminate the discharge of pollutants by 1985 is announced. An interim goal – the attainment of water quality or quality to support fish and wildlife by 1983 is also provided.

2. The law would be changed to provide that EPA determine the need for and the value of water storage in Federal water resource projects.

3. No hydroelectro projects can include storage for the purpose of water quality control unless the Administrator certifies the need. (This is a new provision.)

4. The old section 3 (c), Basin Planning Projects, and Federal support, are retained.

5. There is a requirement that a national water quality surveillance system monitoring the quality of navigable water, the contiguous zone and ocean be established. EPA is to utilize the research of NASA, NOAA, USGS, and the Coast Guard in designing such a system.

6. A cost benefit research study on tools and techniques for such activity shall be conducted and reported to the Congress.

7. The Conference Bill requires that EPA construct the National Marine Water Quality Laboratory.

8. Research and demonstration on vessel waste systems have been transferred from EPA to the Coast Guard.

9. A waste oil disposal and utilization study is required with a report to the Congress within 18 months.

10. Annual reports will be required on research activities devoted toward developing methods and systems for reducing the total flow of sewage.

Section 105 - Grant and Research Development

1. Grants are provided for demonstration river programs.

2. Grants are authorized to assist in the development of waste management methods directed toward no discharge of pollutants and toward new and improved testing methods.

State Program Grants

State program grants authority under existing law is substantially revised.

1. Authorizations are increased to $60 million in FY 1973 and $75 million in FY 1974.

2. Allocations of grant monies are to be made in accordance with the extent of the pollution problem of the various States.

3. States must not reduce expenditures below those for FY 1971.

4. Beginning with FY 1974, State grants will be contingent upon State monitoring programs complying with Section 305 and State authority to act in emergency situations as provided in Section 304.

Great Lakes Corps Participation

The legislation directs the Corps to design a waste water management program to rehabilitate Lake Erie.

EPA will co-operate with the Corps in such a design. Detailed engineering design of such program is contingent upon further legislative approval of the Congress.

TITLE II - GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND TREATMENT WORKS

Lake Tahoe Study

EPA in conjunction with other governmental agencies is to conduct a study of appropriate Federal and State interest in the Lake Tahoe region and to provide to the Congress within 1 year a legislative program in that regard.

In-Place Toxic Pollutants

EPA in conjunction with the Corps is authorized to remove and dispose in-place pillutants in harbors and the navigable waters. $15 million is authorized for such activity.

1. $18 billion of contract grant authority is provided for Fiscal Years 1973, 1974, and 1975 for new projects.

2. $350 million is authorized to be appropriated for Fiscal Year 1972 (authority appropriated but heretofore unauthorized) for grants to be made in accordance with Section 8 of the Act as it existed prior to the enactment of the 1972 Amendments.

3. $2 billion is authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of reimbursements at 50 percent or 55 percent level for projects constructed during the period 1966 to 1972.

4. $750 million is authorized to be appropriated for reimbursement at the 30 percent level for projects constructed during the period 1956 to 1966.

5. The Federal share for new projects constructed with Fiscal Year 1972 funds (grant authority) and Fiscal Year

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1973, FY 1974, and FY 1975 (contract-grant authority) shall be 75 percent. There is no percentage requirement for State or community match.

6. A minimum of secondary treatment would be required for all new projects the construction of which is commenced after enactment but prior to June, 1974.

Thereafter, best practicable control technology must be employed.

7. Allocation shall be made in accordance with the Cost of Clean Water survey of needs (incorporated by reference as a published House document). For Fiscal Years 1973 and 1974 the Federal share to be allocated in accordance with reference document totals $11 billion.

Allocation for Fiscal Year 1975 shall be in accordance with a new needs survey and a subsequent legislative enactment.

8. User charges will be applied to all users of the facility for operation and maintenance. An additional charge will be applied to industrial users for the capital cost. The community may retain an amount equal to the non-Federal share of the cost of construction and an additional amount determined in accordance with regulations for the expansion and reconstruction of the project. Any remainder is to be returned to the Treasury.

9. Before approving projects, other requirements to be met include: certification against excessive infiltration of the sewer system, pre-treatment, compliance with regional plans to areawide plans under Section 208.

10. Eligibility as far as the type of construction works for which funds may be provided now include storm and combined sewers, collection sewers, and recycled water supply facilities. Storm combined sewer projects shall be the subject of guidelines promulgated by the Administrator with respect to eligibility.

11. Areawide waste treatment management plans must be developed for designated areas, taking into account all municipal and industrial point and non-point sources, background deposits, potential future pollution sources, so as to devise a phased comprehensive address to water pollution control in such areas. A State-wide plan embracing all of the States not designated for areawide planning shall be the subject of a State-wide plan. Approximately three years after enactment, plans must be submitted for Federal approval along with a designation of the management agency to carry out the plan. After such plan and management agency have been approved, all grants for such area must be in accordance with the approved plan and payable to the management agency.

TITLE III - STANDARDS AND ENFORCEMENT

1. Effluent Limitations

The Administrator would be directed, within one year after the date of enactment, to identify in guidelines the best practicable control technology for industrial categories, taking into account processes involved, age of equipment, and cost, considered on a national industry-wide basis. In addition, the Administrator would be obliged to identify best available control technology and technology which would achieve the elimination of the discharge of pollutants. Again, the Administrator would be directed to take into account differing industrial processes, age of the equipment, and cost, considered on a national basis. Industrial dischargers would be obliged to achieve as a minimum best practicable control technology in accordance with the guidelines. During the second phase, all industrial dischargers would be obliged to achieve best available control technology not later than July 1, 1983. The 1985 goal of no discharge of pollutants is not legally required under this legislation.

Existing water quality standards for interstate waters are preserved and extended to intra-State waters during the first year after enactment. The existing mechanism for State establishment, Federal review and promulgation, and review of water quality standards, is continued, provided that the periodic revision of such standards necessary to meet the requirements of this Act shall be limited to use designations and criteria. Insofar as the application of best practicable control technology or best available control technology can be determined to be insufficient to meet water quality standards targets, additional controls sufficient to meet such targets must be employed.

Each State, for all the waters within that State, shall establish the maximum daily load of pollutants permitted for those waters so as not to impair propagation of fish and wildlife. A similar analysis and assessment for thermal discharges are also required.

In addition to technology control guidelines, information with respect to water quality criteria, integrity factors and methods and procedures for control of non-point source pollution will be required.

2. On January 1, 1974, EPA will provide to the Congress an inventory of all point sources of discharge (including a quantitative and qualitative analysis of such) and will also identify existing water quality, and provide an assessment of that water quality which presently satisfies the 1983 water quality goals, which will satisfy those goals in 1977 or 1983 or which will not meet such goals by 1983.

3. The States, beginning in 1975, will submit annual reports to the Congress and EPA, similar in content to those which EPA is obliged to submit in 1974, with the additional requirement that the States propose and identify costs for programs for non-point source control.

4. New source performance standards

Within one year after the date of enactment, EPA is required to promulgate effluent standards for new sources, including, but not limited to, 28 identified categories. These effluent limitations guidelines must identify best available control technology which would be

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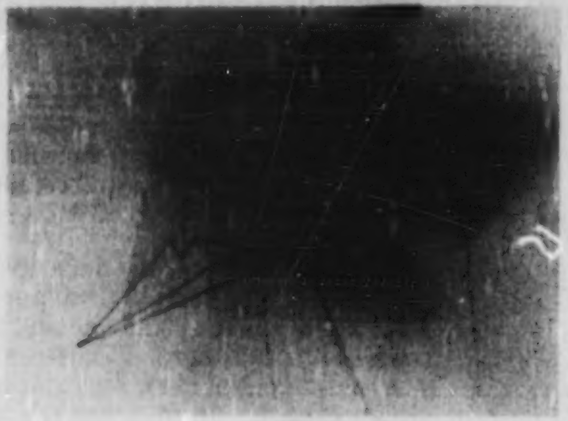
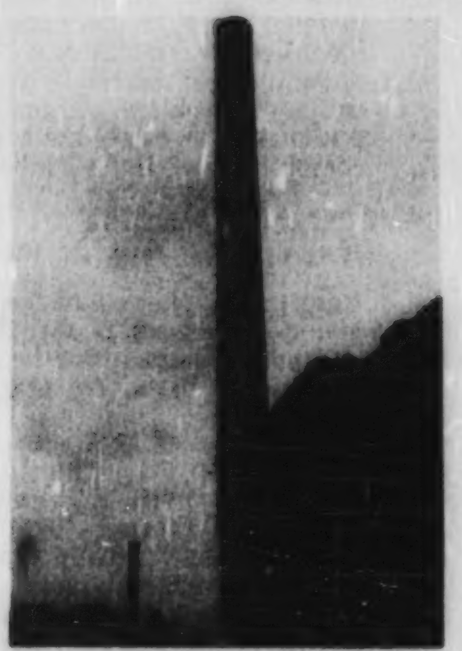
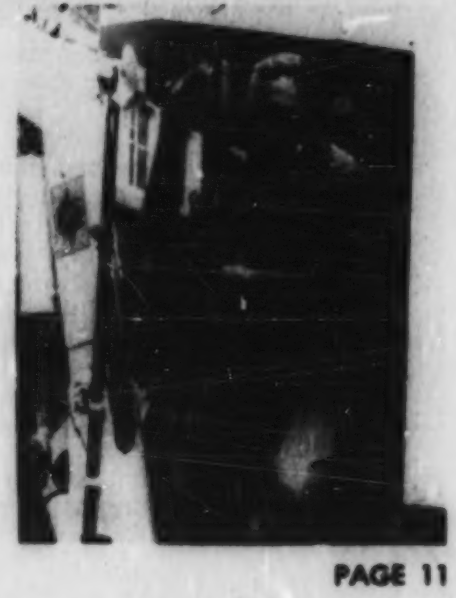




Michigan State's Waste Control Authority



story and photos by [illegible]

[illegible] State University can make a number of [illegible] [illegible] – it was the first land grant college in the United [illegible] [illegible] a largest residence hall system on one [illegible] [illegible] married housing complex in the world, and now it is the [illegible] university in the country to establish a comprehensive [illegible] Authority.

On the five square mile developed area of the MSU [illegible] and staff population of 55,000 generating between [illegible] solid waste a week could become a nightmarish problem. [illegible] the faculty and Board of Trustees were able to agree that [illegible] was getting out of hand and that a comprehensive review of [illegible] situation on the campus was needed, particularly to [illegible] planned school of medicine. A St. Louis consulting [illegible] identified the qualitative nature of waste problems on the campus [illegible] recommended the establishment of a university-wide agency to [illegible] with those problems. It came about, then, that the MSU Waste [illegible] Authority was established in 1971 – the first and still the only [illegible] comprehensive control authority on any campus in the U.S.

"Our approach to the solutions is unique here," says Mark [illegible], Director of the Authority since January of this year.

[illegible] explains that the Authority is not interested in simply applying existing solutions to the problems confronting [illegible] look comprehensively at a problem and hope to be able to [illegible] alternatives to current practices."

At the present time this approach is only being [illegible] budget of only $41,000 for its first year (about $1 for each [illegible] Authority has little university money available for [illegible] [illegible] money is being sought for pilot research [illegible] Authority has actively worked to apply current [illegible] methods to begin to clean up some of the pollution [illegible]. The WCA acts in this manner as the [illegible] of the university and [illegible] Carter, WCA staff member and a [illegible] graduate, spends her time organizing recycling [illegible]

She also has been assigned to spread the word on [illegible] through developing education programs [illegible] the [illegible].

While microbiologist [illegible] works to develop [illegible] approaches to pollution control and [illegible] Carter [illegible] problems with available methods, four WCA Subcommittees [illegible] current university practices and develop proposals [illegible] [illegible] chemical waste, recycling, and solid [illegible] [illegible] the point at which university staff [illegible] [illegible] formally. This cooperation [illegible] [illegible] case in the university community [illegible] [illegible] involvement in environmental [illegible] that "there is no problem [illegible]

[illegible] outside the [illegible] [illegible] with success. In addition [illegible]

WCA Making News. . .

Returnable bottles being picked up on MSU campus.

Recycling drive nets 2 tons first day

By DEBBIE CALKINS
State News Staff Writer

This copy of the State News can be reused again and again if you recycle it.

Four thousand pounds of newspaper, including many of the 40,300 copies of the State News distributed daily, were picked up Sunday to launch the Waste Control Authority's recycling drive for this school year.

But the two tons of paper, 99 per cent of it copies of the State News, are "not nearly all that is being distributed on campus," Sue Carter, coordinator for the authority, said.

"Our disposable society needs to shift gears," Carter said. She explained that the State News should be recycled because "then it's that much less material that has to be put into landfills. We're going to find a lot more things being reused."

To make recycling facilities available to students, the authority has set up centers in 15 residence halls. In most of the halls, the recycling bins are near the reception desks.

After newspapers have been deposited in the bins during the week, student volunteers drive a truck to the collection points on Sundays to pick them up.

Then on Mondays the newspapers are taken to the Friedland Iron and Metal Co. in Lansing where they are purchased and later recycled into other paper products for further use.

Residence halls with collection bins include Akers, Bryan, Butterfield, Case, Gilchrist, Holden, Hubbard, Landon, Mason, Owen, Snyder-Phillips, Rather, Wilson and Yakeley halls.

The authority is hoping to place collection bins in the classroom buildings in the future, Carter said.

Fred Moore, Buchanan senior and student member of the authority, noted that the amount of paper collected at the Sunday pickup was equal to the amount usually collected during the drive last spring.

"I think we should use all resources wisely," he said. "I think we are using the State News wisely" by recycling it, he added.

State News General Manager Art Levin and Editor-in Chief John Berger agreed last summer to purchase recycled newsprint for the newspaper if it can be obtained at a reasonable price.

Carter is trying to locate mills that sell recycled newsprint. She said there are only about four or five in the country that sell recycled newsprint.

"I think their prices are about comparable" to the cost of regular newsprint, she said.

ASMSU Monday donated $150 to the authority toward costs of the recycling project. If ASMSU members are happy with results of the drive in a few weeks, they may appoint a cabinet member to concentrate on environmental projects, Moore said.

Mike Paulson, MSU student, participates in the Red Cedar River cleanup with more than 500 other MSU and high school students, scouts, national guardsmen, families and ham radio operators, removing over 55 truckloads of trash from the riverbanks. The trucks that rumbled to the city landfill contained bottles, railroad ties, car seats, tires and broken glass. (MSU photo)

Waste Control Authority
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

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required of all new sources, including no discharge of pollutants where practicable.

Toxic and pre-treatment effluent standards

The Administrator would be directed to publish a list of toxic pollutants and effluent limitations for such pollutants, including, where appropriate, absolute prohibition of the discharge of such toxic pollutants.

Additionally, pre-treatment standards will be published requiring any industry discharging into a municipal plant to pre-treat its effluent so that it does not interfere with the operation of the plant or pass through the plant without adequate treatment.

5. EPA has an unrestricted right of entry as well as authority to inspect records and data, monitoring equipment, and sample effluents. Upon approval by the Administrator, the States may assume EPA's authority in this area.

6. Federal enforcement is provided whereby the Administrator may enforce permit conditions and other requirements of the Act through the issuance of administrative orders, which are judicially enforceable, or, in the alternative, to proceed directly through judicial enforcement. Civil and criminal penalties are provided, with a maximum of $50,000 and two years' imprisonment for reported violators.

7. Oil and hazardous substances liability

The existing law with respect to pollution from oil discharges is generally continued. Similar provisions of regulation and enforcement and the imposition of financial liability are extended to hazardous substances as well.

8. Marine sanitation devices

The provisions with respect to marine sanitation devices in existing law are generally continued, except that States may impose absolute prohibition of discharge from vessels in the event States determine that greater environmental protection is needed and that adequate facilities exist to receive these wastes.

9. Federal facilities

The law would be changed to require Federal facilities to comply with all Federal, State, interstate, and local requirements respecting water pollution control. The President may exempt facilities where he determines it is in the paramount interest of the United States. No exemptions are permitted with respect to toxic substances, pretreatment requirements, and new source performance requirements.

10. Clean lakes

A clean lakes program, whereby eutrophic condition of lakes, processes to combat or retard such eutrophication, and methods to restore the quality of such lakes, is provided. $300 million is provided over a three-year period for such purposes.

11. National Study Commission

A National Study Commission composed of 15 members (5 appointed by the President, 5 appointed by the Senate, and 5 appointed by the House) shall be required to investigate the technological, economic, social, and environmental effects of achieving or not achieving the 1983 goal. The report of such study together with recommendations shall be submitted to the Congress three years after enactment.

12. Thermal discharges

Thermal discharges shall be subject to the same requirements of best practicable control technology and best available control technology, except where the discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Administrator that a proposed effluent limitation based upon best practicable control technology and best available control technology is more stringent than necessary to protect fish and shellfish, etc., in which event a less stringent effluent limitation may apply.

Cooling water intake structures will require best available control technology.

TITLE IV - PERMITS AND LICENSES

1. A State certification mechanism such as is now provided by Section 21 of the Federal Act is also in the Conference bill, provided that in place of water quality standards as the determinative criteria, the effluent limitations, guidelines and other requirements of the new law are substituted.

2. No discharge of any pollutant will be permitted, except as authorized by a permit issued under this Act.

No Refuse Act permit may be issued after enactment of the legislation. However, Refuse Act permits heretofore issued shall continue in force and effect as though issued under authority of this Act.

3. States may be authorized to continue existing permit programs for the purpose of issuing permits under this bill from the date of enactment until 150 days after enactment. Such State-issued permits are subject to Federal veto.

4. EPA will issue guidelines identifying an adequate State program. EPA in its permit program must conform to these guidelines. After State assumption of a permit-issuing authority, EPA will retain the right, unless waived, to review and approve any permit which affects another State or any proposed permit, to determine adherence to requirements under the Act. EPA, after notice and public hearing, may withdraw State permit-issuing authority in the event it determines State failure to adequately implement the requirements of the Act.

5. When application for a permit has been made, but no final disposition with respect to such application is made

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prior to December 31, 1974, prosecutions with respect to the discharge which is the subject of such permit application may not be commenced.

6. The Administrator is required to promulgate within 180 days after enactment criteria with respect to ocean waters. These criteria addressing the effect of pollutants on marine eco-systems, etc., parallel the criteria in the ocean dumping legislation now pending. Permits for discharge into the territorial sea, the contiguous zone or ocean waters must be in accord with these criteria.

7. The Corps shall continue to issue dredge and fill permits in accordance with criteria comparable to the EPA ocean discharge criteria. EPA may restrict the discharge of dredge material in specified sites if the Administrator determines that such discharge will have an unacceptable adverse effect on municipal water supplies, fishery resources or recreational areas.

8. Additional criteria and a potential additional permit would be required for the disposal of sewage sludge into the navigable waters, notwithstanding the fact that a permit for such dumping may have been obtained pursuant to the ocean dumping Act.

TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The bill provides that the Administrator may seek injunctive relief to restrain any discharge that presents an imminent and substantial danger to public health and welfare (limited to effects on livelihoods).

2. Standing to sue is provided citizens or groups to enforce non-discretionary actions of the Administrator or to enforce effluent standards or limitations or orders of the Administrator. Such standing is limited to persons having an interest which is or may be adversely affected.

Such suits may not be maintained prior to the rendering of 60-day notice to the alleged violator, the Administrator, and the State concerned or in the event that the Administrator or a State is diligently prosecuting such violation.

3. The Attorney General shall represent the Administrator in all litigation unless the Attorney General fails to take appropriate action within a reasonable time, in which event the Administrator may be represented by his own attorneys.

4. Provisions are made in the law to protect employees, who have cooperated in the enforcement and implementation of the Act.

5. Judicial review of Administrator's action in promulgating standards determining new source performance standards, effluent limitations prohibitions, etc., or in issuing or denying any permit may be obtained by interested persons in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the appropriate Circuit.

6. Nothing in the bill shall preclude (except with respect to the regulation of sewage from vessels) States from adopting and enforcing more stringent requirements.

7. Other affected authority:

(a) The authority under Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 with respect to navigation is preserved. The consultative requirements of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934 appear to be preserved (this Act is not mentioned).

(b) Except with respect to permits for new sources and grants for municipal waste treatment construction, no action under the bill will be deemed a major Federal action for the purposes of NEPA (Environmental Impact Statements).

(c) Calvert Cliffs. A State certification under Section 401 or a permit under Section 402 shall be determinative of water quality considerations for purposes of Federal licenses, except that licenses or permits other than those issued under this Act nevertheless may require an Environmental Impact Statement.

8. An Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee must review proposed effluent limitations, new source performance standards, and toxic standards, and make recommendations to the Agency on such proposed standards and limitations.

9. Annual reports to the Congress with respect to every major component of the program are required within ninety days of the convening of each session. A detailed estimate of costs must be submitted to the Congress every second year.

10. No suit or other litigation or other proceeding shall be affected by the enactment of this bill. All rules, regulations, orders, determinations, etc., or other actions pertaining to any functions, powers, requirements, duties in effect prior to the date of enactment of the bill continue in effect until modified or repealed in accordance with the new Act.

11. The Act prior to its Amendments in 1972 shall govern grants authorized for Fiscal Year 1972, except as otherwise specifically provided, i.e., 75 percent Federal share.

12. GAO is to report to the Congress by October 1, 1973, on the efficacy of the R & D programs relating to control technology and water pollution.

13. Congress urges that the United States enter into international agreements to apply uniform standards and limitations regarding water pollution. Commerce, in conjunction with EPA, will conduct studies on the effects on trade of differing effluent limitations as imposed by the U.S. and by other countries.

14. $800 million in authorizations is provided to assist small business concerns to meet the water pollution control requirements established under the Act. This would be accomplished by an amendment to the Small Business Act and administered by the Small Business Administration.

15. The Administration's proposed Environmental Financing Authority, as initially proposed by the Administration, is included in the bill.

16. Sex discrimination is prohibited.

EPA PROGRAM NOTES

Major environmental legislation was passed by the 92nd Congress in the fields of water pollution, pesticides, and noise pollution control. The legislation includes 1972 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972, and the Noise Control Act of 1972.

A major provision of the 1972 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act authorizes the EPA to issue and enforce guidelines identifying adequate state permit and licensing programs for both municipal and industrial wastewater dischargers.

The Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972 completely revises the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) which has been the basic authority for Federal pesticide regulation since 1947.

The new Act regulates the use of pesticides and extends Federal pesticide regulation to all pesticides including those distributed or used within a single State.

The law prior to the new legislation prohibited interstate commerce of unregistered pesticides, and permitted registration only when if used as directed or in accordance with commonly recognized practice the pesticide would not be injurious to man, vertebrate animals, or desirable vegetation. It did not prohibit the misuse of any registered pesticide, nor did it regulate pesticides that moved only in intrastate commerce.

Major areas covered by the Noise Control Act are aircraft noise, interstate train, truck, and bus transportation noise, Federal noise control programs, and product noise.

* * *

EPA has referred the Peabody Coal Co. of Vigo County, Ind., to U.S. Attorney Stanley B. Miller of the Southern district of Indiana, Indianapolis, for civil action on pollution charges.

The announcement was made by Region V Administrator Francis T. Mayo who said EPA is seeking a mandatory injunction to force the Peabody Company to abate pollution of North Coal Creek caused by discharges from two large refuse piles on either side of the creek during rainfall.

EPA contends that the discharges constitute a violation of the Federal River and Harbor Act of 1899. The Agency says the polluting runoff can be controlled or eliminated by the use of proper land management techniques.

Mayo said the Region V Enforcement Division has conducted negotiations with the Peabody Coal Co. in an attempt to obtain a commitment to a satisfactory pollution abatement program, but the firm has failed to make such a commitment.

* * *

An Indiana firm referred to the U.S. Justice Department by EPA for civil action for dumping untreated toxic wastes into the tributary of a navigable stream has been ordered by a Federal District Judge to clean up its wastewater discharges.

Region V Administrator Francis T. Mayo said Judge Jesse E. Eschbach of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Indiana at Fort Wayne signed a consent decree Oct. 18, 1972, which directs Kitchen-Quip, Inc., of Waterloo, Ind., to reduce the nature of its wastewater effluent to the standards prescribed by the State of Indiana and EPA.

"The company is obliged to meet these standards not later than one year from the date the decree was signed," said Mayo. Failure of the company to meet the deadline could result in the assessment of monetary damages or such other penalties as the judge might deem appropriate.

* * *

A voluntary public session to develop policy positions on the issues which comprised the fourth session of the Lake Michigan Enfocement Conference held in September has been announced by Francis T. Mayo, EPA Region V Administrator.

The session, scheduled for 9:30 a.m. Thursday and Friday, Nov. 9-10, in the Gold Room of the Pick-Congress Hotel, 520 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., will be held despite salient changes in the Federal Water Pollution Control Enforcement Program.

"Although the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 do not provide for the continuation of the conference mechanism as a method of water pollution abatement, it is our thought to hold the session as planned," Mayo said.

The Regional Administrator said: "Although there can be no further legal action or legal effect to the session recommendations such as the empaneling of a hearing board, there can be no doubt of the value of crystalizing the improtant conference discussions."

* * *

Community water supply surveillance in Ohio is inadequate, according to a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency evaluation of the Ohio water supply program administered by the Ohio Department of Health.

The EPA study, which was requested by Dr. John W. Cashman, Director of the Ohio Department of Health, was done in cooperation with that department.

According to the study, 67 percent of the Ohio community water supplies failed to meet bacterial sampling standards two or more months in 1971; further, it said, data was unavailable in Department of Health District Offices for 19 percent of the supplies.

In regard to bacterial quality, the report noted that 24 percent of the water supplies failed to meet Public Health Service drinking water standards. "Failure to meet the bacterial standards indicates the drinking water is a potential carrier of infectious disease," the report said. "Such a situation is a serious, potential health hazard and calls for prompt corrective action."

The EPA evaluators pointed out that funds expended for community water supply protection in Ohio are inadequate to accomplish effective surveillance.

The study recommended that in order for Ohio to have adequate community water supply protection a minimum annual budget of $800,000 should be provided. During the 1971 fiscal year, Ohio spent $210,000 for its community water supply protection program.

Dr. Ira L. Whitman, Director of the newly formed Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, said: "We are grateful to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for evaluating the Ohio Water Supply Program. The protection of our potable water supply will be of prime

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EPA PROGRAM NOTES

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importance to the new Ohio EPA. With the planned staff expansion, we will be able to take necessary actions to better assure the safety of our water supply."

Similar evaluations of water supply surveillance in Kentucky, Tennessee and Vermont already completed by EPA reveal serious deficiencies in the state programs. Other states in which EPA is now conducting evaluations of water supply programs include Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, New Mexico, Kansas, Idaho and Wyoming.

Ely, Minnesota is the site of a unique EPA project to demonstrate the feasibility of restoring dying lakes by removing nutrients from incoming municipal wastewater, thus retarding the growth of algae and eutrophication.

It is expected that a $2.5 million advanced waste treatment facility, designed to remove more than 90 percent of the phosphorus in wastewater from Ely's secondary sewage treatment plant, will work to restore Shagawa Lake in Northern Minnesota.

The advanced tertiary treatment plant has been built by the City of Ely with 55 percent financing by EPA. EPA will also manage and operate the facility for the first three years under the direction of the National Environmental Research Center (NERC) at Corvallis, Oregon.

Dr. A.F. Bartsch, Director of NERC-Corvallis, said, "The Ely project is the only lake restoration demonstration of its kind anywhere in the world. Although there are several other tertiary plants currently in operation, this is the first attempt to restore a lake while continuing to discharge highly-treated wastewater into it.

A few eutrophic (prematurely aged) lakes have been restored in the past . . . but these successes have been achieved by diverting the flow of waste effluent away from the lakes rather than initiating further treatment methods."

* * *

Elkhart Products of Elkhart, Indiana is one of six major industrial plants in the nation using or in the process of installing a new metallic waste treatment process developed under an EPA Research and Monitoring Demonstration Grant.

The $134,000 EPA Demonstration Project, conducted in cooperation with the Volvo Brass and Copper Company of Kenilworth, N.J., showed that a combination of changes in the manufacturing process alone can drastically reduce water usage, practically eliminate water pollution, and cut operating costs.

The recovery of copper and the simplification of operation incorporated into the new system have resulted in reduced operating costs, even when amortization of the new equipment required for process changes is included.

* * *

EPA has issued a 180-day notice to the Cuyahoga County Sewer District at Rocky River, Ohio for violation of established State and Federal water quality standards. A hearing has been scheduled at which Federal-State action will seek effective and timely abatement schedules to bring the discharger into compliance with water standards.

Ohio's implementation plan is being violated because secondary treatment was not installed to meet a September 15, 1969 deadline. In addition, the operations result in violations of the water quality criteria known as the "Four Freedoms" adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of Cuyahoga County in 1967 for Lake Erie and the interstate waters of the Lake.

Regional Administrator Francis T. Mayo said the plant currently discharges approximately 7 million gallons per day of principally domestic wastes after primary treatment through a submerged outfall into Lake Erie.

"Due to inadequate treatment," said Mayo, "the discharge contributes to the degradation of the water quality and to the eutrophication of the lake, resulting in a depletion of dissolved oxygen in the Central Basin to levels below those adequate to support aquatic life."

The informal hearing has been scheduled for Tuesday, October 31 at 9:30 a.m. at the Sheraton Motor Inn, [illegible] Center Ridge, Rocky River. Robert D. Luse, Enforcement Attorney for Region V, will preside at the hearing.

* * *

The City of Joliet, Illinois was classified in August as having met established Federal standards for use by interstate carriers. Water supplies for the cities of Harrisburg, and Hartford, Illinois were "provisionally" approved. Provisional approval means that a water supply has been judged capable of serving water of safe quality to the public, but that the water quality is considered to be deficient, that the water quality records are inadequate, or that the operation of facilities are such that the consistent provision of water of safe quality has been compromised.

The Harrisburg, Illinois water supply was provisionally approved because its laboratory facilities did not meet the standards for State certification. In the case of Hartford, Illinois, the facility is newly constructed and recently began operation. It is without a history of successful operation and has no records of bacteriological and chemical analyses for a period of time.

* * *

A variety of pesticides weighing over three tons was seized by Federal Marshals in Lovington, Illinois, following charges by EPA that the pesticides were misbranded and mislabeled and, therefore, were in violation of Federal law.

EPA officials said the misbranding charge arose because the pesticides were damaged by water when warehouse facilities in which they were stored in York, Pennsylvania, were flooded by Hurricane Agnes causing a change in the chemical composition of the seized products. These changes could possibly result in damage to the environment.

The seizure action was filed on September 18 by

LOCAL AND NATIONAL

Assistant U.S. Attorney Michael Levinson of the Eastern District of Illinois at Danville to impound the pesticides owned or possessed by the Trowbridge Farm Supply Company, Inc. of Lovington. The seizure occurred on September 21.

Claimants of the products seized will be given the opportunity in the pending court actions to defend against the charges which are being brought under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) administered by EPA.

* * *

Twenty-four Cleveland teachers received EPA awards for their involvement in an inner-city summer environmental program. At the September 25 award ceremony Barry Bergh, Special Assistant to the Administrator of EPA, said that Cleveland had produced "one of the best SPARE programs in the country."

SPARE – the Summer Program of Action to Renew the Environment – is a joint EPA-Department of Labor program that seeks to provide environmental education and involvement for Neighborhood Youth Corps high school students.

Brian W. Powers, director of the SPARE program, was singled out for a special Environmental Flag Award. Other educators honored included: Nicholas Herbka; Charles Lyons; Thomas Perrotti; Edgar Martin; Clarissa Sherard; John Moore; Eugene Gibbons; Boris Kljun; Floyd Andrews; John Somerville; Frank Carrelli; Ronald Norris; Henry Bradley; Peter Homik; James Porter; John Hummer; Edris Holmes; Rodney Dominick; Laddie Duchon; Steven Gotch; Warren Obert; Mary Junglas; and Raymond Forrest.

Bergh said the 24 educators honored are "in the forefront of the new environmentalists – those concerned with the important relationship between social and environmental conditions." He said that his presence at the Cleveland ceremony indicated the pride felt by the entire EPA in Cleveland's accomplishment.

* * *

EPA referred the American Cyanimid Company and the City of Marietta, Ohio to the U.S. Attorney of the Southern District of Ohio for civil action for discharging untreated industrial wastes into the Ohio River.

EPA is seeking a permanent injunction under the Federal River and Harbors Act of 1899 against both the city and the company to stop the discharge of untreated industrial wastes into the river.

According to Regional Administrator Francis Mayo, "The industrial wastes discharged by the American Cyanimid Company into the Marietta Sewage Treatment plant reduce the efficiency of the plant to treat municipal wastes." Consequently the municipal wastes go into the river with inadequate treatment, and the industrial wastes are discharged untreated in violation of the Refuse Act.

* * *

EPA has approved the State of Ohio Water Quality Standards for the Mahoning River and its tributaries in Ohio. These standards which include designated uses, water quality criteria and a plan of implementation and enforcement were adopted by the Ohio Water Pollution Control Board in July, and are consistent with the purposes of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

With approval of these standards, the distinction of being the last river basin in the nation without water quality standards no longer applies to the Mahoning River.

* * *

EPA has awarded a grant of $38,000 to the Northwest Community Organization of Chicago for a three-part community environmental action program. According to Regional Administrator Mayo, "The grant is intended to give the Northwest Community Organization an opportunity to expand its concerns into improving the urban environment."

The three phase community environmental awareness program includes:

(1) A lot cleaning project, tentatively titled A SPOT OF GREEN. Under the EPA grant 110 vacant lots, now used as dumping grounds, will be cleaned, graded, seeded and planted by residents of the community.

(2) A contest will be conducted in the community involving inspection of alleys, cleanup and painting of garbage cans, and rodent control. Costs involved in the support of these projects include purchase of supplies, rental of equipment, rental of space, publicity, mass mailings to community residents and salaries for part-time staff and student workers.

(3) The control will also provide for support of a poster contest involving students in 22 Public and 22 Catholic schools who will be involved in making and displaying in each school and throughout the community posters that deal with environmental pollution control.

* * *

The Lake Michigan Enforcement Conference will meet in a single executive session to consider both thermal and non-thermal issues on November 9 and 10 in the Plaza Room of the Pick-Congress Hotel in Chicago. By mutual agreement the October session scheduled to consider only non-thermal issues was cancelled.

* * *

An informal hearing on 180-day notices issued by EPA against Wayne County and Riverview, Michigan for violation of Federal-State water quality standards was held October 17.

In the case of Wayne County, EPA and the Michigan Water Resources Commission have charged that its Wyandotte Municipal Sewage Treatment Plant has failed to meet the implementation schedule and effluent loading requirements contained in the state adopted and Federally approved Interstate Water Quality Standards which called for completion of construction of secondary treatment facilities by November 1, 1970.

The City of Riverview is charged with dumping 2.9 million gallons per day of inadequately treated effluent from its sewage treatment plant into the Trenton Channel of the Detroit River.

If satisfactory resolution of these problems are not reached within the 180-day period, the matter can be referred by EPA to the U.S. Dept. of Justice for legal action or the State may pursue enforcement of its requirement through the State Attorney General.

EPA BEGINS WISCONSIN CLEANUP

In a total of 26 actions against pulp and paper mills and communities in Wisconsin, EPA expressed its intent to cleanup Wisconsin's Wisconsin River and Fox River, the major tributary to polluted Green Bay.

In an unprecedented move on October 6 Francis T. Mayo, Midwest Regional Administrator, announced the issuance of 180-day notices to 14 communities and pulp and paper mills on the Fox River. Mayo said the actions are the largest number ever to be taken against a single industry at one time.

In addition 12 cases against six companies were referred to the U.S. Attorney for civil action on charges of pollution of the Wisconsin River. The U.S. Attorney has also been asked to include a count for action under the Federal common law of nuisance.

In the 180-day notice action EPA names the communities of Appleton, Neenah and Menasha. In addition, the Neenah - Menasha Sewage Commission of Menasha received a notice. The pulp and paper mills receiving notices are:

Appleton – Riverside Paper Company, Consolidated Paper's, Inc.

Neenah – Kimberly - Clark Corp. - Lakeview Mill, Neenah Paper Mill Division, Badger Globe Mill, Bergstrom Paper Company.

Menasha – The George A. Whiting Paper Co., Menasha Corp. John Strange Paper Co.

Wisconsin Tissue Mills
Mead Corp. Gilbert Paper Co.

Mayo said the discharges to the Fox River do not receive adequate treatment and contain large quantities of oxygen demanding substances and suspended solids which contribute to gross pollution and oxygen depletion in the Fox River and Lower Green Bay. "This condition endangers aquatic life, accelerates eutrophication, and prevents use of portions of the Bay as public water supply," he added.

Joint EPA-Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources informal hearings to outline the pollution problems have been scheduled as follows for the 14 Fox River communities and pulp and paper mills: Neenah-Menasha communities and industries, November 28 at the Holiday Inn on U.S. Highway 41 in Appleton; Appleton community and industries, November 29 at the Auditorium of the Fox Valley Technical Institute in Appleton.

Under provisions of the Federal Water Polltuion Control Act, 180-day notices are issued directly to waste dischargers that cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards. If satisfactory resolution of the problem is not reached within the 180-day period the matter can be referred by EPA to the U.S. Justice Department for legal action.

On September 27, Region V referred five Consolidated Paper Corp. pulp and paper mills to the U.S. Attorney seeking a mandatory injunction to order the company to take necessary remedial action to abate the pollution of the Wisconsin River. The Agency contends that the discharges constitute a violation of the Federal River and Harbor Act of 1899. The five plants cited include two groundwood and paper mill operations of Biron and Whiting, a paper and paperboard mill operation at Wisconsin Rapids, a paper mill operation at Stevens Point, and a draft pulping operation at Wisconsin Rapids. The five operations discharge inadequately treated wastes containing high loadings of biochemical oxygen demanding substances, suspended solids, lead, zinc, iron, phenols, oil and grease.

On September 29, the Region referred five more pulp and paper mills on the Wisconsin River to the U.S. Attorney for civil action on the same charges. Actions were taken against the following firms: Georgia Pacific Corp. of Portland, Oregon, for its paper mill operation along the upper portion of the Wisconsin River at Tomahawk; American Can Co. of Greenwich, Connecticut, for its sulfite pulp and paper mill operation on the Wisconsin River at its Rothschild, Wisconsin mill; and Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company of Port Edwards, Wisconsin which has divisions at Port Edwards, Nekoosa and Whiting-Plover.

EPA charges that these plants discharge inadequately treated wastes containing high oxygen demanding wastes, suspended solids, iron, manganese, lead, oil and grease directly into the River. Mayo said the companies do not possess permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for any of these discharges.

On October 4, the Region again referred two pulp and paper mills to the U.S. Attorney for civil action on charges of pollution of the Wisconsin River. They are Mosinee Paper Corporation of Mosinee and the St. Regis Paper Company of Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

EPA has also announced its approval of wastewater treatment program schedules for two industries in Green Bay, the American Can Company and Charmin Paper Company and for Green Bay Metropolitan Sanitary District, which were each issued 180-day notices last May 9 for violation of Lake Michigan water quality standards.

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- NOISE POLLUTION - Now Hear this
- MISSION 5000 A Citizen's Solid Waste Management Project

Excess Publications: we are overstocked with the following publications

- apex-Air Pollution Stimulation Exercises
- WATER QUALITY IN THE CALUMET AREA
- EFFECTS OF REDUCED USE OF LEAD IN GASOLINE ON VEHICLE EMMISIONS AND PHOTOCHEMICAL REACTIVITY
- ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EPA TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES (The Clean Air Act As Amended) July 1, 1971
- THE NIAGARA RIVER Pollution Abatement Progress 1971

news briefs. . .news briefs. . . news

Eleven environmental groups have announced they are forming a coalition to advise electric utilities on how to meet Wisconsin's future energy demands. The Wisconsin State Journal of Madison said the new coalition, the Wisconsin Utilities Advisory Coalition, made it clear it would rather see future energy demands met by keeping down the use of electricity rather than building more large power plants. The group includes: Businessmen for the Public Interest, Chicago; Capital Community Citizens, Madison; the Columbia County Environmental Protection League; Ecology Students Association; the Northern Environmental Council; the Sierra Club; the Southern Wisconsin Wetland Assn.; the Wisconsin Ecological Society; Wisconsin's Environmental Decade, and the Wisconsin Resource Conservation Council.

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American Oil Company's "Whiting Refinery News" said the Whiting (Indiana) Refinery's concentrated program to make still further improvements in air and water conservation took three more big steps within a month. The Sulfur Recovery Unit's second 150-tons-per-day train went on stream July 26, and the new Sour Water Stripper began feeding all sour water streams in the refinery on July 25. Also, a new Liquid Waste Incinerator should have begun operation in August.

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With three winning entries out of a total of 12 categories of competition, American Oil Co., the U.S. refining transportation, marketing arm of Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), dominated Petroleum Engineer Publishing Co.'s first Meritorious Awards Program for Engineering Innovation in the field of Environmental Control. American Oil developed a skimmer that recovers all types of spilled oil at high rates in both calm and rough waters. The company also developed a fluidized bed incinerator for safe disposal of oily sludges and spent caustic solutions without polluting the air. American received a third award for its aerated lagoons for treatment of industrial wastes and sewage.

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The Milwaukee Journal reports that organizations concerned with the environment have withered on the University of Wisconsin - Madison campus. When almost 200 student organizations registered for fall semester, no environmental, conservation, or antipollution group was among them, according to the Journal. "The demise of ecology awareness groups seemed to echo Sen. Gaylord Nelson's Earth Day warning that the environmental movement had reached its pinnacle as a fad, and was about to begin dying out," the Milwaukee newspaper said. Dean of Students Paul Ginsberg was more optimistic. The Journal said he attributed the decline of the half dozen or more student environmental groups that operated on campus last fall to new organization such as WISPIRG and Common Cause. These groups have incorporated concern for the environment into their programs.

Biologist Donald Murray lowers the suction bell of the River Sweeper which Rex Chainbelt's Ecology Division designed and built for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Rex was under contract with E.P.A. to develop equipment and a system for removing settled heavier-than-water pollutants from waterway bottoms. The settled hydro-carbons in the Little Menominee River, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin were drawn up and piped by suction to a clarification system on the river bank. Clean water was returned to the river.

Alan L. Farkas, former Executive Director of the Governor's Task Force on Environmental Protection (Ohio) has been named to a Deputy Director's position in the new Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. Ohio EPA Director Ira L. Whitman appointed Farkas Deputy Director for Policy Development. As one of two deputy directors for the Ohio EPA, the Cleveland native will be responsible for studying policy questions of the Agency and planning its objectives. The Office of Policy Development will help to establish an index to evaluate the environmental quality of Ohio and use it to measure the Agency's performance.

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The South Bend, Ind., Tribune reports that a new waste water treatment system that would cost less to build and less to operate than traditional plants was demonstrated at the pilot plant on the campus of the University of Notre Dame recently. Notre Dame's College of Engineering is assisting the Ecology Division of Telecommunications Industries, Inc. of Long Island, N.Y., in the development of the system.

SOLID WASTE LITERATURE

A set of materials on recycling is available from The Can People, GPO Box 2682, New York, N.Y. 10001. Two publications available free of charge include: "Recycling and the Can in the Seventies" and "The Recyclers Handbook." Also supplied at cost are bus cards at 10c each, posters at 5c each, and bumper stickers at 10c each. Send name, address, quantity desired, and a check for items supplied at cost.

"New World Coming," a visual presentation on our environment as seen by the teenagers of Omaha, Nebraska, has been produced by the Northern Natural Gas Co. of Omaha.

"Guidelines for Control of Littering and Recycling of Resources" by Donald M. Boyd, Ph D., published by the Seven-Up Company, 121 S.Meramec, St. Louis, Mo. 63105.

"Youth for Natural Beauty," Extension Service, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kan. Adapted for Kansas through the courtesy of the Agricultural Extension Service, Washington State University, Pullman, Wash.

"Litter, Solid Waste and Aluminum Recycling: Questions and Answers" Environmental Services Department of The Aluminum Association, 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

"Environment Action Bulletin," a weekly publication available at a special introductory rate of $4 for 26 issues. Address: Emmaus, Pa., 18049.

"Facts about Aluminum and Electrical Power," "Reynolds Aluminum Recycling Program Fact Sheet," and "Don't Throw Money Away, Join Reynolds Reclamation Program" are available from Public Relations Manager, Metal Recycling, Reynolds Metals Co., P.O. Box 27003, Richmond, Va. 23261.

"The North Dakota Story" published by Keep North Dakota Clean, Inc., P.O. Box 1138, Bismarck, N.D. 58501.

"How We Cleaned Up Greers Ferry Lake," a brochure sponsored by The Greers Ferry Lake Association and prepared by The White River Planning and Development District, The Greers Ferry Resident Office, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Morgan-Woods Publishing Co. Available from U.S. Army Engineer Office, Greers Ferry, P.O. Box 310, Heber Springs, Ark.

"Littergram," Keep Michigan Beautiful, Inc., 28165 Greenfield Rd., Southfield, Mich. 48075.

"Pitch In!" materials from United States Brewers Association, Inc., 1750K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

"Think Recycling: Facts and Figures About the Elmhurst Recycling Center" available from the Elmhurst Environmental Committee, Inc., 129 South West Ave., Elmhurst, Ill. 60126.

"A National Survey of Litter Law Enforcement," a summary prepared for Keep America Beautiful, Inc. by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc., 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, Md. 20760.

"Questions and Answers on Open Burning with Smokey the Barrel," a folder published by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 717 Delaware Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55440.

"In Search of New Policies for Resource Recovery: Recycle," Available from the League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Publication Number 132, 75c a copy, quantity rates on request.

"School Ecology Program: An Educational Manual for Teachers" and "Beautification Guide for Community Betterment" have been published by the St. Louis Beautification Commission, 115 Union Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63108.

"Disposable Packaging: Indisputably Indispensable," a statement before the Sub-Committee on Environment of the U.S. Senate Commerce Committee by Norman L. Dobyns, Vice President, American Can Co. Also, "Plain Talk About PVC" by Dr. Elgin D. Sallee, Director of Environmental Science, American Can Co. Both publications are available from the Environmental Affairs Department, American Can Co., American Lane, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

"The Solid Waste Crisis: One Answer" and "Aluminum Can Recycling Centers," an unofficial compilation of can recycling points. Both available from The Aluminum Association, 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

"A Pledge & a Promise: An Anheuser - Busch Systems Approach to the Problem of Solid Waste Disposal," "Litter and Solid Waste: Solvable Problems," and "Litter and Solid Waste; an Objective View," a 20-minute, 16mm film. Available from Ecology Department, Anheuser - Busch, Inc., 721 Pestalozzi St., St. Louis, Mo. 63118.

"A National Study of Roadside Litter," "Pick Up the Pieces. . . Litter Prevention and Other Pollution Control

Projects for High School Students," and "Guide to Mechanical Litter Removal Equipment." Available from Keep America Beautiful, Inc., 99 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

"State Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Incentives Act," reprinted from 1973 Suggested State Legislation, Volume XXXII, and "State Abandoned Vehicle Act." Developed by the Committee on Suggested State Legislation, The Council of State Governments, Iron Works Pike; Lexington, Ky. 40505, price $1 each.

The following solid waste publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402: "Aerobic Treatment of Livestock Waste," 1972 0-473-222, 25c, Stock Number 5502-00080; "A Study of Solid Waste Collection Systems Comparing One-Man With Multi-Man Crews: A Condensation," 30c, Stock Number 5502-0079; "The Processing and Recovery of Jon Thomas – Cool Cat!," 55c, Stock Number 5502-0084; "Accession Bulletin: Solid Waste Information Retrieval System" (a monthly publication) 60c; "Solid Waste Management in High-Rise Dwellings: A Condensation," 30c, Stock Number 5502-0054.

"Directory of Markets For Recyclable Materials," by Illinois Institute for Environmental Quality, 309 West Washington, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

High School Environmental Conference

During early October, over 120 high school environmental activists and their teachers from northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin gathered at Lake Geneva Wisconsin to discuss outside-the-classroom approaches to environmental education and to report on their activities. From that meeting a number of coalitions in the Chicago area have been formed of interested students who want to get involved in community activities. Also participating in the conference were the U.S. Office of Education, UNESCO, Cleveland Institute for Environmental Education and Region V of the EPA, which co-sponsored the event with Chicago's Open Lands Project. For more information on the conference and what it produced contact Wayne Schimpf at the Open Lands Project, 53 West Jackson, Chicago, Ill.

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November

CATEGORICALLY SPEAKING, IT'S A NEW BALL GAME

Message from Mayo

Low Sulfur Fuel In Region V

On May 31, 1972, when EPA announced approval-disapproval notices for State implementation plans, it was noted that in aggregate the plans required a degree of sulfur dioxide emission control that "may not be attainable in the time prescribed." More comprehensive studies by EPA have confirmed the fact that nationwide there will not be enough gas or low-sulfur coal available by 1975 to fill all of the needs required by State regulations. While there also are techniques available for stack gas desulfurization, this industry's capacity does not appear to be large enough to produce and install enough equipment to do the entire sulfur control job in this manner by 1975. In most cases, adequate low-sulfur oil can be obtained over the next several years to replace existing high-sulfur oil; however, it is not practical to rely on oil to solve the deficit in low-sulfur coal.

As a background for the above, EPA initiated a study in December 1971 to determine the impact of the aggregated State Implementation Plans on the nation's fossil fuel resources. The control strategy specified by most states to reduce sulfur oxides is limitation of the maximum sulfur content of fuels which will result in a large shortage of low-sulfur coal. The total requirement for coal in 1975 is estimated to be 590 million tons, assuming present coal users do not switch to other fuels. The mismatch between coal requirements and availability due to sulfur regulations is projected to create a potential shortage of over 300 million tons of low-sulfur coal, again assuming no switching to other fuel and no use of stack gas cleaning. The major coal shortages exist in ten to twelve states located primarily in the Geat Lakes and Ohio Valley regions. An analysis of possible strategies indicates these shortages can be eliminated by a combination of fuel switching to low-sulfur oil, utilization of stack gas cleaning, and deferment of sulfur regulations in AQCR's which do not exceed primary ambient air quality standards. These results were obtained by mid-May and are described in a report which is available from EPA upon request. The low-sulfur fuel shortage and the need for a reassment of SOx regulations by the states were discussed in the preamble to the Federal Register, Vol. 37 - No. 106, dated May 31, 1972.

EPA's continuing fuel studies are primarily in the following areas:

1. Methods for increasing the supply of low-sulfur fuel.
2. Methods for increasing the utilization of stack gas cleaning by utilities.
3. Feasibility of reducing the demand for low-sulfur fuel by deferring regulations in AQCR's which can meet primary ambient standards without additional controls.
4. Compatibility of demand reduction and non-degradation alternative.

Review of the situation several months ago indicated that it was advisable at that time that EPA not issue formal guidelines to the affected states or in any way formalize recommendations that states defer regulations

Francis T. Mayo

in Priority II and III regions. It was then considered appropriate to allow the states to enter compliance schedule negotiations for each source armed with existing regulations, but understanding the fuel problem, EPA's attitude on attainment of primary versus secondary standards, and EPA's willingness to accept plan revisions when the attainment of the primary standard is not comprised.

It is now apparent that a more formal statement of EPA's position is needed. Basically, EPA's policy has been, and still is, that while States should negotiate compliance schedules under existing regulations, they should be aware that resources, nationwide, are not available to meet all existing State regulations in the time-frame prescribed in the plans. During these negotiations, they should also know that EPA will accept variances or plan revisions that delay compliance where necessary and where attainment of the primary standard is not jeopardized. These changes must, of course, be considered plan revisions and undergo public hearings.

In developing compliance schedules, the following areas of policy are of utmost importance and affected states should do everything in their power to achieve them:

Any plan revision must provide for the attainment of the primary ambient air quality standard by the date approved in the implementation plan.

Any plan revision should not allow degradation from a base year air quality level nor an increase in base year emissions.

Many states, in their approved implementation plans, defined "reasonable time" for attainment of secondary standard as being coincident with the date for attainment of the primary standard. EPA will entertain arguments for redefinition of "reasonable time" for attainment of secondary air quality standards.

Large scale fuel shifts from coal to other fuels should be discouraged; they could result in adverse economic and social impacts.

Large fuel burning installations should be encouraged to opt for low-sulfur coal or stack gas cleaning as the solution to their sulfur emissions problems in a time-frame consistent with regional ambient air quality

(Continued on page 13)

Twin Cities: Busing Out the CO

The problem is simple, even though it's hard to imagine: Minneapolis-St. Paul will still have a carbon monoxide problem in 1977. The Clean Air Act calls for an end to that problem by 1975, but EPA estimates that in 16 cities in the U.S. – even with an approved two year extension to 1977 the standards won't be met.

The Twin Cities is one of those 16 problem areas. Other Midwest cities involved are Chicago and Dayton. It's hard to imagine that cities like Detroit and Cleveland will meet their deadlines while the Twin Cities won't, but EPA air technicians say the data are solid.

So how do you solve the problem? Consultants have looked at all the alternatives and have come up with a number of suggestions for the Twin Cities, most of which have already been discussed publicly and some of which are on the way to becoming reality.

Dr. John Olin, Assistant Director of Air Programs for the State of Minnesota, says the extra measures are needed because carbon monoxide concentrations will still be 10 to 12 per cent over the standards by 1977 if no additional action is taken.

Proposed additional measures will generally seek to cut down on auto concentrations in the downtown areas of the Twin Cities.

Options – some or all of which will need to be adopted – include:

- Modern express bus service with road improvements and traffic controls to provide for priority movement for the busses. This bus service would include linkage between the Twin Cities.

- Off-street parking structures at the fringe of the Central Business District to intercept inbound traffic (this would also require cutting the number of available downtown parking spaces which now total about 35,000 in downtown Minneapolis alone).

- A Micro-transit system and skyway linkages to connect fringe parking, express bus terminals, and major downtown traffic generators utilizing: (a) interim shuttle busses and separate transit lands (b) people-mover systems on separate transit guideways.

- Traffic surveillance and control systems to provide automated traffic monitoring and to establish responsive control techniques including: (a) signal timing (b) diverting traffic from congested areas (c) priority traffic controls for moving busses and (d) metering of freeway ramps and start of changeable lane direction patterns.

- Selective inspection of vehicles for engine performance.
- Development of Vehicle-Free Zones in the central district.

All of these strategies should be fairly easy to implement, say the consultants, because most of them have already been openly talked about. As traffic jam solutions.

Right now State officials are considering all of the above strategies for reducing Carbon monoxide and plan to hold a hearing soon to find out public thinking as to whether these or other measures should be adopted. The twin Cities' Metro Clean Air Committee has already shown some skepticism towards many of the proposals. Says Director Sandi Knudson, "I just don't think they go far enough. I think it'll take more to really cut down on carbon monoxide here." The consultants, however, feel they have the data to show that a combination of these measures will allow the Twin Cities area to meet the 1977 standards.

After the public hearing, planned for next January, the State will have to come up with a final strategy for submission to the EPA by February.

The secret to the success of any new transportation controls, all parties agree, will be a new kind of cooperation between State, local and Regional agencies in getting any strategies to work. In the transportation area there hasn't always been that kind of cooperation – or public enthusiasm for it – in the past. Whether the urgency of cleaning up the air will speed a new interest in mass transit in the Twin cities is still a question. Public interest and public insistence in the near future for improving mass transit seems to be the ticket.

A familiar rush hour scene.

THE DEBUGGIFIED, IRRADIATED, DECIBEL-COUNTING WASTE WATCHERS AND THEIR BRAVE NEW WORLD

"We're gearing up."

No doubt about that exists in the mind of 33 year old James M. (Mike) Conlon, EPAs director of Categorical program. There's an in-house joke that everything that isn't concerned with air and water in EPA is destined for categorical programs. Therefore, categorical programs has become a short-term for Federal activity in the area of noise, solid waste, radiation and pesticide activity.

With major new legislation passed this fall in pesticides and noise, "gearing up" is really the word to use.

"We're not gearing up unnecessarily and just adding more people and money to these program areas," says Conlon. "What we really are in the midst of is pushing ahead with a whole new way of doing business (see summaries of new noise and pesticides legislation in this issue)."

Major provisions of the new pesticides law, says Conlon call for a new strengthening of the Federal-state relationships. For example, there is the requirement for Federal enforcement authority to extend to both intra-state as well as inter-state movement of pesticides. And there is also the requirement for state certification programs for people who apply restricted use pesticides. "Here at the regional level," says Conlon, "our role in implementing the new laws will be to make sure there is close cooperation between the State programs and Washington. Our first task in anticipation of this will be to get a handle on just what kinds of real problems exist and to assess the present state capabilities and authorities are in these areas." To meet requirements of the new law, the regional program will have to increase both its general activities-coordination and technical service to state agencies and particular federal responsibilities for field inspection, surveillance and enforcement related to selling or transporting pesticides.

Conlon notes that there are no grants available to state agencies in the pesticides program like there are in air, water and solid waste. However, the new act provides for EPA to execute enforcement and training agreements with the State. "So, the coordination role is very important here," he emphasizes.

While there are no new laws for EPA in the area of radiation, Conlon sees the possible development of a new EPA strategy in the near future in the setting of generally applicable radiation standards. "The primary Regional responsibility in radiation control is to assist state agencies and to help Washington set standards," says Conlon. "We help them prepare emergency response plans for potential incidents and give them technical assists in doing studies on background doses." Region V will be increasing its personnel in this area to three by the end of the fiscal year, says Conlon, especially with the growth of nuclear power plants in the Midwest.

Top left: Dr. Charles Lincoln; right: Litsey Zellner. Bottom left: Mike Conlon; right: William Kehr.

Conlon notes that of all the EPA programs, the most nationally oriented is the solid waste program. "Nevertheless," he says, "there are some significant activities that we're involved in at the regional level. "They include grants to state and local agencies for planning, technical assistance, and assistance in monitoring research projects.

The range of staff capability has to be quite broad in the solid waste program, notes Conlon, "because we're involved in everything' from preaching against open dumps to funding futuristic resource recovery systems."

The noise responsibilities from the new act aren't even at the gearing up stage at the regional level, notes Conlon, but he anticipates that once standards are set the program will get rolling.

Conlon's major program directors include:

William Kehr, Solid Waste. Kehr is 53 and a native of Carthage, Missouri. He is a civil engineer and former director of the St. Louis sanitary district and the former Great Lakes River Basin project. He has been in the field of solid waste control since 1968.

Dr. Charles Lincoln, Pesticides. Lincoln, age 40, is a nationally recognized expert on Dutch Elm Disease. He formerly served with the U.S. Forest Service where he worked on using biological rather than chemical insect controls. He is a native of Palmer, Mass.

Litsey Zellner, Radiation. Zellner, age 38, is a scientist specializing in radiation protection. He has worked in State and Federal radiation programs for the last eight years. He is a native of Ardmore, Oklahoma.

CALL FOR PAPERS

SECOND ANNUAL NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
ON SOCIETAL PROBLEMS OF WATER RESOURCES

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Chairman, National Symposium on Societal Problems of Water Resources
Northeastern Illinois University
Bryn Mawr at St. Louis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60625

A brochure on "Summer Jobs in Federal Agencies" is available from the Civil Service Commission, Washington D.C. 20415. It describes opportunities and requirements for summer employment with the U.S. Government both in Washington and throughout the nation.

news briefs...news briefs...news briefs

Milwaukee Journal Environment Writer Paul Hays reports that the Milwaukee County Council voted 15 to 9 to reject a proposed air pollution ordinance which meets State and Federal Clean Air Standards. The story made banner headlines in the Journal Nov. 6.

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Madison, Wis., Capitol Times Environment Writer Whitney Gould reports that the Wisconsin Supreme Court has handed down a ruling on wetlands preservation that is landmark in the state with possible national significance. The Wisconsin high court ruled essentially that people do not have land use rights, even on their own lands, if they injure public rights, according to Mrs. Gould.

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Likening pollution-ridden Cleveland to Death Valley, consumer advocate Ralph Nader called for greater citizen action to force Congress to bring about drastic environmental changes, according to Cleveland Press Reporter Barbara Weiss. Ms. Weiss quoted Nader as saying: "In most communities it's a crime for an individual to relieve himself in a river. Why, then, isn't it so for industries?" Nader spoke to a large audience at Amasa Stone Chapel, Case Western Reserve University.

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A new Kraft Pulp Mill owned by the Meade Corporation at Escanaba, Mich., has been plagued by odor and particulate emission problems since it began operation this summer, according to the Michigan Department of Public Health. Company officials presented a detailed account of their problems to the Michigan Air Pollution Control Commission at the Commission's monthly meeting held recently at Escanaba.

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The Cleveland Press reports that the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati has ruled that it was not illegal for the U.S. Government to exchange marsh lands on the shores of Lake Erie with two utility companies for construction of the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Plant. The suit, filed by the Cleveland Sierra Club and Citizens for Clean Air and Water against the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, the Illuminating Co. and Toledo Edison Co., sought to overturn the exchange of the federally-owned Navaree Marsh for the privately-owned Darby Marsh.

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Continuing public pressure, "aroused and nurtured by a reasoned and vigorous press," must be maintained if man is to survive in a healthful environment, Cleveland Press Reporter Betty Klaric told a national convention of Theta Sigma Phi women's communications organization in Houston, Tex., recently. The Cleveland Press said the organization honored Miss Klaric for outstanding work in environmental reporting.

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The A.W. Stadler Co. Rendering Plant of Cleveland was scheduled to receive a good neighbor award from the Ward 2 Civic Club in Cleveland for its air pollution abatement efforts, according to the Cleveland Press. Plant Manager William McMeekin said the firm has spent well over $100,000 in the past three years, $50,000 of that recently for a new piece of equipment to control its odors. Stadler converts meat scraps into tallow used in making soap and chemicals. It also produces dry dog food products.

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The Cleveland Engineering Society has announced that the 4th Annual "Engineering Your Environment" conference and exhibition will be held on Wednesday, May 9, 1973. The conference, an activity of the Environment Group of the Process Industries Division of the Cleveland Engineering Society, will be held in the Society's educational facility, the Cleveland Engineering and Scientific Center, 3100 Chester Ave., Cleveland, 44114. Program details and exhibitors information are available upon request to the Society.

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The Connecticut River Ecology Action Corporation, P.O. Box 44, Hadley, Mass. 01035, reports that its film, "The Flooding River, A Study in Riverine Ecology," a 34-minute, color, 16mm. sound film on the Connecticut River, written by Lincoln P. Brower, Amherst College biology professor, is available for sale, rent and previewing. Interested parties should contact Educational Services, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 606 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016. The film sells for $395 and rents for $25.

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State grant payments amounting to more than $1.5 million have been made to 15 Wisconsin communities for construction and improvement of sewage treatment facilities, according to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Since its origin in 1966, the state grant program has contributed more than $36 million to a variety of water pollution control projects around the state.

FEDERAL REGISTER

EPA Region V Administrator Francis Mayo has announced that States, major municipalities and other interested parties may wish to subscribe to the Federal Register in order to keep up-to-date with regulations and guidelines in connection with various provisions of the new Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972.

Subscriptions to the FEDERAL REGISTER may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Governmental Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Its catalog number is GS4.107.

It is also available from the U.S. Government Printing Office Bookstore, 219 S. Dearborn St., Room 1463, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Telephone 312-353-5133.

The Federal Regionster will be mailed to subscribers free of postage for $2.50 per month or $25.00 per year, payable in advance. The charge for individual copies is 20c for each issue.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND THE WATER

The Lake Michigan Enforcement Conference -- and all other water pollution enforcement conferences -- were ended with the enactment of the new Clean Water bill on October 18, 1972.

However, the momentum generated by a September session of the conference, and continued in a reconvened executive session held November 9 in Chicago, is expected to continue in the next few months.

This means that recommendations adopted at the November meeting, though no longer official, are expected to be carried through at the state level. Earlier recommendations and timetables adopted through the conference mechanism remain effective as provided for and in accordance with the new act.

A principal issue at the executive session concerned waste heat discharges; a controversial issue on Lake Michigan which has a total of 27 power plants (six of them nuclear and now under construction) on its shore. The EPA position enunciated at a previous conference session which required closed-cycle cooling on large thermal discharges was modified, in accordance with the provisions of the new water act. The new Act, amongst other things imposes a requirement of the application of best practicable control technology.

EPA enforcement director James O. McDonald said that pending thermal discharge standards proposed by the states will receive final EPA review and will be either approved or disapproved by January 18, 1973. If the state thermal standards are not approved, EPA will proposed modifications required in the submitted standards to make them approvable. If the resubmitted standards are not so modified EPA will act to promulgate appropriate standards.

For the immediate future, McDonald said, under the new Act any permits issued must be based on approved state thermal standards, in addition to other requirements. McDonald said each permit would contain a clause requiring backfitting if plant monitoring showed ecological harm resulting from the thermal discharge.

The final Lake Michigan conference session also set up the machinery for two technical study committees. The first committee, to be headed up by Region V Surveillance and Analysis Director Dr. Robert Zeller, will study the effects of intake structures on water organisms. This committee, expected to conclude its work in 60 days, will come up with recommendations on what requirements should go on the power plant permit applications in this regard.

The second group will be composed of 15 members chaired by an EPA Biologist. Plant by plant and lakewide monitoring will be studied and evaluated. It is expected that citizen groups, utilities, and the scientific and academic communities will be represented on this committee.

The conferees also reached an agreement on recommendations on a number of other standing issues on Lake Michigan including:

DISINFECTION

1. All point sources of phosphorus input to Lake Michigan subject to the phosphorus removal deadline of December 1972 which are now behind schedule should be reviewed and where feasible should be required to utilize interim facilities to effect the maximum phosphorus reduction by the deadline date.

2. Industrial waste sources which are behind Lake Michigan clean-up schedules and which have not been subjected to enforcement action resulting in an acceptable program should be given high priority in issuance of discharge permits.

3. Each State should, by April 1, 1973, prepare a detailed listing of municipalities subject to the combined sewer control recommendation. Each State agency should initiate a program which would require each municipality with a combined sewer overflow problem to prepare, by December 31, 1973, a report which should contain the following as a minimum: (a) A delineation of the areas involved in the problem. (b) Identification of specific engineering solutions to control or treat combined sewer overflows. (c) Estimate of the cost.

Each State should, by September 1, 1973, prepare a ranking of the combined sewer overflow problems in order of priority needs for correction. The existing Conference recommendation and water quality standards deadline for establishment of control or treatment of combined sewer overflows is July 1977.

4. By February 15, 1973, the States shall prepare an evaluation of the non-public waste discharges to surface waters in the Lake Michigan Basin. The evaluation should identify the quality and quantity of wastes discharged and whether such a discharge has an adverse impact on the water quality of Lake Michgan.

CHLORIDES

In view of the fact that chlorides are persistent, the States and EPA believe controls above those presently in progress on discharges of chloride waste should be established. It is recommended that:

1. The States in cooperation with EPA, through existing or future permit programs, endeavor to limit the loading rate for each State to the minimum feasible level.

2. The States should initiate detailed studies to examine chloride contributions from land run-off.

PHOSPHORUS

It is recommended that:

1. The existing 80 percent phosphorus requirement of the Lake Michigan Enforcement Conference should be supplemented by a 1 mg-1 total phosphorus objective for municipal effluents. However, where present reductions already exceed this level, or where more stringent levels are feasible, they should be sought and maintained. Facilities of less than 2500 population equivalent would be exempt from the additional requirement. Each state should prepare, as soon as possible, an evaluation of the additional treatment facilities necessary and cost of same to upgrade treatment from the 80 percent present phosphorus removal requirement to the 1 mg-1 objective; such information to be evaluated by the States and EPA as soon as possible but no later than December 31, 1973, and an appropriate schedule developed for obtaining the 1 mg-1 objective shortly thereafter.

2. The States and Federal Government should endeavor to promote the utilization of effective soil conservation techniques in order to reduce the amounts of phosphorus reaching the Lake from non-point sources.

3. Additional research and monitoring regarding the trophic status of Lake Michigan and the basic relationship between nutrient inputs or other limiting elements and eutrophication should be conducted to

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Water Pollution and the Rule of the Law

An address by John R. Quarles, Jr. Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and General Counsel to the American Bar Association National Institute on "corporations under attack". The speech provides a good analysis of the new regulatory structure for industrial wastes.

. . . Effects of this new water pollution law will be far-reaching. The new law will dramatically strengthen our capability to set and enforce tight requirements for pollution control. The law will – for the first time – subject the murky perplexities of waste water discharges to an effective system of legal regulation. The law also will provide vast new programs to plan and fund municipal waste treatment facilities, but this morning I will concentrate on the creation of the new regulatory structure to govern industrial wastes.

To appreciate the major significance of the new law it is necessary to recognize the basic weaknesses of the Federal pollution control regulatory system. The first permanent Federal legislation dealing with water pollution was enacted in 1948. Subsequent Federal legislation was enacted in 1956, 1961, 1965, 1966, and 1970. Under these laws major efforts have been made to fight water pollution, and some substantial progress has been achieved. Despite this long history and repeated innovation, however, an effective national regulatory system has never been achieved. Anyone forced to work with this system – whether for government, for industry, or as a private citizen – is aware of its baffling uncertainties, its unpredictable manner of application and its irregular results.

The key to an effective regulatory system is that there be firm, specific requirements imposed on all parties with evenhanded fairness. The exact requirements must be clearly understood and publicized. They must also be uniformly and strictly enforced.

In the field of pollution control these basic ingredients simply have not existed. Therefore we never have had a meaningful system of legal regulation. The chief tool used to date in efforts to curtail pollution has been public opinion, striking with unpredictability whenever and wherever officials or citizens have been able to attract publicity to alleged cases of notorious abuse. Even when cases have gone to court, the results of litigation have often been forged as much in the newspapers as in the courtrooms.

The most serious national effort to establish an effective regulatory system was initiated by the Water Quality Act of 1965. Under that law States adopted federally approved water quality standards, with implementation plans intended to set abatement requirements for each polluter based on receiving water needs. All too often prepared in haste and approved in ignorance, however, these requirements have proved to be a disappointment. Though the water quality standards have contributed enormously to progress against pollution, from a lawyer's viewpoint they failed to establish the basic elements of a sound regulatory system. The chief defects were these: The requirements were vague, and they have not been effectively enforced.

Typically the legal specifications of a company's abatement obligations were set forth only in a general directive, such as a requirement to install "secondary treatment or its equivalent." The application of that directive to the complexities of an individual plant has been highly speculative, often depending on verbal understanding between State officials and plant engineers. Moreover, even if the requirements were clear, it has been anyone's guess as to when or how they might be enforced or when comparable requirements might be enforced against similar plants elsewhere in that State or in other States. No sanctions have been imposed for default, except for the possible vicissitudes of adverse publicity. Every day of delay has meant money saved by the polluter. Thus decisions on a company's pollution control program often have been based chiefly on its public relations policy rather than its legal obligations.

When the Environmental Protection Agency was formed two years ago, we recognized a paramount need to command legal respect for pollution control requirements. We learned a new word, "slippage", and found that default in meeting abatement requirements was so commonplace it was not even considered blameworthy. We set out to change basic attitudes toward these requirements. We established a new policy of tough enforcement. We made it clear that the way of recalcitrance led to the courthouse door, including adverse publicity, and in the past two years we have engaged in more than 600 enforcement actions of various types. We have obtained numerous fines and several consent decrees. We have also increasingly obtained voluntary compliance. But we have not been able to overcome the basic weaknesses of the law itself, especially the vague laxity of the abatement requirements and the lack of effective enforcement tools.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 will bring a profound and far-reaching change in our entire system of pollution control. It will upgrade a crude and shaky structure of targets, gaps and loopholes into a tight regulatory system. Precise, detailed abatement requirements will be established. They will be enforced through streamlined legal procedures and heavy penalties for violations. In my judgment, these changes are going to revolutionize the social structure of water pollution control. Within a few years the new law will end the reign of evasion and emotion. It will in their place establish the rule of law.

The sweeping statements I have just made are based on specific provisions of the new law and their application to our programs. I would like now to explain what these are and how I believe they will operate. The chief factors are as follows:

First, the law mandates establishment of effluent limitations. These will be specific numerical requirements setting forth precise upper limits on the waste loads which a plant will be permitted to discharge into our waterways. In the past a chief weakness of the regulatory programs has been the absence of specific yardsticks to measure satisfactory performance. This has permitted polluters to claim that they were meeting requirements despite inferior systems of control or sloppy operation and maintenance of their abatement facilities.

Second, the law establishes higher standards for pollution control. The law specifies that each industry must by July 1, 1977, meet effluent limitations reflecting application of best practicable control technology currently available, or in cases where the receiving water requires more stringent control then higher levels of treatment or control must be achieved. This will establish at the minimum a uniform national standard applicable to all plants wherever located. By ending the total reliance on receiving water conditions, the new standards immeasurably simplify problems of evidence. This will facilitate effective regulation of many gross polluters who have strenuously resisted their clean-up obligations. During the next five years all plants must undertake abatement programs to achieve the new control requirements.

Third, the new law creates a national permit program. Every industry will be required to obtain a permit under Section 402 of the law. Issuance of these permits will provide the mechanism through which the new, more stringent abatement requirements will be set. Moreover, once issued, these permits will contain in a single document the complete schedule of requirements for each individual plant. Copies of the permits will be available to the companies, State officials, Federal officials and private citizens.

Fourth, the new law establishes through penalties to enforce compliance. Violations of permit conditions or other requirements will be subject to civil penalties of up to $10,000 a day, in addition to other civil remedies and administrative actions. Willful or negligent violations will be subject to criminal penalties of up to $25,000 per day. For the first time the pollution control requirements will be backed up by meaningful sanctions. This is a fundamental and indispensable (though previously missing) element of any regulatory system. From a lawyer's viewpoint it is critical to the basic legal advice that, "The law is the law. It must be obeyed."

Finally, my evaluation of the effect these provisions will have is also based on my familiarity with the technical foundation present in the Federal and State pollution control programs. The concept of effluent limitations has been commonplace for several years. Until recently, however, its feasibility has been in doubt. The establishment of a minimum national requirement of best practicable control technology greatly simplifies the development of effluent limitations for individual plants. I also believe that the enforcement record and the enforcement capability of the Environmental Protection Agency, supporting the enforcement programs of State agencies, has established adequate credibility to assure that the new requirements will be enforced and that foot dragging will be harshly punished.

The new national permit program will not begin from scratch. Many States already have permit programs. In addition our Agency has been working persistently for two years to lay the foundation for an effective national program. We already have on hand roughly 23,000 applications submitted under the Refuse Act Permit Program established by President Nixon in December 1970. These applications have been processed with great care. We have concentrated our efforts on roughly 2,700 major dischargers, whom we believe in the aggregate account for the vast majority of all industrial wastes discharged into our waterways. As the legislation has been developing in Congress, we have made vigorous efforts to prepare for it. Although the determinations of best practicable control technology must be made individually as to each plant, we have already developed a vast amount of guidance to our professional personnel for use in making such determinations. We have conducted numerous staff seminars on this subject. We have also prepared large numbers of draft permits, including draft permits for more than 1,000 of the major dischargers that I referred to a moment ago.

Permits under the new program will specify effluent limitations that must be met after anticipated abatement programs have been completed during the first few years. These will set firm targets for each company's engineers. The permits will also set effluent limitations applicable during the interim. The effluent limitations will apply to numerous parameters of each plant's discharges. Too often in the past requirements have focused only on the oxygen demanding wastes and have not zeroed in on other substances in the waste stream such as heavy metals or toxic substances. Frequently these elements are not controlled by the treatment facilities designed to reduce BOD discharges. The new requirements will specify limits not only for BOD but also for total suspended solids, alkalinity or acidity, temperature, oil and grease, and individual heavy metals and toxic substances. Permits will require continuous monitoring by the major dischargers, with frequent reports subject to the penalties of perjury. All of the permits and all of the reported data will be made readily available for public inspection.

Perhaps our most important concern in establishing the national permit program under the new law will be to establish, promptly and smoothly, good working relationships between EPA and State agencies. The new law authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency to begin issuance of permits under Section 402 immediately. It also contains detailed provisions for approval of State programs to authorize the States to assume operating responsibility for the new national permit program. In a great many cases State agencies will have to receive new legislative authority from their State legislatures before we will be permitted under the law to give final approval to the State programs. We are empowered to authorize a State to operate the permit program on an interim basis, but the interim authorizations will all expire within five months under the terms of the law.

Our objective will be to work closely with the States to enable them to meet the strict requirements of the law as rapidly as possible. In the meantime we will move forward to issue permits out of EPA, though in these cases also we will seek active participation by the States. We will need to establish effective arrangements so that the issuance of permits will go ahead at full speed whichever level of government has the formal authority. Since permits are necessary to trigger the next step forward in pollution abatement, our foremost concern will be to make certain that the program moves ahead as fast as possible.

As a result of the national permit program an entirely new structure of regulation will be established in this country to control pollution from industrial wastes. Within the near future large numbers of permits will be issued to major dischargers imposing new sets of control and monitoring requirements. To summarize, they will present the following advantages:

1. Specific pounds-per-day limitations will be placed on effluent from each plant. These will pin down exactly what requirements must be met.

2. These effluent limitations will cover numerous parameters. In particular they will require tight controls over discharges of heavy metals, toxic substances and

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EPA Program Notes

EPA has announced that all State clean air implementation plans are technically deficient insofar as they do not contain explicit provisions to prevent "significant deterioration" of air quality in areas where the air is already cleaner than required by Federal standards.

The notice of disapproval complies with an order of the District Court of the District of Columbia, which was affirmed by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia on November 1, 1972.

On May 30, 1972, the U.S. District Court, in a lawsuit brought by the Sierra Club, interpreted the Clean Air Act as requiring not only the achievement of the national ambient air quality standards, which are defined to be fully protective of health and welfare, but also the prevention of "significant deterioration": of air quality in areas that are already clean enough to meet the standards.

The court order requires EPA to promulgate the necessary regulations by December 1, 1972.

EPA Administrator William Ruckelshaus said that to implement the Court order in a reasonable manner he must resolve a number of complex, interrelated legal, technical and social issues. EPA is proceeding toward resolution of these issues on a priority basis and expects to publish, as soon as possible, proposed regulations setting forth appropriate requirements for modification of State implementation plans.

EPA plans to invite comments from agricultural, environmental, consumer, industrial and other interested groups before issuing regulations implementing the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act (FEPCA) over the next four years. The legislation was signed into law by the President on October 21.

"The new law is the most important piece of legislation in this field since the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) was passed in 1947," EPA Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus said.

A notice formally requesting comments on certain FEPCA provisions will be published shortly in the Federal Register.

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A major study of airport noise and the development of noise standards for trains and motor carriers in interstate commerce will be the first action programs under new authorities given EPA by the Noise Control Act of 1972, according to EPA.

EPA has announced that it has republished in the Federal Register all current applicable motor vehicle control regulations so that they will be available in one document. The various regulations and amendments, applicable beginning with the 1973 model year, have been published over the past years in several different issues of the Federal Register. The republication will, for the first time, place all regulations in one publication, providing for greater ease in use. The Agency noted that these are not changes to the regulations, and do not alter the emission standards or other emission control requirements.

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Region V is holding a Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facilities Design Seminar Nov. 28-30, at the Lake Tower Inn, 600 N. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago. The seminar is being conducted as part of the Agency's Technology Transfer Program. Its focus is on the design and cost aspects of selected topics pertinent to the environmental enhancement of the Lake Michigan Basin. Technical sessions are being devoted to nitrogen control, phosphorus removal, and the upgrading of existing wastewater treatment plants. Clifford Risley, Jr., chairman of the Region V Technology Transfer Committee is coordinating the seminar.

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A public session to develop policy positions on the issues which comprised the fourth session of the Lake Michigan Enforcement Conference in September was held Nov. 9-10 in Chicago. In announcing the session, EPA Region V Administrator Francis T. Mayo said: "Although the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 do not provide for the continuation of the conference mechanism as a method of water pollution abatement, it is our thought to hold the session as planned." Also, Mayo pointed out that, although there can be no further legal action or legal effect to the session recommendations such as the empaneling of a hearing board, there can be no doubt of the value of crystalizing the important conference discussions. (See article on conference)

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An Indiana firm referred to the U.S. Justice Department by EPA for civil action for dumping untreated toxic wastes into the tributary of a navigable stream has been ordered by a Federal District Judge to clean up its wastewater discharges. Judge Jesse E. Esbach of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Indiana at Fort Wayne signed a consent decree Oct. 18, 1972, which directs Kitchen-Quip, Inc., of Waterloo, Ind., to reduce the nature of its wastewater effluent to the standards prescribed by the State of Indiana and EPA. The company is obliged to meet these standards not later than one year from the date the decree was signed, and failure of the company to meet the deadline could result in the assessment of monetary damages or such other penalties as the judge might deem appropriate.

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Region V has referred the Peabody Coal Co. of Vigo County, Ind., to U.S. Attorney Stanley B. Miller of the Southern District of Indiana, Indianapolis, for civil action on pollution charges. Region V Administrator Francis T. Mayo said EPA is seeking a mandatory injunction to force the Peabody Company to abate pollution of North Coal Creek caused by discharges from two large refuse piles on either side of the creek during rainfall. EPA contends that the discharges constitute a violation of the Federal River and Harbor Act of 1899.

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A report done for EPA concerning the economic impact of environmental regulations on the steel industry over the next five years is now obtainable through the National Technical Information Service in either paper copies or microfiche film. The report, announced by EPA October 12 and titled, "A Study of the Economic Impact on the Steel Industry of the Costs of Meeting Federal Air and Water Pollution Abatement Requirements," was prepared with the cooperation of the President's Council on Environmental Quality and the Department of Commerce. Inquiries should be addressed to: National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va. 22151.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SYMPOSIUM

What causes spills? Are there any preventive measures industry can institute to avoid spills? Where can one obtain information on cleaning-up a hazardous material spill?

These and many other related questions were answered at the Environmental Protection Agency sponsored Hazardous Materials Pollution Control Symposium held in Chicago on November 8-10, 1972. The symposium, attended by two hundred business executives and government officials, stressed the latest developments leading to practical solutions of hazardous materials pollution field problems.

The three day session was divided into topical sections. The first day included discussion of "Protection of the Environment From Hazardous Material Spills" and "Prevention of Hazardous Material Spills in Industry". Thursday saw a discussion of "Hazardous Materials in Transportation" and "Air Hazards and Safety Measures". "Containment and Cleanup of Spilled Hazardous Materials" and a wrap-up session on "Hazard Identification and Information" ended the symposium on Friday.

The United States, like other nations, is faced with the problem of both oil and hazardous material spills. Congress provided the federal government with authority to move forward in an aggressive program to prevent or mitigate oil spills in 1970. The 1972 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act give the same backing to the hazardous materials program.

Hazardous spills into the air, water or on land, while not necessarily on the increase, are becoming of increasing concern to environmentalists, government agencies, and the general public.

At present, according to Ira Wilder, Edison Water Quality Research Division NERC, Edison, N.J., more than 1.4 billion tons of potentially hazardous materials are transported annually by motor truck, railway, water barge or pipeline. Each of these means of transport are subject to accidents which result in spills.

Spills of hazardous materials may be the result of human error, equipment failure or weather conditions and have been known to cause extensive damage to the ecosystems in which they occur.

Kenneth Biglane, EPA Division of Oil and Hazardous Materials, Washington, D.C., stressed the need for immediate notification following spills because of the dangers of spills to public health and human safety. He added that "prevention, response, and restoration are key elements to the hazardous material program as they are to the oil program."

When a spill occurs, there are a number of information systems available to help establish priorities in clean-up and containment in order to minimize life hazards, property damage and harm to the surrounding environment. EPA's Division of Oil and Hazardous Materials has developed the OHM-TADS, the Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System. This pilot project has been used successfully on several occasions and is of daily use in evaluating priority spill areas.

The Manufacturing Chemists Association's Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) provides immediate action response information to the scene of a chemical transportation accident on receipt of a phone call identifying the product involved. This service, available 24 hours a day, is a voluntary program of the MCA member companies. It attempts to provide timely and accurate information to the emergency services, carrier personnel, general public and others who might be involved in hazardous materials spills.

A Hazard Information System (HI) has been proposed by the Department of Transportation. This system will consist of three important elements for emergency response personnel – new labels and placards, instructive "action cards" and a two-digit HI number, possibly the most important aspect of the new system.

Francis T. Mayo, Midwest Administrator for the EPA, called the symposium a success. "It was helpful for the people involved in processing, transporting, or storing hazardous materials and for the representatives of government agencies acting in these areas."

Copies of abstracts of papers read are available from:
Environmental Protection Agency, Region V
Attn: Chester A. Marcyn
1 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

--Mary Canavan

IJC TO BEGIN LAKE SUPERIOR STUDY

The International Joint Commission (IJC) will undertake a detailed investigation of the water quality of Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

The IJC has announced the appointment of a 12-man joint U.S. - Canadian study team, to be known formally as the International Reference Group on Upper Lakes Pollution. Region V's Carlysle Pemberton, Jr. has been named Chairman of the U.S. Section.

The study will be similar to the one concluded by the Commission in 1970 on Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. The latter study led to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement between the United States and Canada signed last April by President Nixon and Prime Minister Trudeau.

The IJC was requested by the governments of Canada and the U.S. to conduct this in-depth study in accordance with provisions of that Agreement and provisions of the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty which provides that boundary waters shall not be polluted on either side to the injury of health or property on the other. The Commission will also study pollution of the boundary waters from agricultural, forestry and other land use activities.

The study group will carry out its work under the direction of the Great Lakes Water Quality which the Commission appointed last July. The study will determine the extent and source of pollution in Lakes Superior and Huron; the remedial and preventive measures needed to abate or control pollution; and recommendations for the establishment of water quality objectives for these lakes.

The Commission will hold the first of a series of public hearings at Thunder Bay, Ontario and Duluth, Minnesota to receive testimony relevant to the subject matter of the study. The hearing in Duluth will be held Thursday, December 7 at 9:30 AM in The Great Hall of the Radisson Duluth Hotel at 505 W. Superior Street.

Environmental Legislation Expands EPA Authority

The Second Session of the 92nd Congress saw the passage not only of the much publicized "water bill", but significant new environmental legislation in the areas of noise control, pesticide control and ocean dumping. Following is a brief description and summary of major provisions of each.

Noise Control Act of 1972

This is a new Act vesting in the Environmental Protection Agency authority to control the emission of noise detrimental to the human environment.

Major provisions of this new Act:

- require the development and publication of criteria respecting noise, the publication of information respecting the levels of noise requisite to protect the public health and welfare, and the publication of a report or series of reports identifying products which are major source of noise and giving information on the techniques for controlling noise from such products;

- require the Administrator to set standards for products which have been identified as major sources of noise and for which standards are deemed feasible in the categories of construction equipment, transportation equipment, any motor or engine, or electrical or electronic equipment and grants authority to set standards for other products which are deemed feasible and requisite for the protection of the public health and welfare;

- require the Administrator to make a comprehensive study within nine months on the control of aircraft and of cumulative noise exposures around airports.

- amend section 611 of the Federal Aviation Act to require EPA, after submission of the above report, to submit to FAA proposed regulations to provide control of aircraft noise and sonic boom determined necessary to protect the public health and welfare; to set forth procedures for FAA acceptance, modification or rejection of such proposed regulations; and to provide a further consultation and review role for EPA if its proposed regulations are not accepted by FAA, with FAA to report its findings and conclusion and publish such in the Federal Register.

- require the Administrator to prescribe standards setting limits on noise emissions resulting from the operation of equipment and facilities of interstate railroads and from the operation of interstate trucks and buses which are in addition to any applicable standards set for new products.

- require all Federal agencies to carry out to the full extent of their authority the intent of this Act, and requires the Environmental Protection Agency to coordinate all Federal noise research and noise control programs.

Federal Environmental Pesticide

The new Act completely revises the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) which has been the basic authority for Federal pesticide regulation since 1947. (See Chart) on page 14.

The new Act regulates the use of pesticides to protect man and the environment and extends Federal pesticide regulation to all pesticides including those distributed or used within a single State.

Major provisions of the new Act will:

- prohibit the use of any pesticide inconsistent with its labeling. No pesticide may be registered or sold unless its labeling is such as to prevent any injury to man or any unreasonable adverse effects on environmental values, taking into account the public interest, including benefits from its use.

- require pesticides to be classified for general use or restricted use. Restricted use pesticides may be used only by or under the supervision of certified applicators or subject to such other restrictions as the Administrator of EPA may determine.

- strengthen enforcement by: requiring the registration of all pesticide producing establishments, and regular submission by them of production and sales-volume information; authorizing entry of establishments and other places where pesticides are held for sale or distribution for inspection and obtaining samples; authorizing stop sale, use, or removal orders and seizure against hazardous pesticides if necessary; providing civil and increased criminal penalties; authorizing cooperation with States; and improving procedures governing registration and cancellation actions by allowing scientific review and public hearings to be held concurrently.

- give applicants for registration propriety rights in their test data but establish a mandatory licensing system whereby such data could be used by a second applicant upon the payment of reasonable compensation.

- authorize the payment of indemnities to persons holding pesticides before the issuance of a suspension notice if the pesticide is finally cancelled; except a manufacturer may not receive any indemnity if he had knowledge of facts that the pesticide should be suspended or cancelled and does not advise the Administrator.

more on next page

- authorize the Administrator to establish pesticide packaging standards, regulate pesticide and container disposal; issue experimental use permits, conduct research on pesticides and alternatives and monitor pesticide use and presence in the environment.

- provide for certification of pesticide applicators by the States under a program approved by the Administrator; for cooperative enforcement with States; grants-in-aid and other assistance to States. States are also authorized to issue conditional registrations for pesticides intended for specific local use, and could impose greater regulation on a pesticide than that of the Federal government, except as to packaging and labeling.

- establish a series of effective dates for various provisions of the Act and continue the existing law in effect until the new provisions become effective. Every provision of the new Act must be effective within four years.

Ocean Dumping

Major provisions of this act will:

- ban the dumping of all chemical, biological, or radiological warfare agents, and high level radioactive wastes. Provide that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may issue permits for the transportation for the purposes of dumping or for dumping of all material except for dredged spoil which will be handled by the Corps of Engineers but consistent with EPA criteria. Civil penalties may be assessed by the Administrator, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, and an action may be brought to impose criminal penalties when the provisions of this title are knowingly violated.

- Authorize the Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Coast Guard and EPA to initiate a comprehensive program of research on the effects of ocean dumping.

- Allow the Secretary of Commerce to designate as marine sanctuaries those areas of ocean waters and to the outer edge of the Continental Shelf for the purposes of preserving or restoring such areas for their conservation, recreational, ecological, or esthetic values.

Water Pollution and the Rule of the Law

(Continued from page 9)

other similar elements which in the past have often been neglected.

3. Firm dates for completion of abatement programs will be backed up by tough enforcement sanctions, including heavy civil and criminal penalties. These will assure that it is not to the advantage of the polluter to default in achieving its abatement program.

4. Extensive requirements will be established to require monitoring and detailed reports by dischargers on the volumes and characteristics of their waste loads.

5. All of the requirements and all of the data will be available to the public. For the first time it will be both possible and convenient for a citizen to learn the legal requirements imposed on a polluter and whether it is meeting them.

The new legislation has also dramatically expanded the scope of the permit program beyond its coverage under the Refuse Act. All municipalities will be required to obtain permits. Feedlots and irrigation return flows will also be brought into the system. Because in these areas we do not have the same background of advance preparation, we must anticipate that implementation of these parts of the permit program will not proceed quite as rapidly. As it is extended to cover these new areas, however, the same benefits which I have described with regard to industrial discharges will also be realized with regard to these sources of pollution.

In conclusion, these new requirements will transform our institutional systems for pollution control. They will usher in a new era of effective regulation. This will benefit society by facilitating the achievement of sparkling clean water. It will also, I believe, provide substantial benefits to the regulated industry. These benefits will include clarity, predictability, and assurance that competitors are being subjected to comparable requirements. These requirements should also mean that the negative and often unfair image of corporations as dodging their responsibilities will change once the responsibilities are clearly defined and in fact complied with.

LAKE MICHIGAN

(Continued from page 7)

provide a basis for controls beyond those thus far recommended.

PESTICIDES

1. It is recommended that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife continue and intensify fish sampling for the purpose of establishing trends in pesticide residues. The EPA will coordinate with the BSF and W in monitoring findings and will report to the States on July 1 of each year the results of monitoring program.

2. The States should endeavor to secure passage of adequate legislation to record usage of chlorinated hydrocarbons and other pesticides.

Message From Mayo

(Continued from page 2)

conditions. Large boilers with special technical problems or those which expect to be phased out within a few years, thus making capital intensive solutions prohibitively expensive, may reasonably opt for fuel switching to low-sulfur oil or natural gas. By discouraging large scale fuel switching away from coal and delaying compliance when primary standards are not jeopardized, the additional supplies of low-sulfur coal and scrubbers which will be available in 1975 can go to priority uses and scarce supplies of low-sulfur oil and natural gas will be reserved for area sources and large fuel-burning installations with special problems.

Compliance schedules for large fuel combustion sources planning to use new sources of low-sulfur coal or stack gas scrubbing to meet SIP's should spell out in detail the lead times involved in obtaining new supplies of low-sulfur coal or in obtaining, installing and checking out new stack gas cleaning devices. Even where ambient air quality conditions would permit delays in compliance, such a timetable of action must be agreed upon to insure the achievement of secondary standards within a "reasonable period."

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COMPARISON OF FIFRA AND FEPCA

PROVISION	FIFRA	NEW BILL
I. Registration of products		
A. Products covered	Interstate products only	Both interstate and intrastate products
B. Classification	All products classified for general use although labels can specify use conditions	Product can be classified for general use or restricted use. If restricted, to be used only by certified applicator or under "such other restrictions as the Administrator may provide."
II. Control of Use		
A. Certification of applicators	None	States submit plans for certification in accordance with EPA guidelines. EPA authorized to enter into "cooperative agreements" with States.
B. Experimental Use Permits	Limited authority	EPA may issue permit to enable applicant for registration to gather field data under controlled conditions.
C. Penalties for Users	None - only control is over interstate shipment of misbranded (adulterated or mislabeled) products	Provides civil and criminal penalties for shipment of misbranded products and penalties for use inconsistent with specifications on the label. Civil penalties are imposed after administrative hearing, review-in court. Criminal fines are imposed after court trial.
III. Registration of Establishments	None	Each establishment is to register with EPA, submit information on production, and keep books on distribution of products, etc.
IV. Inspection of Establishments	None	Authority to enter establishments for purpose of "inspection and obtaining samples".
V. Indemnities	None	EPA to pay losses to any person who possesses product at time of suspension.
VI. Exemptions of Federal Agencies	Federal agencies not subject to Act. Their major actions are reviewed by CEQ's Working Group On Pesticides.	Federal agencies are covered. EPA can exempt any federal or state agency if "emergency conditions" exist.
VII. Disposal and Storage		
A. Procedures	None	EPA issue regulations for disposal or storage of pesticides and disposal or storage of excess pesticides.
B. Disposal Sites	None	EPA to accept and dispose of pesticides products which have been suspended.
VIII. Monitoring	None	EPA to develop national plan for monitoring pesticides.
IX. State Aid	None	EPA can delegate enforcement to States (with grants) and contract for training of certified applicators.
X. State Authority	Control over intrastate products	Control maintained to extent states can establish stricter standards.
XI. Exclusivity of Data	EPA can rely on any information in its own files to evaluate a subsequent applicant's request for registration.	EPA cannot rely on data when submitted by a subsequent applicant for registration unless the first registrant gives permission. If permission is withheld, EPA should determine what second applicant must pay.
XII. Public Participation	Third parties public interest groups and users.	Makes express provision for outside participation. Administrator can call hearings on his own initiative. EPA publishes notice of applications for registration. 30 days after registration EPA publishes data submitted in support of application for registration.

GOOD NEWS:

Pollution abatement agreements calling for the expenditure of some $50 million by four firms over the next three years have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. At its October meeting, the Agency Board signed agreements with Northern States Power Company; Boise-Cascade Company, International Falls; Erie Mining Company, Taconite Harbor; and Spencer-Kellogg Company, Minneapolis. The Agency also approved time extensions for two companies -- Hennepin Paper Company of Little Falls and the Universal-Atlas Cement Plant of U.S. Steel in Duluth -- for implementation of clean-up measures.

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The 3M Chemolite plant in Cottage Grove, Minn., became the first facility along its section of the Mississippi River to start construction of additional wastewater treatment improvements to meet new pollution control regulations of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. The $650,000 construction project, approved earlier by the MPCA, is expected to be completed and in operation in late November, 1973. Included in this project is equipment for additional chemical treatment of all wastewater, tertiary treatment for some of the wastewater, a major addition to the existing control house, an eighth settling tank, chemical mixing and coagulation tanks, chemical storage facilities, pumps, mixers and other items.

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Ohio Clubs of the American Automobile Assn. are giving the first state-wide free automobile exhaust tests in an effort to reduce air pollution from motors. The Columbus Auto Club conducted the first emissions check clinic in August using a Honeywell combustion analyzer.

The analyzer is available to 56 other clubs in the State of Ohio. Thomas J. Jones, executive vice president of the state group, said the test requires two minutes and shows whether the vehicle meets emission standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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The State of Minnesota is funding six counties under a new program designed to keep junked cars from becoming roadside eyesores. The counties have contracted with the State to collect auto hulks. The program is funded by a $1 auto-transfer surcharge.

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Cleveland Plain Dealer Environmental Reporter William D. McCann said it is estimated that more than 360 courses related to environmental matters are available this year at Cleveland's three universities. The courses, for undergraduate students, graduate students, and occasionally for the general public, range from aesthetics to ecology.

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Cincinnati Post Environmental Writer Richard Gibeau reports that a smokeless incinerator developed by Gordon Hoskinson and manufactured by the Kelley Company of Milwaukee was recently demonstrated in Cincinnati for about 120 industry and government representatives. Hoskinson said the largest model of the incinerator, with 12 cubic yards capacity, can process the solid waste generated by a community of up to 10,000 population. Gibeau quoted Marion T. Smith, senior engineer of Cincinnati's Air Pollution Control Division, who was present for the demonstration, agreed with Hoskinson's assertion that the incinerator meets Federal Clean Air Standards.

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Sandusky, Ohio, has expanded its sewage treatment plant to make it among the first in the State to remove phosphorus, according to the Cleveland Press. Plant Superintendent John McGinness said the city used to dump 1650 pounds of phosphorus into Lake Erie daily.

Now, with the addition of liquid alum, the city's discharge of phosphorus to Lake Erie has been reduced to 200 pounds per day, according to McGinness.

Detroit Citizen Briefing

The Detroit Federal Executive Board will sponsor a one-day symposium on the Citizens Role in the Environmental Impact Statement Process on January 18, 1973 in the Detroit City-County Building, 2 Woodward Ave., beginning at 8:30 a.m.

The purpose of the symposium is to inform the general citizenry of their role, responsibilities and opportunities in the Environmental Impact Statement process. EPA's Director of Federal activities, Sheldon Meyers, will be on hand to discuss the significance and limitations of the Environmental Policy Act and the Council on Environmental Quality. Representatives from the following organizations are expected to be on hand also: Detroit Edison, Huron River Watershed Council, Michigan Autoworkers Conservation and Recreation Department, the Michigan Student Environmental Confederation, State Highway Dept., City of Detroit, the Corps of Engineers, Oakland County, EPA, and the Department of the Interior, among other agencies.

There will be a $2 registration fee. All inquiries on the symposium should be directed to Mr. James Harris, Executive Assistant to the Detroit FEB, & Detroit Data Center, 2700 Greenfield Road, Oak Park, Michigan 48237.

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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
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GOVERNMENT

New Ohio EPA Begins Work

Confident and optimistic Ira L. Whitman, Director of the new Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, looks forward to noticeably cleaner air and water for Ohio in two or three years.

And he may be right, if activities during Ohio EPA's first two months are an indication of what is to come.

Since it became legally effective on October 23 the agency has undertaken a variety of innovative actions. One of the first was announcement of the development of a Lake Erie strike force to take immediate action in clean-up of the lake that has become a national symbol of the worst effects of water pollution. In announcing the strike force, Ohio's Governor John J. Gilligan said, "The primary goal of this new program is to eliminate the contamination of water along the beaches and shoreline of the lake, and to open these beaches for recreational use by the public as soon as possible."

In a special ceremony the first air pollution control permit to operate acutally five permits in all was issued to Avon Products in Springdale, Ohio, indicating that the plant is in complete compliance with Ohio's air pollution regulations.

Also in the area of air pollution control the Ohio EPA has taken a somewhat unique step by contracting with thirteen local Ohio agencies, enabling them to have a joint role in the enforcement of Ohio's air pollution control program. The contracts, still to be signed by the local agencies, authorize them to act as representatives of the Ohio EPA in matters relating to air pollution control, including conducting inspections, investigating violations, expanding surveillance programs and air quality monitoring activities and assisting the Attorney General in acquiring evidence for possible enforcement actions.

Since the establishment of the new pollution control agency, Ohio has seen the first criminal case brought for violation of the state regulation against open burning, resulting in conviction of Osborne Excavating, Inc. for the burning of construction scraps in the city of Mentor.

In what Dr. Whitman called a precendent-setting action, the Ohio EPA recently issued two permits to the Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company for construction of two new generating stations at Conesville, based on the company's commitment to adopt technology that will put them in compliance with air emission regulations.

So the new EPA is getting right to work, despite the fact that it is going through a difficult transition period necessitates by a radical change in the State's a structural approach to pollution control. With creation of the Ohio EPA, the pollution control responsibilities of the former Department of Natural Resources, Department of Health, the Water Pollution Control Board and the Air Pollution Control Board have been brought together in one agency organized around the concept of "function" – functions such as regulations, planning, communications.

Says Director Whitman, "What is important to remember is that problems of air, water, and solid waste pollution are directly related and should be treated as such. This comprehensive functional approach to problem solving is necessary if we are to make inroads into the totality of environmental concerns. It will give us the flexibility we need and, in the long run, prove to be more efficient."

Ira L. Whitman Director, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

The functional approach was first recommended by the Stanford Research Institute of Menlo Park, California, in a study commissioned by the U.S. EPA and the State of Ohio to examine the state's existing environmental organization and make recommendations for a more efficient structure.

As EPA director, Dr. Whitman will be responsible for setting all regulations relating to air and water pollution control and solid waste disposal and for issuing, denying or modifying air and water pollution control permits. His responsibilities will also include safeguarding of domestic water supplies and passing approval on sewage treatment plans. Whitman serves also as chairman of the new Ohio Power Siting Commission.

A native of New York City, 32-year-old Whitman holds a doctorate in environmental engineering from Johns Hopkins University. Previously with the Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, Whitman has been with the state pollution control effort for nearly a year.

Working with Whitman will be an assistant director and two deputy directors. The Assistant Director, recently -appointed John Kroeger formerly Vice President of Frederick F. Leney Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati and a Ph.D. instrumental in development of non-polluting inks, will assure the efficient day-to-day operation of the organization.

Harvard Law School graduate, Samuel Bleicher, Deputy Director for Regulation Actions currently on leave from his teaching post at the University of Toledo, College of Law, will review the regulatory decisions of the agency, preparing or revising regulations as needed. Through the mechanism of an internal review board, Bleicher will assure equitable and uniform compliance to the agency's policy.

Those policies, as well as objectives and programs of the agency, will be defined by the Deputy Director of Policy Development, Alan Farkas, a Princeton graduate and former Executive Director of the Governor's Task Force on Environmental Protection. He will also plan the long range environmental goals of the state and serve as legislative liaison, working with and keeping track of federal legislation. Coordination of environmental research and development in the state will also be one of his duties.

The new EPA incorporates two additional functions of particular interest to the public. An Ombudsman's Office -- A unique function not often found in government -- will soon be established to listen and respond to citizen complaints and concerns about pollution. According to EPA's public relations man Dave Milenthal the appointment of an ombudsman was an option in the establishing legislation which Whitman retained because of the importance he places in being responsive to the public. Adelle Mitchell, Vice Pres. of the League of Women Voters of Columbus, will serve as Ombudsman. Milenthal heads up the Public Interest Center which has responsibility for public education and involving the public in Ohio's environmental problems. The office is currently beginning to produce and plan literature, speeches, and seminars and has already published the first two issues of the Ohio EPA Newsleaf, a monthly publication intended to provide readers with technical as well as general information on EPA, business, and citizen activities throughout the state.

Whitman has emphasized the importance of this public information function. He says, "we intend to be easily accessible for complaints and to give environmental groups a voice in what we are doing . . . we don't want to use our legal powers as the only tool for doing the job, but we will use enough legal action to make sure everyone knows we are seniors."

by Helen Starr

Dr. Whitman turns the State's used phone books over for recycling.

Message from Mayo

The following letter was sent by Midwest Regional Administrator Francis T. Mayo to State environmental agencies on November 13.

Loans are now available from the Small Business Administration (SBA) for air and water pollution equipment for small businesses. The Development Council, a non-profit corporation, has received a grant from SBA to provide "packaging assistance" to small businesses in obtaining these SBA loans.

Section 502 of the Small Business Act authorizes SBA to make loans to "local development companies" for the purpose of assisting an identifiable small business concern in acquiring capital assets, including pollution control hardware. Generally the borrowing local development company will construct the needed capital equipment and lease it to the small business involved. The purpose of the arrangement is to channel high-calibre business expertise toward the small business community on an ad hoc basis.

State agencies and eligible companies may contact either Mr. David Vega, Development Council, 219 S. Dearborn, Room 437, Chicago, Illinois (312-353-4521) or Mr. John Egan, Development Council, 24451 Lakeshore, Apartment 204, Cleveland, Ohio 44123 (216-261-5052).

This is a separate SBA program from that mentioned in Section 8 of the 1972 Amendments of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Information on this new program will be available in the future.

More Solid Waste Literature

It has been brought to our attention that certain publications on solid waste and resource recovery were not included in the listing in the October-November issue of the Public Report. The following are additional sources of information:

The National Association of Secondary Material Industries, Inc. has available innumerable publications of various types. The extensive list includes "Recycling Resources", "Proceedings of A Recycling Day In New

(Continued on page 12)

Employment Opportunities

The Region V office of Personnel is accepting applications for current and anticipated vacancies in engineering and the physical sciences. Opportunities exist in a number of EPA programs in the Chicago office dealing with environmental problems of air, water, pesticides and solid waste management. Salaries range from $7,696 to $19,700 per year depending upon qualifications. Persons with education or professional experience in the field of pollution abatement and control are invited to send a Personal Qualifications Statement, SF 171 (obtainable from any U.S. Post Office) or resume to EPA Region V, One N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, Attn: Personnel Branch.

All qualified applicants will receive consideration for appointment without regard to race, religion, color, national orgin, sex, political affiliations, or any other non-merit factor.

COVER STORY

High Water And Shoreline Erosion On The Great Lakes

by William Omohundro

This article is the first in a two-part series. The concluding part of the article is scheduled to appear in the January edition of the Region V Public Report.

High water and resulting shoreline erosion seems to be shaping up as one of the big environmental stories of the year in the Great Lakes Basin. The problem concerns Federal, State and local officials as well as private citizens.

Property owners who have been damaged or those who stand to be damaged are looking to government officials for help. So are environmentalists.

Congressmen and Senators from the Great Lakes states gathered in the Nation's Capital November 28 for a special meeting on the crisis. The problem and possible solutions were discussed but what the government will do is not certain.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the agency with the major technical responsibility for the control of water levels along the nation's waterways and coastlines, is keeping an eye on the problem and weighing the alternatives for alleviating it.

The North Central Division of the Corps of Engineers headquartered in Chicago is responsible for the entire Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Basin within the United States.

The Region V Public Report interviewed Maj. Gen. Ernest Graves, Division Engineer for the North Central Division, about the high water and shoreline erosion problem and what might be done about it.

An Assessment of the Problem

General Graves says the Great Lakes are now well above their long-term average levels for this time of year because of the higher than normal precipitation during the past two years.

"The high lake levels are greatly aggravating shore erosion and damage to structures along the shores of the Great Lakes," he says. According to a recently completed National shoreline study, 1,300 miles of the 3,700-mile Great Lakes shoreline are subject to significant erosion.

"This 1,300 miles includes approximately 200 miles of publicly - owned shoreline and about 1,100 miles of privately - owned shoreline," he adds.

Further, he points out that over 200 miles of shoreline are subject to critical erosion and over 300 miles to flooding. Three hundred eighty miles of shoreline are protected.

While some of the shoreline is rocky, most is relatively soft glacial deposits which offer little resistance to erosion by lake currents and waves. The greatest damage is waves generated by storm winds sweeping over the lakes, and these are generally most severe in the Fall and Spring.

Major General Ernest Graves, junior

"The best natural protection for a shoreline is a gradually sloping beach which waves can break against and dissipate their energy as they run up the slope," says General Graves.

He says such beaches form naturally around the Great Lakes shoreline as the banks erode, and provide protection at normal lake levels.

"However," he points out, "when extended periods of above-normal precipitation raise the levels of the lakes, the water surface extends over the beach, and the waves break directly against the steeper banks behind. This produces accelerated erosion and damage such as we are now experiencing."

The current rate of damage to the Great Lakes shoreline is not precisely known, the General said. Following a similar period of high lake levels and severe storm 20 years ago, though, field surveys revealed some $61 million in damage in one year – from the Spring of 1951 to the Spring of 1952.

He said $50 million of this was from wave action and $11 million was from flooding. "Converted to today's prices the figure would be $130 million, without any allowance for the extensive additional development which has occurred along the lakeshore during he last 20 years."

The Corps' Authorities

This, in general, is the problem. The questions are, what measures is the Corps of Engineers authorized to take to remedy the situation and under what legal authorities is it working?

Public Law 727, 79th Congress (1946), as amended by Public Law 826, 84th Congress (1956) and Public Law 87-

874 (1962), provided for Federal participation in the construction of works for the restoration and protection of the U.S. shoreline against erosion by waves and currents. These acts set the policy for reimbursement of construction costs, generally up to 50 percent, but under certain conditions up to 70 percent of the total costs.

"To be eligible for Federal assistance the shore must be publicly owned, or available for public use if privately owned," General Graves points out. "For Federal participation exceeding $1 million the project must have been specifically authorized by Congress after investigation and study by the Corps of Engineers."

A project may be undertaken without specific authorization from Congress if the Federal participation is not more than $1 million for the complete project. In any case, according to General Graves, under law the project must be evaluated on the basis of benefits and costs and its environmental impact.

"Where the hazard to the Great Lakes shoreline is flooding rather than erosion by waves and currents," he said, "Federal assistance is available under the Flood Control Act of 1936. However, such projects require specific Congressional authorization following a study of engineering and economic feasibility and recommendation by the Chief of Engineers."

Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 provides for construction of small flood control projects not specifically authorized by Congress when, in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers, such work is advisable and the Federal share does not exceed $1 million for a single complete project.

Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 authorizes the construction of emergency bank protection works to prevent flood damage to highways, bridge approaches, and public works when, in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers, such work is advisable, provided that not more than $50,000 is allotted to any single locality.

General Graves says Section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 authorizes the mitigation of shoreline damage attributable to Federal navigation works, to be done entirely at Federal expense. "Specific authorization by Congress is required if the estimated first cost exceeds $1 million," he adds.

The General cites a number of projects already undertaken under the authorities already mentioned.

"Twenty-three shore protection projects, with an aggregate estimated first cost of $13 million, have been authorized for the Great Lakes shoreline," he says. "Of these projects, seven have been completed, one is under construction, preconstruction planning is completed for two, eight are not funded, and five are deferred or inactive."

He said four flood control projects, with an aggregate estimated first cost of $2 million, have been authorized for the Great Lakes shoreline. Of these four projects, two have been completed and two are not funded.

In addition, one emergency bank protection project costing $20,000 has been completed.

General Graves said four authorized studies of Great Lakes shore erosion problems are underway, with aggregate funding in the 1973 fiscal year of $85,000.

"To date," he said, "we have completed preliminary studies under Section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968 for 27 areas of the Great Lakes shoreline."

He said these studies have indicated that Federal navigation works are wholly or partially responsible for shore erosion in 17 cases, and the District Engineers have been authorized to prepare detailed project reports and estimates.

What emergency measures are authorized to remedy the situation? Public Law 99, 84th Congress (1955) provides for Federal assistance to local communities in the preparation and execution of plans for emergency protection from flooding. The Act also provides for repairs at Federal expense to restore existing flood control works damaged by flooding.

"During the recent flooding along the southern and western shoreline of Lake Erie teams from the Buffalo and Detroit Districts of the Corps of Engineers contacted local communities to offer such assistance," says General Graves.

Since this event, he says, the Detroit District has undertaken the repair of the dike at Reno Beach, Ohio, under this authority. "We are studying other possible measures pursuant to Public Law 99 which might be undertaken during the present period of high lake levels."

The Corps of Engineers is one of the Federal agencies which respond to requests from the Office of Emergency Preparedness when the President declares a Federal disaster area under the provisions of Public Law 606.

"We sent teams into the field when reports were first received of the recent severe storms on the Great Lakes and have been supporting OEP efforts continuously since that date," General Graves noted.

About one-sixth of the shoreline is eligible for a Federal program under the existing policy and five-sixth is not eligible under existing policy, according to the Division Engineers.

"This is what I mean when I say that the national policy on this subject is not one that allows the Federal government to play a major role in solving the overall problem. That's the way the law is written," he added.

General Graves will not speculate on how the law will change. "Certainly there's strong Congressional sentiment and of course local sentiment in the Great Lakes area to have much greater Federal participation in this problem."

But, he says, it's bigger than the Great Lakes because we have the whole shoreline of the United States. "While you don't have as much private ownership, you nevertheless have the same problem and when you're talking money, the amounts are massive."

He said it would cost several billion dollars to provide protection for those areas of the shoreline which are getting serious erosion.

"So in considering what the Federal policy should be the government is faced with the problem that if it makes a change in the present policy they're undertaking a very large committment of resources," the General says.

High Water Predictions

Do these high water levels come in cycles? "Not in predictable cycles," the General says. "The last time we had them was in 1951 and 1952. You can go into the records and see that they recur but not at any particular period of years. We had extremely low water levels in 1964, and now we're back. Well, it's 20 years, but that's not a magic number because it depends on rainfall and we know from weather records that you can't predict that."

High water level predictions have been rumored for next spring. What would be the basis for these predictions?

General Graves says the basis for that is that we have had a great deal of rain this summer and the ground is

(Continued on page 12)

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

New "Gleam" In The Navy's Eyes

by William Omohundro

If you think the military is lagging in such hip areas as the environment and ecology, you have a big surprise in store for you at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center on Lake Michigan north of Chicago.

A group of dedicated environmentalists at Great Lakes has made believers out of those who scoffed 18 months ago when they organized as the Great Lakes Ecology Association of Military (GLEAM) and vowed to clean up their community.

Furthermore, the group has declared war on all forms of pollution and is waving the ecology flag to rally those at other military posts, as well as the civilian community, who stand ready to follow their example.

Rear Admiral Draper Kauffman, Commandant of the Ninth Naval District headquartered at Great Lakes, is emphatic when he says: "The Federal Government simply must take the lead to solve this whole environmental problem. The Navy must do its part, and this is why GLEAM is important."

Admiral Kauffman says he feels that GLEAM's accomplishments are important in themselves but that the organization is more important as a symbol of an attitude which must eventually prevail throughout the community.

Although he fully backs GLEAM's goals, the Admiral's considerable administrative responsibilities as chief executive of a naval district preclude his taking part in much direct action.

But with Mrs. Kauffman it's a different story. She's one of the most active environmentalists at Great Lakes and one of the founders of GLEAM.

"We owe a great deal to Mrs. Kauffman," says Commander William Ahrens, Great Lakes Public Works Executive Officer and the man who Mrs. Kauffman calls "the real dynamo behind GLEAM."

Mrs. Kauffman presently heads one of three permanent GLEAM committees, the Education Committee. The other two permanent committees are the Recycling Committee headed by Commander Ahrens and the Conservation Committee headed by Chief Petty Officer Robert Stull.

Commander Ahrens is quick to point out that without the aid of Mrs. Kauffman the whole GLEAM program might have fallen on its face.

Both say the organization and its programs have caught the interest and received the endorsement of such top Department of Defense officials as Deputy Undersecretary of the Navy Joseph A. Grimes, Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, and John A. Busterud, former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Environmental Quality as well as Congressman Robert McClory who represents the Illinois district in which the Great Lakes installation is located. Busterud was recently named a member of the Council on Environmental Quality by President Nixon.

The obvious question is, "What has GLEAM done to merit this acclaim?" To answer it we have to go back to May of 1971 when Commander Ahrens gave a fiery talk on the world's environmental crisis to the Great Lakes Navy Wives.

The Commander ended his talk by urging the women to get angry and told them, "Let's get together and clean up this world." The message wasn't lost. One June 1, GLEAM held its first meeting, electing officers and setting goals. Commander Ahrens became the first chairman.

The group decided it was going to beautify the base, create cycling and walking trails, sustain wildlife and nature areas, reduce waste, litter and pollution, and support national conservation organizations.

By mid-August the newly launched group of volunteers from both civilian and military families on the post was already making a difference.

They had worked out a program to recycle glass bottles, metal cans and paper; cleaned debris and refuse from Nunn Beach, a large recreation area along the Great Lakes waterfront; worked with Downey Veterans Hospital personnel to enhance a 10-acre park, and promoted interest and awareness among Navy youth through a poster contest on the theme, "This Land is Your Land – Save It."

Open Ecology Center

The posters created by the young environmentalists were on display at ribbon-cutting ceremonies for the grand opening of GLEAM's Ecology Center August 19 at Building 1713 Ray Street in Nimitz Village.

Congressman McClory and Admiral Kauffman were on hand to officially open the Center, which was strictly a salvage job done with volunteer work and used materials from demolished buildings.

"You'd have to have seen this building before our people restored it to really appreciate what was done here," says Commander Ahrens. Some of the volunteers, he notes, were Public Works Center civilian craftsmen who donated after-hours labor.

The barrack-type building located in what was formerly a part of the old recruit training area now sports a fresh coat of white paint trimmed with "ecology" green.

The building contains an office, a library, a kitchen, rest rooms, a lounge area and a meeting hall for large group activities. It shelters the majority of GLEAM's indoor activities.

"We try to make people feel that the Ecology Center is an important social center on the post where they are always welcome," Mrs. Kauffman points out. She says such an atmosphere is important to get the environmental message across.

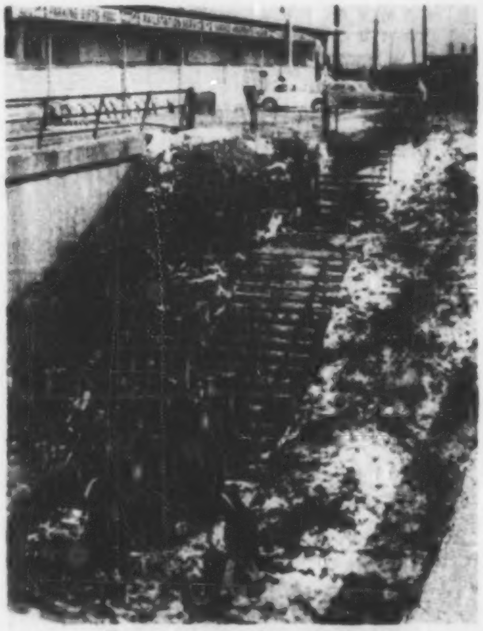
About 150 school children come to the Center each week. An arts and crafts group meets every Saturday. Congressman McClory has brought in high school students from his district for a one-day Saturday workshop to orient them on environmental problems and to give them ideas that they could take back to their schools and communities.

Commander Ahrens and Mrs. Kauffman work with the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts as well as the Cub Scouts on post. At Great Lakes there are three troops of Boy Scouts, three troops of Girl Scouts and numerous Cub Scout groups.

Cub scout woodcraft activities are centered around a park on the base with a growth of original oaks. The Cubs have been working to beautify the park.

continued on page 15.

Commander Ahrens, first chairman of GLEAM, talks to a youth group in the Ecology Center meeting room. He was recently succeeded as chairman by Captain John Fox, Inspector General on the staff of Admiral Kauffman. Petty Officer Second Class John Shillabeer, a student at the Service School Command, presently serves as vice chairman.



Train station cleanup begins.

Mrs. Bill Perry, one of the volunteers who staff the GLEAM-run greenhouse.

"the balance of Nature

Ecology poster contest winners.

Admiral Kauffman, Congressman McClory, at Ecology Center ribbon-cutting ceremony.

Shrubbery planting takes muscle.

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EPA

EPA Announces Construction Grant Allotments

The allotment of Federal funds for construction of waste treatment plants during fiscal years 1973 and 1974 was announced late last month by EPA Administrator William Ruckelshaus.

Ruckelshaus stated, "The President has directed me to allocate no more than $2 billion for fiscal year 1973 and no more than $3 billion for fiscal year 1974 according to the formula set forth in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972."

The amendments had authorized allotments not to exceed $5.0 billion for 1973 and not to exceed $6.0 billion for 1974. Ruckelshaus said the allotments were determined after a careful consideration of water pollution control needs in the contest of a responsible fiscal policy.

In addition to the $5 billion allotment for fiscal years 1973-74, $1.9 billion will be made available to reimburse state and local governments for projects initiated between June 30, 1966 and July 1, 1972 which did not then receive the full Federal share. A total of $350 million in additional fiscal year 1972 authorization will be available immediately and will bring 1972 allocations to $2.0 billion.

Allocations for Region V (Millions of Dollars)

	Fiscal Year			
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Three Year TOTAL
Ill.	105.9	125.0	187.5	418.4
Ind.	50.0	67.3	101.0	218.3
Mich.	84.8	159.6	239.4	483.8
Minn.	36.9	40.6	61.0	138.5
Ohio	101.6	115.5	173.2	390.3
Wisc.	42.6	34.8	52.2	129.6

Source: AIR AND WATER NEWS, Dec. 4, 1972.

Joint Hearings In Wisconsin

Region V and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources held joint informal hearings Nov. 28-29 in Appleton, Wis., to discuss remedies for the 180-day notices issued in early October to 14 communities and pulp and paper mills for pollution of the Fox River and Green Bay in northeastern Wisconsin. The enforcement actions on the Fox River resulted from extensive joint evaluation and cooperation between EPA and the Wisconsin DNR. "The 180-day notices to the 10 pulp and paper mills were the largest number ever issued to a single industry at one time," said James O. McDonald, Director of the Region V Enforcement Division. Further, meetings were held Dec. 12-14 to work out the detailed abatement schedules for the alleged violators.

Technology Transfer Seminar

Region V hosted a Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facilities Design Seminar Nov. 28-30 in Chicago as part of the Agency's Technology Transfer Program. Th seminar focused on the design and cost aspects o selected topics related to the environmental improvement of the Lake Michigan Basin. Technical sessions were devoted to nitrogen control, phosphoru removal, and the upgrading of existing wastewate treatment plants.

Report On Radiation Released

A National Academy of Sciences advisory committee report called "The Effects on Populations of Exposure to Low Levels of Ionizing Radiation" has been made public by EPA. The report analyzes population exposure to ionizing radiation sources and effects of ionizing radiation of genes, human growth and development, and somatic cells. Copies of the report are being printed and will be available in early December. Single copies of the report will be made available upon request to the Public Inquires Branch, Office of Public Affairs, U.S. EPA, Washington, D.C. 20460.

IJC Hearings Held

The International Joint Commission has held the first of a series of hearings which will eventually cover water quality of the Upper Great Lakes – Superior and Huron – as well as pollution of the boundary waters of the Great Lakes System from agricultural, forestry and other land use activities. The first two hearings were held in Thunder Bay, Ontario, on Dec. 5 and in Duluth, Minn., on Dec. 7 to consider testimony relevant to water quality in Lake Superior. The IJC study is being undertaken at the request of the governments of Canada and the United States in accordance with provisions of the Canada - United States Water Quality Agreement of April 15, 1972, and the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty which provides that boundary waters shall not be polluted on either side to the injury of health or property on the other.

Public Hearings Held In Collinsville

Region V held public hearings on Dec. 6-7 in Collinsville, Ill., to discuss remedies for the 180-day notices issued to East St. Louis, Ill.; Sauget, Ill.; Granite City, Ill.; and the East Side Levee and Sanitary District of East St. Louis, Ill., for violation of Federal-State water quality standards. These hearings were the last 180-day notice hearings to be held in the United States, under provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended to 1970. Such hearings will be no longer be used as an enforcement instrument since passage of the 1972 Amendments to the Act.

TION

Water Pollution Against DuPont Resolved

A water pollution suit filed against the DuPont Company in East Chicago by the Federal Government on February 19, 1971 has successfully resulted in an agreement by the plant to reduce chemical wastes discharged into the Grand Calumet River. The consent decree agreed to by DuPont was entered in the U.S. District Court in Hammond, Indiana. The suit charged DuPont with discharging iron, sulfates, fluorides, acids and solids from its plant in violation of the Refuse Act of 1899. The decree requires DuPont to install additional sewage treatment facilities to restrict the discharge of the chemical pollutants and to develop an abatement program to achieve a maximum reduction of the discharge of those wastes. The company is required to install new sewer lines by September 15, to reduce discharges of zinc, phosphorous, suspended solids, chlorides, and toxic discharges of heavy metals by January 15, 1974, and to reduce its discharge of sulfates and dissolved solids to levels that are achievable with current pollution control technology by October 15, 1974.

Motor Vehicle Control Regulations Announced

EPA has announced that it has republished in the Federal Register all current applicable motor vehicle control regulations so that they will be available in one document. The various regulations and amendments, applicable beginning with the 1973 model year, have been published over the past years in several different issues of the Federal Register. Now, for the first time, all regulations will be in one publication, providing for greater ease in use.

Chrysler Corporation Awarded Contract

EPA Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus has announced that a contract has been awarded Chrysler Corporation for research and development to resolve technical problems that now block the introduction of gas turbine auto engines that could meet the 1976 Federal emission standards. A major goal of the competitively won contract, which will be incrementally funded as progress on the project warrants, and which may ultimately involve government expenditures of $8.4 million, is to determine whether the gas turbine powered automobile can be made competitive with the conventional internal combustion engine in fuel economy, performance, reliability, and potential mass production. This is the first contract in the EPA advanced power systems program that has been awarded to an automobile manufacturer.

EPA Announces Guidelines For Wastewater Discharges

EPA has announced proposed guidelines for approval of State programs to issue permits to regulate wastewater discharges into rivers and lakes. This was the first formal action taken by the Agency to implement the recently enacted Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. The legislation established a national system of permits to control discharges by industries, municipalities, and other point sources of pollution. State programs to issue permits must be approved by EPA as meeting a number of requirements set forth in the new Federal law.

Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines Published

Publication of the first Federal guidelines to control erosion and sediment, the top volume pollutant of the nation's waters, has been announced by the Environmental Protection Agency. The publication, "Guidelines for Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Implementation," prepared by EPA's Office of Research and Monitoring, is designed as a manual for constructors, local officials, and other involved with urban and suburban development. The 228-page publication is available for $1.75 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The report is EPA - R2-72-015, August, 1972.

EPA Issues Guidelines To Auto Manufacturers

On November 15 EPA issued revised guidelines to automobile manufacturers for submitting requests for a one year suspension of the 1975-76 auto emission standards required by the Clean Air Act of 1970. The Act authorizes the Administrator to grant a one-year suspension of the 1975 and 1976 standards under certain conditions. In March and April of this year, EPA received requests for suspension of the guidelines from Volvo, International Harvester, General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, and American Motors. Those requests were denied by Ruckelshaus on May 12 because the companies failed to produce sufficient evidence that they could not comply with the standards. The revised guidelines issued on November 15 apply to any application or reapplication by manufacturers seeking suspension of the 1975 standards, as well as to new applications filed after January 1, 1973, for suspension of the 1976 standard.

BUSINESS

THE SAGA OF CHRYSLER'S "CLEAN" FOUNDRY

by James Wargo

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In 1964, Chrysler Corporation, ignoring the advice of its own engineers and outside consultants, announced plans for the construction of a new foundry within a residential area on the east side of Detroit. The claims were extravagant. The one most frequently heard was that the plant would be pollution - free. It would have to be – rarely had a major foundry been planned so close to private homes.

Some people took the claim at face value. In May, 1967, Factory Magazine named it one of its "Top Ten Plants of the Year," citing specifically the lengths management had gone to protect the environment around the plant.

What the editors of Factory overlooked was that less than 30 days after the plant had gone into limited de-bugging operations in October of 1966, occupants of the small, orderly homes immediately across Huber Avenue, on which the foundry is located, began filling complaints against it.

By the time the awards issue of Factory appeared, more than two dozen residents of the Huber community were threatening court action. Today, six years after start-up, Chrysler is still mired in lawsuits over the Huber foundry. Its attorneys like to think the end of litigation will come this fall. But attorneys for the residents like to think they are just getting started.

How did it happen that a so-called "clean" foundry was ever sited next to a residential community? And what ever became of the equipment that was meant to make that foundry "clean"?

The answers are really lessons. Chrysler has learned them at a cost of millions. Others can benefit from Chrysler's bad dream and save themselves the same amount or more.

According to Chrysler's official press release, the Huber Avenue location was selected because the company already owned the land, the site was adjacent to two other Chrysler production facilities, skilled labor was plentiful, and there were excellent rail connections to other Chrysler plants within a 30-mile radius.

Deal with Detroit

Jerome Cavanagh, at that time mayor of Detroit, tells it a different way. According to his version, he learned towards the end of his first term that Chrysler was planning to abandon an antiquated foundry on the east side and relocate production in an Ohio suburb.

At that time Detroit hadn't seen any new heavy industry for 11 years, and many other existing plants were cutting back or closing down. The relocating of Chrysler's foundry would idle another 2,500 Detroit workers.

Cavanagh soon learned that Chrysler's main objection to any site in Michigan was a special state tax on jigs, dies, tools and fixtures. He felt he had enough political clout with the state legislature to suspend the tax. Would Chrysler, he inquired through channels, build in Detroit if he could get the tax lifted?

No, came the reply, if the tax were removed Chrysler would probably build in nearby Warren, Michigan. Cavanagh applied personal pressure on Chrysler executives, and they relented. The Detroit bloc in the legislature succeeded in getting the tax lifted and Chrysler soon dropped plans for an Ohio foundry.

Designing a clean foundry

Actually Chrysler had reservations about the site other than the taxes. Across the street from what became the main entrance to the foundry was a neighborhood of lower middle class whites, primarily of central European ethnic origin. While they were good neighbors to a nearby Plymouth assembly plant, was it possible they could get to know and love a foundry as well?

Chrysler engineers said no. Chrysler consultants said no. Common sense said no. But Cavanagh said he had a man, Mort Sterling, in the city's air pollution control bureau who would sit in on planning sessions to guide Chrysler in equipping the foundry with those systems which would best protect the residents. Every pollution control system adopted had Sterling's stamp of approval.

In early spring of 1967, the Huber foundry went to work producing engine blocks, heads, flywheels, brake-disks and crankshafts. Casting operations were fed by two enclosed, water-cooled cupolas, each 108 inches in diameter and rated at 50 tons per hour, along with five 100-ton holding furnaces.

High-noise areas were protected by extensive sound-deadening devices. An exhaust system, aided by 33 dust collectors, was to have provided a complete in-plant change of air every eight minutes without discharging dust to the neighborhood.

Outwardly clean

The outside of the plant, fronting Huber Avenue, was designed windowless, but is clean-cut and attractive. To this day it can pass as a long, but not unattractive suburban office structure, set 36 feet in from the sidewalk and fronted with a carefully manicured, treed lawn.

Unfortunately, with the exception of the trees, hardly anything that was designed to make the plant a good neighbor functioned as planned. Chrysler engineers think they know why, and their reason is a good one.

Their theory: the plant was too advanced. Many of the environmental systems were simply not designed to work that close to a residential community. And because environmental concerns were not commanding as much attention in 1964 as they were today, some of the systems purchased were, in effect, ordered out of catalogues - Chrysler was the first to buy them. When these systems malfunctioned, the suppliers were at as much of a loss to explain what was wrong as were Chrysler personnel. As for the neighbors, they really didn't give a damn. They were going to court. At least 220 of them are still there.

Raw smoke and dust

The first things to go wrong were two massive 108-inch fans installed to pull gas through the dust collectors. Within days of their first usage they began vibrating. Welds at the base of the blades would break, causing noise that was annoying as far as several blocks away. To kill the noise the fans were shut off. Since Chrysler was depending on the foundry for vital parts, operations continued while raw smoke and dust billowed out to settle over the neighbors.

After each failure there would be a meeting with the supplier ending with the same conclusion – that the welds had been faulty. In 14 months five replacement fans were ordered. Soon after installation, the breakdown process would begin again. In addition, the fans were turned on and off so often that the motors wore out. Bigger, more costly motors were ordered.

After the fifth fan failure it was determined by an outside consultant that the welds had been okay all along – but that the fan housing was poorly designed. It was of such a shape that it compressed the air before releasing it. The constant pulsing set up a rocking motion in the blades which in turn caused them to wobble and break. More than a year and a half after the first blade broke a new housing design abetted by tapered blades was put into operation, solving the problem.

But other problems, sometimes more easily solved, continued to plague the pollution control equipment for another two years. Each time one of the failures occurred, antipollution equipment would be shut down and billowing smoke would again blanket the neighborhood. The last cupola breakdown occurred in June, 1970, four years after the plant opened.

The mysterious hum

While the worst noise problem was fixed in 1968, grumblings continued about a hum. For months Chrysler officials dismissed these as crank complaints because they could hear nothing. The complaints continued, however, so Chrysler put some engineers on the job of figuring out why. They came back with nothing, yet residents continued to complain of a humming noise.

Eventually Chrysler hired an accoustician who went from house to house interviewing complainants. An inquisitive man with an open mind, he was willing to consider all factors. After several months he determined that those complaining found the hum most annoying at night. Checking their bedrooms he found that most measured 12 feet in width, or close to it. His ruling . . . the sound-deadening chamber above the new fans with their tapered blades was emitting a pure tone with a 12-foot wavelength. Anyone within two miles trying to sleep in a 12-foot-wide bedroom was being slowly driven off the scope.

Thinking the solution was within grasp, Chrysler broke into the sound deadening chamber to install different baffles only to find that the original baffles, glass fiber wrapped with mylar, had deteriorated from the surges of heat experienced with each fan breakdown.

Space-age solution

No longer sure that the heat surges were containable, Chrysler searched for a new means of wrapping the baffles. Normal suppliers could offer nothing able to tolerate the 600 degree F blasts. But an article on space-age technology led Chrysler to Du Pont which had developed a plastic that could take up to 750 degrees F. Du Pont was willing to sell Chrysler as much as it wanted, but mentioned as an afterthought that no means of sealing the stuff existed. Chrysler people went into their labs, devised their own sealing method, and then encased the newly wrapped, nearly designed baffles in stainless steel boxes. It worked. Lapsed time: about a year.

Concurrently, other Chrysler engineers were working to correct a flaw in Huber's auxiliary dust-collection system. Originally all 33 collectors were interconnected. When a single one broke down, the option was either to shut down the entire foundry or to keep working while dust poured out into the neighborhood. The obvious solution – and one which could have been avoided in the initial plant design – was to sectionalize the system so that malfunctioning units could be bypassed. In carrying this out it was discovered that butterfly valves originally designed to permit manual adjustment of dust flow had worn out because of the frequent adjustments needed.

The butterfly valves were replaced with pinch valves in late 1968. Limited failures of small groups of collectors continue to be experienced, sometimes as frequently as once every six or eight weeks, but they have been mild in comparison with the original ones and Chrysler, although not necessarily the neighbors, regards the problem as solved.

The rotten egg smell

Some 18 months after the plant went into operation, residents began complaining of noxious odors. The rotten egg smell. Like everything else, it got worse. Chrysler checked each venting point under different conditions to trace the source of the foul air. Again a team of consultants was brought in. After several months they could only reduce the possible source to four auxiliary stacks over the core room.

For a while it was assumed that one of the vegetable by-products used in the core process was the cause, but months of experimentation got them nowhere. Finally, unable to isolate and stop the specific odor, Chrysler gave in and ordered an activated charcoal system for the vents instead. It went into operation in July of this year with Chrysler officials crossing their fingers. The system, very expensive for a plant the size of the Huber foundry, is even more costly to operate. Moreover, it was ordered without knowing the precise problem it was meant to correct.

The attorney for the majority of the complaining neighbors confided to a reporter that some of his client admitted the odor problem had abated since the new equipment was installed. But the admission came a week before the activated charcoal system was put into operation!

While Chrysler's engineers and consultants were working to solve each problem that came up, the residents were complaining and suing. Top Chrysler executives were frequently confronted by the residents, by Mort Sterling (who in time was made head of the Wayne county air pollution control office into which his old office was incorporated), city councilmen, and a new-new mayor . . . all wanting to know what Chrysler was doing about the problem at Huber.

With each such visit or contact, Chrysler spokesmen tried to simplify the involved and frustrating work being conducted to resolve each main cause of complaint. The language was so complex, however, that the only thing a complainant would get out of it was, "We're doing everything we can" – an answer that rang increasingly hollow.

Monetary settlements.

When the fan weld problem was at its peak, Chrysler engaged Ottawa Appraisal Services to assess damages on neighborhood cars and houses. Many people were paid for their damages and a goodly number got sore as hell because they didn't get anything.

It was at this point that the neighbors began pooling their grievances and formulating a class action suit that is still sputtering today. The first person they went to was, of course, Mort Sterling, the people's recourse for air pollution problems. This is the same Mort Sterling who sat in on the planning of the foundry, who understood the complex nature of each breakdown, and the long road to each solution. His problem boiled down to one of keeping the citizens happy without unfairly penalizing a company that was doing all it could to solve problems for which it wasn't solely responsible in the first place. After all, Chrysler originally wanted to build in Ohio.

Mort Sterling's solution

In October of 1971 Sterling found his out. He sued Chrysler under the Michigan Environmental Protection Act, scant hours after the law went into effect. This is a revolutionary law. It permits anyone to sue anyone else they regard as damaging the environment. An almost identical version has been proposed in Washington by Michigan Senator Phillip Hart. Under the Michigan law only civil action can be brought. You can get a polluter to stop, but you can't get him fined.

Sterling said he sued Chrysler to "get in writing (Chrysler's) oral agreement to shut down whenever equipment breakdowns occurred." Chrysler had been doing this for several months prior to Sterling's action. According to others, however, Sterling felt that by using the new Michigan law he could placate those demanding not sympathy but action and at the same time not increase the pressure on an already overburdened Chrysler.

Harried Chrysler officials were reluctant to view Sterling's motives so simply, and company attorneys took great pains in preparing and arguing any agreement they would consent to. They waited too long. According to a member of Sterling's staff, "We were within two paragrphs of an agreement" when the Huber 330 jumped in with both feet, properly entering the case as intervenors.

They had one goal in mind: to force into the court's decree an admission from Chrysler that it had wrongfully polluted the neighborhood. With this admission on the books, it would be child's play to get Chrysler to pay the claimed damages to health and property damages in a suit the 330 had already filed in another court.

Consent decree signed

After intervenors had blocked the signing of the settlement for more than a month, Chrysler attorneys appeared at a hearing and moved that the admittance of the intervenors to the case be reconsidered. Sterling rose and uttered token opposition, following which the judge granted the Chrysler motion and the settlement was signed.

The settlement established a binding policy for cupola shutdown and outlined an extensive maintenance program. Both Sterling and Chrysler attorneys agreed that the entire program

continued on next page

continued from previous page

was in effect even before Sterling had sued under the environmental protection law.

That settlement was signed in October of last year. The Huber 328 continued their case. In June of this year it went to a jury, which found Chrysler to be culpable for all damages traceable to its plant emissions up to June, 1970.

That would seem to settle the case. Unfortunately there is a rather large discrepancy between what the plaintiff thinks the jury said and what Chrysler attorneys feel was decided.

The attorney for the plaintiffs thinks the decision included damage to health and he is prepared to argue each case independently, each one taking a week or more. Over at Chrysler, the jury's ruling is regarded as relating solely to property damages, and they delight in noting that a sizable number of the Huber 328 didn't reside there until after June, 1970.

It's a difference that a court must resolve, and it's one of those things that can drag on and on. . . as the Huber Foundry case has already done for almost eight years.

Racial overtones

The local press in Detroit, which has never once reported that Chrysler originally opposed building in the city, handles the Huber affair as a straight environmental story. Chrysler has dirtied the air and corroded houses and cars -- and the people want payment.

Just as Chrysler's $3 million struggle to make a "clean" plant clean is ignored so do some nuances in the plaintiffs' motivation go uncommented upon. The residents were assumed to be motivated solely by a desire for a pollution-free neighborhood until the spring of last year, when the Federal Housing Administration announced it would cease guaranteeing loans on homes in the Huber area because of industrial pollution. The ban was subsequently limited to Huber Avenue and the street behind it. Other homes in the area, the revised FHA ruling said, would be eligible for loan guarantee provided the buyer signed a release stating awareness of industrial pollution in the area. With that development, protests against the foundry took on a new stridency.

The FHA release did not specify the foundry. There is ample evidence that other plants in the area contribute substantially to the neiborhood's periodic blanket of dust. Umbrage from the residents, however, was vented solely at the foundry.

The FHA, by its ruling, denied to the residents of the Huber area their one hope of selling their homes for anywhere near the value they themselves put on them. Being in an area long zoned for heavy industry, their homes are now among the least desirable in the eyes of any prospective buyer.

The children of the ethnic groups are moving to the suburbs, leaving only the poor to buy their old places with the aid of federal housing subsidies. Since January of this year, eight welfare recipients buying homes in the Huber area have defaulted and abandoned their homes, leaving them destined for demolition by the government. It is for the old timers in the Huber area the end of the neighborhood, the end of an era; and, since the foundry was the last thing to arrive on the scene before they noticed the change was irreversable, they are placing the blame solely on Chrysler.

Thus it is understandable why the counsel for the plaintiffs confides off the record that as soon as he finishes collecting for health damages he intends to launch action to get Chrysler or the government to buy all the homes in the area and then tear them down to create a buffer zone.

How far he gets remains to be seen. He himself admits that several of his clients have lost interest, moved out, and that there is no way for his client base to grow.

One top Chrysler executive, when asked what advice he would give to anyone searching for a site for a foundry, replied, "I'd tell him to get in his car and drive, and drive, and drive."

There is scarcely a city in the United States that is not mourning the fact that business and industry are fleeing to the suburbs. In each one of these cities is a mayor or a chamber of commerce breathing into the ear of the captains of local industry, trying to get them to expand, or at least to remain, in town.

Chrysler bowed to just such pressure in 1964 and has been up to its ears in litigation ever since. There is no doubt a solution to the problems of both the Detroits and the Chryslers. But, as has been learned from the Huber Avenue experience, these solutions must be proceeded toward very, very carefully.

"The attorney. . . confided. . . that some of his clients admitted the odor problem had abated since the new equipment was installed. But the admission came a week before the activated charcoal system was put into operation!"

High Water

(Continued from page 5)

saturated. When it freezes this winter any precipitation will run off into the lakes.

"But rather than say it's going to be higher," he adds, "let's put it this way. If we had normal precipitation this winter, the levels of the lakes change so slowly that we would again have high levels next summer."

He said the lake water levels do go up and down according to seasons. "They go down in the winter when we're having freezing and snow because the runoff from the land in the lake basins is retarded. When the snow melts in the spring the runoff goes into the lakes and they rise."

The General picked up a set of charts prepared by the Lake Survey Center of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which was once the Lake Survey District of the Corps of Engineers.

Zeroing in on the Lake Michigan chart he said, "Here we are in November. Now predictably we'll get a drop this winter, and then we'll start up again. So the issue is whether the peak next summer will be higher or lower than the peak this last summer, and I would say that that is governed primarily by the amount of snow we get this winter."

The Division Engineer said this prediction isn't based on any premonition about weather. "It's assuming that we have average precipitation. The prediction is based on the way the water is routed through the Great Lakes. It starts at Lake Superior. These charts simply predict howthe water will flow down through the lakes if rainfall and snow are average."

(To be continued in the January Edition.)

More Solid Waste Literature

(Continued from page 3)

York", "Effective Technology for Recycling Metal," "Recycling: Where Are We? Where Are We Going?", "National Priorities For Recycling", and "A Suggested Solid Waste and Resource Recovery Incentives Act." For further information write the Association at 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

"Non-Returnable Pop and Beer Containers: A Threat to the Environment and an Expense to Consumer", a pamphlet available from the Eau Claire Area Ecology Action, UW-X Eau Claire, Eau Claire, Wisconsin 54701, free of charge with a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

We will appreciate being notified of any additional publications we may have overlooked.

NEWS:

Four high schools in the Chicago suburban area now have computer sensors on their roofs to keep a full-time eye on air pollution. The high schools are Niles North in Skokie, Proviso West in Hillside, Bloom Township in Chicago Heights and Thornton Fractional South in Lansing. The sensors will continually measure sulphur dioxide, dust in the air, carbon monoxide, smog, and wind speed and direction. They are hooked up to an IBM System-7 computer in the County Building in downtown Chicago and will be operational in a few months, according to Samuel G. Booras, director of the Chicago Department of Environmental Control.

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Commonwealth Edison Company's costs for environmental control facilities will total about $85 million for 1972, according to J. Harris Ward, chairman. The company, which serves the Chicago area, will have spent about $250 million for environmental control since 1929, according to Ward. He said about $325 million more will be spent over the next five years.

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The Illinois Appellate Court, in a far-reaching decision, has stripped the state of its power to fine polluters in variance cases. Judges of the second district ruled that the Illinois Pollution Control Board no longer may impose money penalties as a condition of a variance, according to stories in recent editions of major Chicago newspapers. The court said that the board may impose fines only in enforcement cases, when formal complaints are brought by the state or private parties.

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David P. Currie has resigned as chairman of the Illinois Pollution Control Board. Currie, 36, has headed the five-member, full-time board since it was created in 1970. He is leaving the $35,000-a-year post to return to teaching at the University of Chicago Law School where he is a specialist in environmental law. Currie was the principal drafter of the state's 1970 Environmental Protection Act and served as Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie's co-ordinator of environmental quality before the state board was created.

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The Chrysler Corporation is installing facilities to eliminate improper air emissions and to provide new liquid waste control at its Twinsburg, Ohio, Stamping Plant. Chrysler said the new facilities will provide permanent safeguards against sulphur dioxide and particulate emissions on the one hand and accidental discharge of oil bearing liquid wastes on the other.

New publications available from the Office of Public Affairs, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, 60606.

The Electrical Power Industry and The Environment, an address by William D. Ruckelshaus.

The Crisis of Trust and the Environmental Movement, an address by John R. Quarles, Jr.

The Economic Impact of a Cleaner Environment, and address by Thomas E. Carroll.

Agriculture and the Environment, and address by John L. Buckley.

Action - Citizen Action Can Get Results

Catalyst for Environmental Quality, and interview with William D. Ruckelshaus.

Midwest Environmental Directory - 1972.

Two New Films From Region V EPA . . .

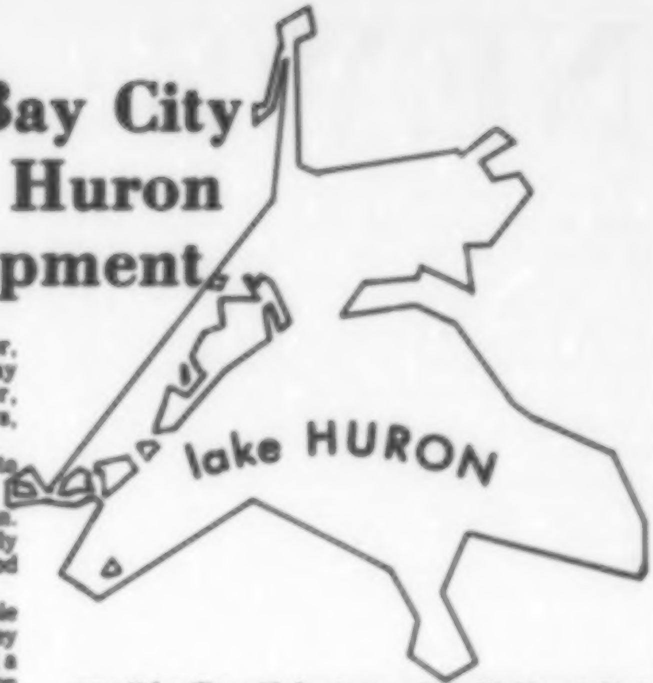
"Get Together". The first film about environmental cleanup in the Midwest. Produced by the Region V Office of Public Affairs. Shows activities in Franklin, Ohio, Warsaw, Indiana, Detroit, Chicago, and other midwestern cities. 28 minutes, color, sound.

"Come Learn With Me". Documentary film especially for teachers, showing a radically different approach to Environmental Education based on "learning by doing". Produced in cooperation with the Cleveland Institute for Environmental Education, which developed the nationally recognized Tilton Curriculum Guides. 14 minutes, color.

Both films are available free through MODERN TALKING PICTURES SERVICE, INC., 160 East Grand Ave., Chicago, Illinois. Order at least three weeks in advance. Give alternate dates.

CITIZEN ACTION

Citizens Meet In Bay City To Discuss Lake Huron Development



Fran Falender
Sanford, Michigan
Housewife and Citizen
Area of concern: Quality of Life

She was there. So was a mason, bookstore manager, farmer, retired teacher, VA appraiser, planner, x-ray technician, toolgrinder, sporting goods manager, salesclerk, orderly, secretary plus assorted engineers, businessmen and college students.

Sixty-seven had registered. About 10 of them wished to speak. the others came to listen.

The scene was Delta College in Bay City, Michigan. These people had left warm homes on a cold, early December evening to drive through lightly snow-covered streets.

They were all defying the odds that show most people don't think more than an hour or two into the future. They were sitting in the Delta college auditorium, watching a slide presentation by the Great Lakes Basin Commission on how the planners view future development in the Lake Huron basin.

But they weren't just listening. They were talking for the record also. They were sharing their dreams and concerns with Frederick Rouse, chairman of the GLBC, member John Tull and State of Michigan representative.

The slide program showed the residents of Bay City, Saginaw, and Midland that municipal growth will increase four times by the year 2020, that industrial growth will almost double and that power consumption will multiply by a factor of 26 times, not to mention a tripling of population growth.

The residents were shown alternatives for wastewater control: combined sewer separation, storm water treatment, land disposal, zero pollution discharge, agricultural waste treatment.

And they were putting their own point of view across: Jim Falender, chairman of the Saginaw Valley chapter of the Sierra club told the group that the rush to build power plants has threatened many scenic areas. Robert Richardson, State Senator from Saginaw, expressed his constituents' concern for the shoreline erosion that has resulted from high lake levels and resultant flooding. He called for new sports fisheries that provide for the commercial as well as the sports fisherman and talked of the possibility of new state legislation regulating land use management.

Marian Sinclair, representing the National Intervenors, asked the GLBC if it will be able to implement the results of its findings, especially in the area of nuclear power development. She said there are too many examples of agencies gathering expensive data which do pot the end influence their decision - making. She said she was talking primarily about issues involving atomic power plants.

Richard Northrup, head of Delta College's science division, called for establishment of a permanent regional planning authority with enforcement capability.

Mr. Winnifred C. Zacharias, who was representing some 40 families with frontage on Lake Michigan talked of the new difficulties of the "individual struggling against change." "One of our main problems today," he said, "is that of the slow walker on the beach. He no longer has the beach to himself. It has become the playground of the motor escapees from our crowded highways." He said he was referring to the proliferation of new types of off-road vehicles, like dune buggies, snowmobiles, etc.

To the questions that occasionally came up during the hearing about what if any effect this study of Lake Huron, along with studies of the other basins in the Great Lakes will have on decision makers, Rouse said, "One thing we don't want is a pile of paper to sit gathering dust when its finished. It's going to be up to you," he said, "to keep the pressure on to make sure this study is used."

The Great Lakes Basin commission is a Federal State organization of about 17 staff members plus a board representating Federal and State agencies. It came into business as a result of the Resources Planning Act of 1965 which divided the country into hydrological divisions and said that if the States wanted a super-water resource planning agency the U.S. would provide half the funds.

The commission came into being in 1967 and began the massive task of developing a framework plant. That's what the people in Bay City and fourteen other Midwestern towns have been looking at this fall during these hearings.

After the hearings are completed, says Rouse, the GLBC staff will spend about 9 months incorperating the remarks and editing a final report.

"If there's one theme that we have been hearing from people throughout these hearings," says Rouse, "it's been limit growth."

If you would like a copy of the framework study for your area write: Great Lakes Basin Commission, City Center Building 220 East Huron St., Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108 or call 313-763-3590. Ask for the Public Affairs Office.

by Frank Corrado

New Gleam

- *continued from page 8*

The walls of the Ecology Center library are covered with book shelves and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency posters. Many EPA publications as well as numerous other books on environmental subjects are available for reading, and some are for sale. Any profits are plowed back into the GLEAM program.

The Recycling Program

Outside the Center stands a row of dumpsters for discarded paper, metal and glass which GLEAM collects and sells to companies which recycle. A nearby Public Works building is used as a warehouse and drop site for newspapers, magazines and other types of paper which can be recycled and as a storage area for tools used by the group in its beautification projects.

Two high school boys are employed by GLEAM to sort the papers according to type and quality. They receive $1.25 an hour for their work. They collect boxes from the Post Exchange, keep their own time schedule and are paid every two weeks.

After the paper is sorted and boxed it is transported periodically to companies located nearby in rented Navy trucks with volunteer drivers. One hundred pounds of pure newspapers bring 60 cents and one hundred pounds of mixed paper suitable for shingles and roofing bring 50 cents.

A major source of paper for the Center is the Electronics Supply Office located on the base which contracts for electronic equipment used by the U.S. Navy. "This office is one of the heaviest waste paper producers in the Navy," said Commander Ahrens. "The director is an old friend of mine, and I was able to convince him of the merit of letting GLEAM assist him in disposing of all of the paper his office produces."

He says the whole command now has boxes located at strategic points for dropping papers for GLEAM, and many people there now even bring their old newspapers from home.

An old trailer which holds 12 tons of paper is used for storage, and once a month the papers are taken to nearby Waukegan for sale. The group pays for a tractor to pull the trailer to Waukegan and back, and the driver is a volunteer from the Public Works Center civilian force.

Commander Ahrens points out that the paper used to go directly to a sanitary landfill. "The government saves money with this arrangement because it doesn't have to dig as much landfill," he adds.

GLEAM isn't limited to the Navy base as a source of paper for its recycling program. As a result of publicity in the news media in nearby communities, people who dwell in those communities are driving their cast-off papers, cans and bottles in for recycling.

GLEAM Gets a Greenhouse

In 1971, Special Services turned over the base greenhouse and nursery to GLEAM, and they are now operated strictly with volunteer workers. Mrs. Lani Bayly, the wife of Captain Donald Bayly, Chief of Staff to Admiral Kauffman, is in charge of the greenhouse, and Chief Petty Officer Stall is in charge of the nursery.

The greenhouse has two wings. One wing is used to grow flowers for community projects, and the other wing is used by the volunteers. The nursery is being used to grow trees and shrubs for projects around the base. The long-range goal is to provide trees and shrubs to all sections of the base, including housing areas.

Last winter, GLEAM announced plans for a "Yard of the Month contest beginning in April, 1972. Thousands of tulip, hyacinth and daffodil bulbs were acquired and sold to householders at near cost to kick off the contest which was enthusiastically entered into by families on the base. Winners were recognized with Yard of the Month signs.

Train Station Cleanup

Probably the most notable success in the GLEAM beautification program was its effort to clean up the Great Lakes train station and the area around the station.

Commander Ahrens said that when GLEAM went to work on the train station it was surrounded by brush and weeds, and the ground was covered with litter and trash. Advertising billboards and garish neon signs lined the highway near the station and the main gate of the post. In addition, he said, the station itself left something to be desired.

A new concessionaire took over the station and cleaned it up. The building was painted, the railroad put up a new sign, and a soft drink company was persuaded to take down its old sign which was much the worse for wear and to put up a new one.

Volunteers cleaned up the litter and trash and cut the brush. The billboards lining the highway were removed, and GLEAM is presently planting shrubbery around the station and the main gate.

"This area around the main gate and the train station was unsightly and it gave the visitor a bad impression of the post," says Commander Ahrens. "Cleanup of the area should do a great deal to improve the image of the Training Center."

The concessionaire at the station is happy too because, according to Commander Ahrens, his business has improved since the cleanup.

Despite these considerable accomplishments, GLEAM members know that they have to pass their organization on to dedicated environmentalists in order to make GLEAM self-perpetuating. They also know that the leadership at Great Lakes must believe that the GLEAM program is important.

"Our most important concern is to make this program permanent here at Great Lakes," says Commander Ahrens. "Navy people tend to be transient due to the nature of the Navy's responsibilities and it's important that we pass the baton to those who will continue the work that we've started here."

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Regional Administrator .... Francis T. Mayo
Director of Public Affairs .... Frank M. Corrado
Editor .... Helen P. Starr
Art Director .... Ann N. Hesse

Federal Registers with Environmental Regulations Published Since November 21 Include:

November 21

EPA notice of hearings concerning cancellation of DDT registration

Proposed implementation plan regulations; public hearing

Public availability of environmental impact statements (CEQ)

November 22

EPA announces filing of petition for, establishment of, and re-extension of temporary tolerances

EPA establishes tolerances for herbicide and insecticide residues

EPA proposes establishment of tolerance for residue of fungicide captain

November 29

EPA proposes tolerance for the herbicide diuron

EPA notices of tolerance petitions for a plant regulator and a microbial insecticide

CEQ lists and synopsizes environmental impact statements

November 30

EPA notice of availability of comments on Environmental impact statements for period 11-1 through 11-15-72.

Tolerances for pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; coordination product of zinc ion and maneb

December 1:

Interior Dept. proposes rules to prevent extinction and depletion of marine mammals

EPA establishes tolerances for residues of pesticide chemicals

EPA notice proposing establishment of an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues

December 5:

EPA issues interim tolerances for 13 pesticide chemicals CEQ notice on environmental impact statements from 11-20 through 11-24-72.

NOAA proposal on conservation and protection of marine mammals

December 6:

EPA proposed guidelines for acquisition of information from owners and operators of point sources subject to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

December 7:

EPA establishes tolerances for benomyl, and revises class of dinitrophenolic compounds

EPA establishes temporary tolerances for leptophos

USDA announces changes for 1973 Rural Environmental Assistance Program

AEC issues draft statement on proposed acceptance criteria for certain nuclear power reactors

December 8:

EPA establishes tolerances for endothall

Re-extension of EPA temporary tolerances for an insecticide used on nuts and fruits

State and local assistance grants for construction of water treatment works

December 9:

EPA rules on State compliance schedules, revisions and public hearings and emergency episode procedures

Announcement of public meeting on Mobile Source Pollution Control Program

Have A Happy Holiday

FROM:
Office of Public Affairs
United States Environmental Protection Agency
One North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Third Class Bulk-Rate
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
EPA-335

Region V Public Report

January, 1973

EARTHKEEPING film crew: ETV covers the environment.

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Francis T. Mayo

MAYO

Planning And The New Water Legislation

A new philosophy is apparent in the water legislation passed by Congress last October. The thrust of the legislation is that pollution should be prevented, rather than abated.

As a result of the legislation, changes are taking place within EPA tending to create a more forward - looking and action - oriented approach to pollution control. Changes are taking place in every section but are especially evident in EPA's planning activities.

For the first time, Congress has set a national goal in the field of water quality control – a goal that seeks the elimination of pollution discharges into navigable waters by 1985. In setting a national goal there is a related impact on the planning process that the legislation envisions for the accomplishment of the goal. This planning requirement, which includes wastewater management planning and a state continuing planning process, has now become a legislative requirement rather than one that flows from regulations.

Section 208 "Areawide Waste Treatment Management" provides a requirement for regional planning. EPA Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus is currently in the process of promulgating guidelines for the implementation of this section. These guidelines should be available by the end of January.

Following the promulgation of these guidelines several significant actions are the responsibility of the Governors of the States. They must identify, within 60 days of the publication of the guidelines, each area within their state that has a substantial water quality control problem. The Governor will also be responsible for identifying the boundaries of each area, and for designating a single representative organization within the boundaries of that area that will be capable of developing effective areawide waste treatment management plans.

In a case where the Governor does not act, local officials can act together to initiate the designation of the boundaries of an area, and to designate the single agencies that will have preliminary responsibility for the development of the areawide water quality management plans. In either case the Administrator of EPA is responsible for approving both the boundaries of the area and the agency designated to do the planning job.

In order to get the planning process underway, there are some very short time constraints imposed by the Amendments. Not later than one year after the designation of any organization under this section, that agency shall have in operation a continuing areawide waste treatment planning process. The initial plan, prepared in accordance with that process, is to be certified by the Governor and submitted to the EPA Administrator not later than two years after the final process plan.

The Governor also has responsibility upon completion of the plans for designating one or more waste treatment management agencies for each of the problem areas, a selection to be approved by the Administrator.

To carry out these programs the new legislation provides for a maximum of 100 percent of the costs of developing and operating a continuing areawide waste treatment management planning process for three fiscal years up to June 30, 1975. It also provides for up to 75 percent of such costs in each succeeding fiscal year.

The state's continuing planning process (Section 303e) will set the course of action for the state programs. These plans prepared by the states and oriented to river basins will include all pertinent elements of areawide waste treatment management programs. The plans will include effluent limitations and schedules, previously part of water quality standards.

The priority for cleanup will also be outlined in the reports. Draft guidelines have been distributed for this program. The close coordination required between the water quality standards and the planning process was the primary factor in transferring water quality standards section to the Planning Branch.

cont. on page 14

NEWS:

Textile Technology, Inc., an Indianapolis firm which holds patents on a low-pollution fabric dyeing process, has recently signed a contract with Japan's Mitsui and Co., Inc., to permit Mitsui to market technological developments and produce equipment using TTI's revolutionary process.

The basis of the process, known as the CHROMA series, is a new system developed by TTI employing a "closed circuit" dyeing process involving solvents such as perchlorethylene, rather than traditional water processes. According to a spokesman for the company, the use of solvent - based systems virtually eliminates the need for use of large quantities of water, making it possible for the first time to dye fabrics without the serious water and air pollution problems which have confronted the textile industry for years.

The process also reduces both production and capital costs, increases the speed of production by as much as 400 percent, and produces brighter colors with greater depth of shade.

Says TTI President Larry Durr: "The procedure we followed (in disregarding traditional approaches to eliminating pollution problems in dyeing) might be likened to eliminating automobile pollution by designing a totally new motor rather than tinkering with the internal combustion engine."

—

EPA reports that sport fishing on the Ohio River is on the upswing an antipollution campaigns begin to clean the 981-mile waterway that flows from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to Cairo, Illinois. Largemouth bass, crappies, sunfish and bluegills are being caught in greater numbers, and walleyes and an occasional striped bass have been taken from the river. Game fish concentrations decrease in areas of high population and heavy industry and increase in agricultural and forest areas.

—

Roger Latham, Outdoors Editor for The Pittsburgh Press, reports similar improvement in fishing conditions on Lake Erie: "Whenever I get to Lake Erie anymore, or talk to fishermen who go there, the word is that the water is now exceptionally clear and free of pollution. And the fishing is improving all the time.

"I even heard that two commercial boats are fishing out of Dunkirk, N.Y. – the first for a good many years.

"Walleyes are becoming more and more abundant and the smallmouth bass are flourishing."

—

Mrs. Mary Lee Leachy, a Chicago lawyer, has been appointed as the new Director of The Illinois EPA.

William L. Blaser, former EPA Chief, will leave State government service and reactivate a management consulting firm which he formerly headed.

—

A memorandum of agreement has been signed between the city of Boonville, Indiana and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company (SIGECO) under which the city will finance pollution control facilities for SIGECO power plants and lease or sell them to the company.

The company says the agreement will result in a savings of $2-3 million to the consumer, who would otherwise have had the interest cost on issuance of corporate bonds passed on by the company in higher kilowatt charges. The revenue bonds to be issued by the city are tax-exempt.

The pollution control equipment will allow the power plant to be generated solely by coal, which is mined in the Boonville area.

—

Two public hearings are yet to be held in a series of five scheduled by the Illinois Pollution Control Board on proposed regulations to control water and air pollution from animal wastes on farms. Hearings will be held on January 26 at the Municipal Building in Jacksonville, Morgan County, and on February 1 at the Holiday Inn in Marion, Williamson County. Rockford, Galesburg, and Urbana were sites of three earlier hearings.

—

All phosphate detergents were to be removed from grocery shelves in Indiana on January 1 to implement th nation's toughest antiphosphate law, under a ruling by the Indiana Stream Pollution Control Board.

—

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has approved a legal agreement with Reserve Mining Company of Silver Bay, Minnesota to reduce air pollution from the company's taconite processing plant by at least 85 percent and possibly as much as 99 percent over the next 2½ years.

The plant now emits about 100 tons daily of particulate matter from its 24 smoke stacks, in violation of state air quality regulations.

Under the agreement the company will initially be required to spend an estimated $3 million for process modification at the plant, chiefly for installation of roll screens for the plant's pelletizing machines. The second phase of the clean-up procedure would call for the installation of air recirculation equipment throughout the plant resulting in an added 20 percent reduction of particulate emissions. Such recirculation devices will be installed throughout the plant if proven effective.

The Navy has awarded a $77,000 contract to the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Michigan to provide interim phosphorus removal treatment for the Great Lakes Naval Base wastewater treatment plant located on Lake Michigan in Illinois.

This action by the Navy complies with rulings of the Lake Michigan Enforcement Conference of September 19, 1972. The contract with Dow Chemical will bring the discharge from the treatment plant within the guidelines for acceptable phosphate content level for the lake.

—

State financial assistance for fighting water pollution in Illinois will be expanded in scope to provide funding for construction of sewage collection systems as well as treatment plant improvements already eligible, an action consistent with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. The new Illinois program recognizes that modern wastewater treatment facilities are an incomplete solution if systems for bringing wastes into the treatment plant are inadequate.

cover story

earthkeeping

by Helen Starr

Nothing ever, ever goes away.
Mister Newton was a man who saw
It's impossible to beat the
Law that nothing goes away.

Had he known we've grown a bit insane
Wanting so much more than we can use
'Stead of dancing he would sing the
Blues that nothing goes away. . .+

So goes the songs that punctuates one of a series of nine educational television programs on the environment. Conceived and produced during the past year by Chicago's WTTW educational TV station, EARTHKEEPING is on the brink of a national airing during March and April.

The idea for EARTHKEEPING was conceived at Channel 11 in Chicago. With funding from The Corporation For Public Broadcasting, two series – six general audience programs and three young peoples programs – were produced.

WTTW's Sherry Goodman, project director for EARTHKEEPING, explains:

"The series deal with values that are problematical in pollution control. We make the assumption that the audience already knows there is a pollution crisis, but not necessarily why or what to do about it. In the general audience series the purpose is to channel environmental awareness toward appropriate action."

The Young Peoples series of three half-hour programs has been designed especially for ages nine through fourteen. Goodman explains the approach as an attempt to deal with the environmental crisis in terms of attitudes and values, "an approach rarely taken in current ecological curricula." The series of learning experiences is designed to make available useful information about the natural and man-made environments, provide opportunities for hypotheses, generate a will to act and provide suggestions for participation – all in an entertaining format. "Original animation, songs, actors, and films are incorporated to make these exceptional programs," declares Goodman.

Production of the programs – which Goodman describes as "behavioral, not scientific" – has been completed and, in fact, Chicago will have the opportunity to preview the series late in January (see box). A promotional poster outlines what can be expected:

GENERAL AUDIENCE PROGRAM SERIES:
GREENBACKS
Economy vs. Ecology. The conflict, the trade-offs, the dilemma.
LITTLE BIG LAND
Unplanned growth and its impact on the landscape and natural systems and resources.
SODBUSTERS
Frontier values in an urban age.
MEGAPOLIS
The proliferating man-made environment, its driving forces, its effect on man.
CITY LIFE
A big city is only as healthy as it is responsive to its people's needs.
HELP YOURSELF
Our dynamic relationship with the environment. How a citizen can affect its course.

YOUNG PEOPLES PROGRAM SERIES:
WHEELIES
. . . the car comes out of the earth before it comes out of Detroit. . .
GARBAGE
. . .modern man's newly created resources. . . something you can put your hands on. . .
US AND CHANGES
. . . you can't fool Mother Nature – Change is always!

The Form

The program format – originally planned to be that of a variety show, using documentary footage, animated film and show biz bits – developed into a sophisticated, novel organizational principle.

Goodman explains, "What we have done is to create a kind of 'Sunday Night At The Documentaries' – a documentary with a story line that is punctuated by other material, but which is a sequential, whole statement nonetheless. It is a new approach, a new form, drawn from television, intended for a television audience."

The form of the EARTHKEEPING series is drawn from the fragmentation of story line that characterizes commercial television. Almost any half hour on commercial television is a "fountain of images" and WTTW educational television felt people have come to expect and enjoy the that flow.

"Essentially what we have done in EARTHKEEPING is to take the form of SUNDAY NIGHT AT THE MOVIES and build a non-fiction show out of that time structure," explains Goodman. "Our documentary story line – like the story of the movie –

+Original Lyrics and Music, Chicago Educational Television Association, Copyright 1972.

Pat Barey, Producer of the young people's series, sets up a shot with "Guru" Mike Nussbaum for US AND CHANGES.

is broken at logical points in the narrative. At each break there is a visual punctuation mark. At the break, instead of commercials, we present Second City (a Chicago theater group) in pieces that comment satirically on themes raised in the documentary part of the show."

In addition to punctuation of the programs by Second City presentations, WTTW has incorporated interviews with a number of the nation's best known scientists concerned with matters affecting the environment. Ecologist Barry Commoner and economists Robert Heilbroner will discuss questions of ecology vs. economy; the nation's best known behavioral psychologist, B.F. Skinner, will relate behavior and the environment. Others include systems analyst Dennis Meadows on projections of growth, Lewis Mumford on the urban environment, historian Gordon Harrison on frontier values, microbiologists J.J. Hazdra and Eric Brown on water pollution and health, and architect Harry Weese on new towns and old cities.

The Response

Because these are probigrams about values and choices, Ms. Goodman hopes there will be an active response on the part of the viewer. A viewer willingness to act towards constructive change will be encouraged through distribution of free materials related to the programs. A tabloid newspaper – EARTH TIMES – will outline the programs, include lists of available materials, environmental groups, and publications on the environment, and will have a center-fold EARTHKEEPING poster.

These materials will be available at the beginning of February from educational TV stations broadcasting the series.

Goodman emphasizes the importance of relating the general information presented in the EARTHKEEPING series to environmental problems at the local level. The use of an advisory committee of environmentalists from universities, government, citizens groups, has assured that input into the programs and desired viewer response would reflect the needs and concerns of those involved in daily value decisions discussed in EARTHKEEPING.

"Now we are urging environmentalists to get local groups together to discuss these problems. We hope neighbors will gather to watch the series in order to bring about action. We will encourage teachers to ask students to watch the series at home, and follow with classroom discussion."

With excitement and a merited satisfaction, Sherry Goodman and WTTW look forward to the previews, promotions and national airing of EARTHKEEPING. But, they say, "Environmental problems are complex and will be with us for a long time. Thus, this series should be viewed as a beginning for public television and not the final word."

. . .So recycle everything you can
If we use resources more than twice
Sinking under trash will be a
Price we'll never have to pay.+

EARTHKEEPING
Preview for Chicago Area Environmentalists
Saturday, January 27, 1973
10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

all films will be run in order continuously all day for location information and to indicate attendance.
Call July 583-5000

James Taggert, MIT planner, demonstrates computer resources for problem solving.

Government Attacks Great Lakes Shoreline Erosion

By William Omohundra

This article is the second part of a two-part series on high water and the shoreline erosion on the Great Lakes. In the first part of the series, which appeared in the December edition of the Region V Public Report, Maj. General Ernest Graves, Jr., Division Engineer for the North Central Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, discussed the problem and the Corps' authorities for remedying the problem. In this edition of the public Report, General Graves continues his discussion of the problem and possible remedies.

What influence does the littoral current have on shoreline erosion? General Graves says you definitely get movement of beach material along the beach. "The basic explanation for this generally is either a strong littoral current or, and this is much more frequent, its the angle at which the waves strike the beach. Obviously, on the Great Lakes, this depends on the wind because the waves on the lakes are wind-generated."

Generally, because of prevailing winds, soft material such as sand moves along the beach in one direction or the other, according to the General.

"This is observed along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan where the predominant movement is from north to south," he says. "Now this leads to the concept of whether any kind of structure that's built on the beach interrupts this movement. There's no question that it does."

He said it's possible to design structures so that they interrupt the movement more or less, and to design them so that the sane can be bypassed by various techniques. The sand can also be bypassed by dredging.

"It's quite evident that some of the structures built here on the Great Lakes have interrupted the littoral movement of sand and this has starved the beaches down drift," he said.

Turning specifically to the breakwater at Michigan City, Inc., which has come under fire recently for causing heavy shoreline erosion, General Graves said, "The Michigan City breakwater was first built in 1836 and completed in its present form in 1910. There is severe erosion to the west of the Michigan City harbor. We have made a (Section 111) study and concluded that the harbor structures have caused erosion in what would be called the shadow of the breakwater."

He said there is a very large accumulation of sand on the east side of the breakwater, and that there has been a gradual retreating of the shore on the west side. "A bulkhead, which is a sheet pile wall, has been built just to the west of Michigan City so that has stopped the erosion at that point, but it's taking place farther to the west and particularly it's taking place along the shore of the town of Beverly Shores."

According to the General, the main problems at this time are to agree on the best way to remedy the situation and to obtain funds for the remedial work. The Corps has proposed building some artificial beaches in the area that have been experiencing the most severe erosion.

"This goes back to what I was saying about a beach being a good way to protect the shore. But the cost of these beaches would total about $7 million," he says.

Because most of the shoreline in the Beverly Shores area is part of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, the Corps discussed with the Park Service the possibility of funding by the Park Service, but neither the Park Service nor the Corps has yet received funding. General Graves said the matter of funding was discussed with Great Lakes Congressmen at their meeting Nov. 28 in Washington, D.C.

"As I said, our authority under Section 111 is limited to $1 million. Well, the Michigan City problem is obviously much bigger than that. We are trying to complete as quickly as we can a study of a permanent solution to this problem which could then be authorized by Congress."

He said the Corps hoped to be able to finish the report by the end of the 1974 fiscal year but that is subject to funding. "The 1973 budget provides money to begin the study but we must receive additional funds in fiscal 1974 to get the study finished."

The General points out that beach nourishment or building beaches as an immediate measure could be authorized presumably without completion of the study since that's a temporary measure that would protect things until the study of the permanent solution were completed and authorized.

He said the permanent solution will take more time because the report has to be finished and it has to go to Congress for authorization and then after that Congress would have to appropriate the money for construction.

If a decision were made to do the temporary beach nourishment, he said, that could be started relatively soon, as soon as the money were appropriated, but that too requires Congressional action. "Neither the Corps of Engineers nor the Park service has the means to do this emergency repair work without Congressional action."

General Graves said the National Park Service has contracted with a firm, Theodore S. Leviton and Associates, to study the problem on the Indiana Dunes beach. "This firm has prepared a report which emphasizes the effect of currents on the beach. Leviton believes the Michigan City breakwater creates turbulent currents and that that's the main reason for the accelerated erosion."

He said the Corps does not agree with the firm on this point. "We think the problem is caused by a littoral drifting of sand and that the breakwater interrupts this littoral drifting."

Both the Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service are studying the Leviton report, but neither organization has reached a final conclusion on the problem, General Graves said the Corps will come to a conclusion on the issue when it completes its study, hopefully in 1974, designed to reach a permanent solution.

The Division Engineer explained the resources available for the study to develop a permanent solution for the problem. "We have people in the Chicago District of the Corps that have worked on beach and shore protection on the Great Lakes for some time. They're experienced engineers. We have two men here in the North Central Division Office who are quite expert. We also have in the Corps of Engineers a Coastal Engineering Research Center located in Washington which has some of the most highly qualified people in this field in the whole United States, I would say in the whole world."

He said if there's some aspect of the study on which the Corps needs more help it won't hesitate to contract for it, but that there are no plans to contract now.

He said the Corps has not closed its mind about the desireability of changing the shape of the breakwater, but that the Corps still believes that the main reason that there is erosion is that we have interrupted the littoral drift of sand. "If that's the case, then other solutions are needed. The changing of the current will not solve the problem because that won't provide for the movement of sand."

Diverting Water From the Lakes

General Graves said the two lakes which have regulating structures at their outlets, Superior and Ontario, were approximately one-half foot above their long-term average levels for the month of November. The other three lakes, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, which have open channel outlets, are approximately two feet above their long-term average levels for this time of year.

[illegible]n can influence the levels of the Great Lakes to some extent by regulation of the outlets of Lake Superior and Lake Ontario and by diversions of water into and out of the Basin," he said, "but the overriding factor is the amount of precipitation."

He said this is because of the very large size of each lake basin compared to the size of its outlet. For this reason lake levels change slowly, and the present levels are expected to persist for a year or two even if precipitation returns to normal.

"It is important to recognize this situation in addressing the damage to the shoreline," he added.

He said it has been suggested that the situation could be improved by cutting off the diversion of water from the Albany River Basin into Lake Superior by way of the Ogoki Project and Long Lake, by closing the regulating gates at the outlet of Lake Superior, or by increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan down the Illinois Waterway at Chicago.

A diversion at Chicago wouldn't help much with the overall problem. General Graves said the maximum combined effect of cutting off the diversions into Lake Superior and increasing the Chicago diversion would be to reduce the level of Lakes Michigan and Huron at a rate of less than 4 inches per year.

"If we adhere to the maximum level of Lake Superior established by international agreement and observed since 1914," he added, "the maximum obtainable effect of closing gates at the outlet of Lake Superior under present conditions would be to reduce the level of Lakes Michigan and Huron by 4 inches.

"All of these matters are subject to international agreement, and the Chicago diversion involves a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court," he points out. He said such ideas are appropriately the subject of a study of lake levels now underway by the International Joint Commission in response to references from the two governments. The Commission has indicated that the study will be completed next fall.

"These various ideas deserve consideration in the context of a longrange regulation plan aimed at coordinated regulation of the lakes to avoid extreme high or low levels," he said, "but they are not very effective as emergency measures to reduce lake levels rapidly."

One of many cases where lake has eroded beaches.

EPA A

Pesticide Use Temporarily Okayed

EPA has permitted the continued use of the pesticides Aldrin and Dieldrin pending the outcome of a public hearing scheduled to begin next April.

This action follows a voluntary withdrawal by the Shell Oil Company, sole manufacturer of technical - grade aldrin and dieldrin, of the registration of products for fire and control and granules for termite control. The primary uses of the two pesticides to be continued are soil treatment for corn and citrus fruit, orchard trunk spraying, and foliage application on certain fruits and vegetables.

The decision is in response to a May 1972 order of the District of Columbias Federal Circuit Court of Appeals which directed the Agency to review its previous decision not to suspend the remaining aldrin-dieldrin uses immediately.

ORSANCO RECEIVES EPA GRANT

EPA has approved a $195,800 grant to the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission to assist it in implementation of its Water Pollution Control Program for Fiscal Year 1973. The grant is intended to support the Commission's efforts in relation to its member states and national strategy for the effective reduction and elimination of water pollution in the Ohio River and its tributaries.

In his letter to ORSANCO Chairman Edgar Henry, Midwest EPA Regional Administrator Francis Mayo noted with approval the Commission's intention to proceed with a full appraisal of the present Ohio River electronic monitoring program and to assess the role which the Commission's activities should play in relation to state and Federal monitoring activities. EPA will participate in this appraisal.

Solid Waste Study Contract For Minority Firm

EPA has awarded a $86,000 contract to Dimpex Associates, Inc. of New York, a black-owned consulting and research firm to study and make recommendations for the correction of solid waste problems in inner city areas.

The contract is part of EPA's stated goal of placing nearly $10 million worth of procurements with minority owned or controlled businesses during Fiscal 1973.

One inner city area in each of seven cities including Chicago will be examined as to the kind and amount of solid waste generated, the magnitude of the problem, the efficiency of its collection, and the relationship with other characteristics of the area such as population density and income levels.

Lead-Free Gasoline Required By 1974

Final regulations requiring the general availability at gasoline stations of at least one grade of unleaded gasoline by July 1, 1974, have been promulgated by EPA.

EPA has also reproposed annual reductions of lead content in all other grades of gas, beginning January 1, 1975 and extending to January 1, 1978, for health protective reasons.

The one grade of lead-free gas required by 1974 must be of at least 91 Research Octane Number and must also be phosphorus - free.

Davies Named Director of Grosse Ile Laboratory

Dr. Tudor T. Davies has been named Director of the Gross Ile Laboratory, Grosse Ile, Michigan, one of nine associate labs in the National Environmental Research Center - Corvallis research complex.

Dr. Davies will direct research and technical development work related to the Great Lakes, industrial waste and dredging. He will also serve as EPA coordinator of the Internaitonal Field Year on the Great Lakes which is an interdisciplinary study on Lake Ontario being conducted jointly by the U.S. and Canada.

Prior to his appointment, Dr. Davies served on the special Projects Staff of EPA's Office of Research and Monitoring in Washington, D.C. A native of Great Britain, he recieved his bachelor's degree and doctorate in geochemistry form the University of Wales.

Comments Sought on Water Quality Standards

EPA is seeking public comments on intrastate water quality standards now under review as required by the new water pollution control law.

The deadline for public comments is February 12. Comments on interstate standards were accepted until January 11. The 1972 Amendments require all states and territories to have intrastate water quality standards -- in addition to interstate standards previously required by law -- to protect their interior waters. (See "Planning and the New Water Legislation" page 2)

Lasers Used to Trace Air Pollutio

The use of laser beams for remote optical fingerprinting of the air pollutant sulfur dioxide is being investigated by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under a $174,000 EPA one-year contract.

In the first stage of the project a tiny semiconductor diode laser recently developed at MIT's Lincoln

TION

eratory is being used to measure experimentally
much sulfur dioxide and particulate matter are
sent in smoke stack gases.
y shining the light from the one-millimeter - long
ice off a retroreflector, it is possible to measure
amounts of pollutants present. Normally a sensing
ide must be placed in the stack itself to measure a
lutant. EPA also hopes to use this method for
note sensing of effluents entering the ambient air.

A Extends Time For Farm
gulation Comments

EPA is extending the time for public comment on
cedures for obtaining wastewater discharge
rmits by agriculture until January 20.
EPA proposed forms for obtaining wastewater
charge permits by agriculture, forestry and fish
rms on December 5, 1972. The Federal Water
llution Control Act Amendments of 1972 require
ch discharger to apply for a permit within 180 days
the enactment of the law, which was on October 18,
72.
The Agency is especially interested in comments
d information from persons who engage in
riculture but whose operations may have only an
ermittent, infrequent, or small discharge with little
no effect upon the quality of any water.

terim Authority Granted
Ten States

Interim authority has been granted to ten states to
sue permits for the discharge of wastewater into
vigable waters. The ten states to receive this
thority are California, Georgia, Iowa, Michigan,
innesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon and
ashington.
Under the new Federal Water Pollution Control Act
mendments of 1972, cities, industry and agriculture
ust have permits for discharging wastewater.
terim authority is granted to a state which has the
pability of administering a permit program which
ll carry out the objective of this act. Since the in-
rim authority expires on March 18, the EPA will
sume authority for issuing permits at the end of the
terim period unless final approval of state programs
issue permits on a permanent basis is granted by
em.

ir Case Appeal

The EPA is seeking a Supreme Court appeal of the
ecent District Court decision in the case of Sierra
lub vs. Ruckelshaus. EPA is appealing the decision
ue to a number of complex issues involved. That
ecision required EPA to promulgate regulations
reventing "significant deterioration" of air quality in areas where the air is already cleaner than required by Federal standards. EPA has contended that the Clean Air Act of 1970 does not require significant deterioration provisions in the state implementation plans.

EPA Contract Awarded to Chicago MSD

EPA has awarded a $15,000 contract to the Greater Chicago Metropolitan Sanitary District (MSD) for a training program in waste treatment operation designed to upgrade skills of twenty-three employees. The purpose of the program is to provide skilled manpower in an area where there is a critical need for non-professional, trained personnel. The 22-week course is the third of its kind held by the MSD since 1969 under interagency agreements between EPA and the funding agencies.

EPA Approves Six Water Supplies in Region V

EPA has classified six water supplies in Illinois as having met established Federal standards for use by interstate carriers. They are the cities of Des Plaines, Peoria, Lemont, Moline, Wood River and Belleville.

The water supplies from which carriers take the water which they serve to passengers must meet standards set by EPA under Federal quarantine regulations. The EPA classifications are part of a continuing inspection program by the Agency assisting the US Food and Drug Administration with its responsibility for certifying water carried by interstate carriers. Eighty-five water supplies are presently approved under the program.

Water Pollution Control Grants

Grants have been made to the states of Indiana and Minnesota by EPA to support water pollution control programs during the 1973 fiscal year.

A $341,400 grant to Minnesota was approved on the basis of suitability of the state's goals and feasibility of accomplishing them. Early in 1973 the adequacy and capability of Minnesota's water quality surveillance system will be evaluated. Additional grant funds of $79,900 have been set aside for the state's water pollution control needs.

Indiana's $380,100 grant is expected to insure the state of having enough resources to accomplish mutually agreed upon environmental objection. An additional $105,900 has been reserved for further assistance to the Indiana Stream Pollution Board in

cont. on page 15

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citizen action

by William Omohundro

Two Women Establish Nature Study Program

In Appleton, Wisconsin two local physicians' wives initiated a "grass roots" education program to inform young students of their natural heritage.

Two years ago, Mrs. Lloyd Williams and Mrs. Edward Zeiss, both dedicated conservationists and ecologists, saw that public and parochial school facilities in the Appleton area were not adequate to teach nature study in the out-of-doors so they decided to take action.

Working in cooperation with two existing local organizations, Natural Areas Preservation, Inc. and the Environmental Quality Council, Inc., they formed an organization which they call Outagamie Nature Studies, Inc. Outagamie is the name of the county in which Appleton is located.

Since its inception two years ago, the organization has grown to almost 50 members who donate time, effort and money to do a job which the schools and the average parent cannot do.

Appleton attorney and businessman Gordon A. Bubolz, who serves as secretary-treasurer of Appleton's Environmental Quality Council, Inc., says the volunteers, mostly women, have taken the time to learn the fundamentals of ecology and conservation in order to instruct the local youngsters. To train the membership to interpret nature and the environment, the organization provided them with packets of information and arranged for lectures by experts.

School administrators and teachers as well as parent groups in the area were informed of the project and its goals, and students were freed from their normal classroom work to participate in one-day field trips.

Getting together at the "plant station".

The group set up shop in a renovated barn on a farm six miles west of Appleton at the junction of State Highways 45 and 10, and called the spot the Nature Center. During the months of May and September they have welcomed busloads of fourth graders from the local school systems five days a week. Both women feel that the fourth graders are at an ideal age to derive maximum benefit from the out-of-doors field trip.

"The fourth graders are extremely receptive to the experience and they soak up knowledge like sponges," said Mrs. Williams.

Four Areas Stressed

At the Nature Center, the organization has structured its field day around four areas of interest: animals, plants, pond and soil.

A typical field day begins at 9:30 a.m. with the arrival of the students. Four groups of 12 to 14 students are formed to participate in the day's activities held at the barn and at the animal, plant, pond and soil stations.

"Each station has a basic concept and a personal involvement experience for the children," Mrs. Zeiss pointed out.

At the animal station the students learn that plants are essential to animal life. They learn that some animals eat plants, others eat animals, and some eat both.

"We talk about clues that animals leave, what they need to live and what special features they have to keep them safe and that they use to catch their food," Mrs. Xeiss added.

At the animal stations the students go to treasure hunts and make plaster casts of animal footprints.

At the plant station the students learn that the leaf is a factory which manufactures food and oxygen, that it purifies the air, and is a beautifier. The youngsters observe textures and shapes of leaves and make leaf prints.

"When the students move to the soil station they learn that the outer crust of the earth is made of rock, the foundation of all soil," Mrs. Williams noted. "The station leaders point out that the elements: wind, sun and rain, heat and cold, all play a part in the formation of the soil."

The students learn that plant and animal life dies and returns to the soil making elements available for new plant growth. Further, the student use magnifying glasses to examine the life found in the soil and do water erosion and percolation tests.

"We discuss life in the pond and the food web, or 'who eats whom'," she said. "To examine the life in the pond the children use magnifying glasses."

To close the day's activities the students are shown color slides selected to reinforce what they have learned during the day and to reemphasize the interrelationship of all living things and man's special position in the eco-system.

"We try to leave them with the thought that it is fun to learn, that the more they come to understand about

cont. on page 14

environmental education

Student Movement Goes Straight

by Frank Corrado

Michigan EARTH BEAT
VOL. 4 NO. 20
SALT:
A GROWING PROBLEM

Where have the students who used to be so "into" the environmental movement gone? On campuses where environmental interest was once so intense, it seems they have gone underground.

Not so, say the young people who run the Michigan Student Environmental Confederation (MSEC) in Lansing, Michigan. "The movement's more sophisticated and less emotional now. We're appealing to a straight crowd. We're working with hard-core environmentalists, not just student groups."

And so it seems. The MSEC staff members seem to be a new synthesis of young irreverence and traditional cooperativeness badly needed in the environmental movement.

"One of the problems we have had in the past," says new coordinator Eric Bauman, "is that we have been run by 'consensus.' No one was really in charge. We're now moving towards a more coordinated approach. We're going to set up an advisory board of professionals -- lawyers, accountants, etc. -- to help us get on more solid footing."

The main publication of the Confederation is Michigan Earth Beat, an eight-page tabloid published fortnightly. Editor Bob Ahronheim says he is not discouraged that circulation is only 500. "That's an all-time high," he exclaims. Earth Beat is only one of dozens of environmental newsletters published on a regular basis in Michigan. "It gets put together by osmosis," admits Ahronheim. "I wish I was an old crusty editor of the Northwoods Call or something where things get down -- slap -- slap. But the newspaper really reflects what we're doing and where we're going and it's really the group which puts it together. We try to cover the legislature in Lansing on a full-time basis so people can know what's going on. And we try to give them information that's helpful: like the effects of highway salt on their autos, how to get messages to the media, calendars of events, what's going on in environmental education. We even publish violations released by the State Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Consumer Protection. We try to be action-oriented."

Like many other environmental publications, Earth Beat is barely struggling along, even with subscription costs running between $4 (students) and $10 per year (individuals). Ahronheim is hoping the post office will grant the newspaper second-class mailing privileges. "In the past we had to use first class, especially because of the dated legislative information," says Ahronheim.

MSEC was founded by two former Michigan State University students, one of whom, Walt Pomeroy, is still with it, though he is about to leave. "This has been so much an extension of Walt Pomeroy," says one staff member, "we will have to really reorganize the whole operation." Pomeroy has brought high visibility to the Confederation because of his involvement on the State scene as a leading student environmentalist, serving on the Governor's committees and the like. It's tie to the establishment is partly facilitated by its proximity to the State capitol and more than one day a week, the long-haired male staffers show up in coat and tie because of some appearance to be made in the community or before the government.

Staff members receive little pay. Most of men staffers have wives with better jobs but feel they won't be able to remain with the confederation forever. Says education specialist Don Albrecht, "It amazes us how long we've been able to survive."

Other Confederation activities include Albrecht's representation on the task force working on a state master plan for environmental education, organizing an environmental action network to help communications between Michigan environmental groups, and organization of cooperative summer projects with the State of Michigan Health Department

The summer Student Environmental Health Projects have been run for the past two summers and appear to be one of the most successful of the projects attempted by the Confederation. The projects involved supervision of up to 90 students during the past two summers in survey projects which included locating abandoned autos in several Michigan counties, testing for lead paint in inner city areas, surveying domestic air pollution sources, environmental mapping and rodent control projects. The cooperative project, which will probably continue again this summer, was managed by the Confederation which also recruited the students. Coming up next spring is a canoe trip which will be tied into fund-raising.

"We're going to stay non-partisan," says Bauman, "but we're going to continue to cover the legislature and continue to lobby for environmental causes, even though we will continue not to be tax-exempt."

"Our main job, right now," he goes on, "is to get on a better organizational footing, and to get more young people involved in projects like the health studies."

business

by William Omohundro

OHIO FEEDLOT EXPERIMENT PROMISES ECONOMY AND AN END TO POLLUTION

Fresh air, clean water, and beef for less money. These are some of the benefits that could result from a feedlot experiment underway on the headwaters of Ohio's Little Miami River between Columbus and Dayton.

For the past three years Ohio Feed Lot Inc. located near South Charleston has been trying to find out how it can end odors and polluting wastes at its 12,000-head feedlot.

The corporation's goal is to " demonstrate, document and further improve a safe and profitable method of totally recycling composted feedlot waste products."

In addition to ending unsavory smells and pollution from the feedlot, experts hired by the corporation say that as much as 39 percent could be saved on a 1,000 lb. steer selling for $330 on the hoof if the waste compost is recycled as a feed and used as a soil conditioner on a 50-50 basis.

> **" . . . a classic example of private enterprise going ahead to resolve pressing issues and still make a profit."**

"The national annual value of this process might be estimated at $7.7 billion or $128 a head," say the company-hired consultants.

After studying the operation, an EPA Region V agricultural expert calls the project "a classic example of private enterprise going ahead, on its own, to resolve pressing issues and still make a profit."

For the past three years a team of seven investigators headed by Dr. William Hackett, a London, Ohio, veterinarian, have been working on the South Charleston project.

Dr. Hackett and his six deputy investigators who are each specialists in a particular facet of the project have been working on six major categories of problems which are interdependent.

Each deputy investigator in turn has his own team of experts and consultants who do the detailed technical work in each of the major categories of the project.

The categories are: (1) Waste handling, stabilization, pasteurization, and odor including monitoring of local and regional air and stream pollution; (2) Cattle housing design construction, operation and motoring; (3) Cattle disease and beef contamination control through waste treatment.

Also, (4) Nutritional value of treated, recycled waste; (5) Value of composted waste to the soil and crop production; (6) Economic aspects of the many facets of the project including protein to the exploding population of the world.

Briefly, the complete feedlot system as it's now operated is under sheds and spaced to solve odor problems. Bedding used in the feed pens is composed of such substances as shredded tree bark, and sawdust. The feed pens are mechanically cleaned about every two weeks, and the waste from the cleaning operation is taken to another covered shed where the material is composted at 174 to 180 degrees.

Following the treatment, which takes five days, the compost is bagged and sold to nursery's and farmers for application to soils. This takes care of the complete waste load with no discharge to surface waters or to underdrains. Further, the treated material has been fed to the cattle under experimental conditions.

The corporation expects the project will have far reaching effects. It believes the results will prove feasible for the nation's feedlots in which some 60,000,000 cattle are fattened for slaughter.

Dr. Hackett says the process will be modified so as to be equally applicable to dairy farms of 100or more cattle. Further, he notes, it is likely that it will be applicable to the hygienic feeding of hogs and other domestic animals and birds.

"The animal waste handling and treatment mehtods, which are being tested by the project, produce a stabilized, pasteurized and valuable product for an overall cost of about $3 per ton of waste," said Dr. Hackett.

He said the economic composting of the wastes, under ideal conditions, will provide a valuable end product for a major component to the animal's diet worth about $30 to $40 a ton.

"Composted to a different set of specifications," he pointed out, "the wastes provide a valuable soil conditioner when used on the barren or semi-barren portion of a farm." He says such wastes produce 100 percent productivity and are worth $25 to $30 a ton.

Dr. Hackett said the process adds to the profitability of the feed lot operation rather than becoming a financial burden which must be passed along as higher meat prices because the economic value of the treated waste exceeds the cost of handling and treatment.

"The complete waste of the animals of the feedlot is collected and treated in an inoffensive manner leaving zero discharge of bacterial, organic and nutrient pollutants to the environment," he said.

The new mehtods developed are expected to provide a new understanding of keeping animals healthy, and provide a new tool for breaking the chain which spreads many cattle diseases.

Each animal produces about 9 tons of bedding, urine and manure a year as it comes to the compost digester, according to experience at the Ohio Feed Lot.

"The cost of processing is about $2 a ton of raw material, or with 50 percent shrinkage in weight during composting, about $4 a ton of end product containing 30 percent moisture," says Dr. Hackett.

He says the value of compost if used as a cattle food is about $40 a ton while the value of the compost if it is used as a soil conditioner on barren farm land is about $25 a ton.

"The project," points out Dr. Hackett, "will convert large economic losses into even larger economic gains through its economic handling and treatment of animal wastes."

collectanea
[illegible]

NEW ITEMS

New General Publications

"Don't Leave It All To The Experts." The Citizen's Role in Environmental Decision Making

"Your World, My World." A Book for Young Environmentalists (single copies only)

"The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. Highlights."

EPA Publishes Progress Report

A 117-page document titled Environmental Protection Agency - A Progress Report has been published by EPA. With an introductory section describing the legislative background and functions of the Agency, the report covers EPA activities in air and water quality, solid waste management, pesticides, radiation, and noise. Other chapters include discussions of the economic impact of pollution control, EPA regional activities, and enforcement.

Copies of the EPA history are available for [illegible] each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Expro '73 Lists Research Projects To Be Funded

EPA has published a listing of [illegible] million in research, development, and demonstration projects scheduled to be funded in FY1973. The publication, EXPRO '73 (Extramural Projects), is designed to acquaint the R & D community with the aims and procedures of EPA's Office of Research and Monitoring which supports research efforts related to pollution control.

The book lists specific grant and contract projects planned for funding during the remainder of this fiscal year. EXPRO will be up-dated quarterly and will include projects for which a grantee or contractor has not been selected and for which funds are still available.

Copies of the [illegible]-page publication are available from Region V's Office of Research and Monitoring, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, 60606 or from the Resource Management Branch, Office of Research and Monitoring, U.S. EPA, Washington, D.C. 20460 (Telephone [illegible]).

Engineering Booklet on Flouridation

The "Fluoridation Engineering Manual" aimed at assisting local and state engineers in the design of fluoridation installation, discusses compounds used in fluoridation, methods of injecting fluorides into water systems, preparation of fluoride solutions, selection of an appropriate installation, control, maintenance, safety and technical problems.

Copies of the 94-page manual are available without charge from the Water Supply Programs Division, Office of Water Programs Operation, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460.

Manual on Inspecting Waste water Treatment Plants

A manual to assist in evaluating the performance of wastewater treatment plants details the processes used in wastewater treatment, describes common problems affecting plant operation and lists corrective measures. The manual, "Procedures for Evaluating Performance of Wastewater Treatment Plants," provides technical guidance to State and local inspectors and technicians involved in evaluating plants.

Limited numbers of copies, in a loose-leaf binder form are available through the Operations and Maintenance Branch, Municipal Wastewater Systems Division, Office of Water Programs Operations, EPA, Washington, D.C. 20460.

EPA Water Supply Inventory

EPA has released a report which lists over [illegible] Federally-certified water supply systems used by interstate carriers. Entitled "Inventory of Interstate Carrier Water Supply Systems" the report lists the name of each supply system, the population it serves, approval status, dates of most recent state and federal surveys and date of last reported bacteriological examination.

Copies of the inventory are available from the Water Supply Division, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460.

Report on Radiation Health Risks

A National Academy of Sciences advisory committee report called "The Effects on Populations of Exposure to Low Levels of Ionizing Radiation" analyzes current scientific knowledge of health risks from ionizing radiation exposure.

Single copies of the report are available on request from the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Public Affairs, EPA, Room [illegible], Waterside Mall, Washington, D.C. 20460. Additional copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Study on Emissions Control and Gas Mileage

According to an EPA report on "Fuel Economy and Emission Control", emission control devices on modern automobiles are not the major cause of reduced fuel economy. The report lists causes of increased fuel consumption, fuel economy data and an appendix showing comparative fuel consumptions. The report concludes that today's car buyer has available to him a choice of many types of vehicles and this is the reason for varying figures on fuel consumption.

Single copies of the EPA report are available from the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Public Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460.

New Films

"Get Together". The first film about environmental cleanup in the Midwest. Shows activities in Detroit, Chicago, Franklin (Ohio) and other midwestern cities. Produced by the Region V Office of Public Affairs. [illegible] minutes, color, sound.

"Come Learn With Me". Documentary film especially for teachers, showing a radically different approach to environmental education based on "learning by doing". Produced by Region V Office of Public Affairs in cooperation with Cleveland Institute for Environmental Education. 14 minutes, color, sound. Both films are available free through MODERN TALKING PICTURE SERVICE, INC., 160 East Grand Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611. Order at least four weeks in advance. Give alternate dates.

RECENT FEDERAL REGISTERS

As a matter of public record, notices of EPA hearings, proposed rule makings, promulgations of regulations, and other regulatory actions are published in the daily Federal Register, available at most libraries (including the Region V library) or by annual subscription of $25 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

December 12. AIRCRAFT EMISSIONS. EPA proposes standards related to control of aircraft air pollution and to ground operation to control emissions. Comments within 60 days.

ALDRIN AND DIELDRIN. EPA, responding to court order for reconsideration, rejects requests for immediate ban on remaining uses; urges self-regulation by producers; determines to consider issue of tolerance for residues in or on foods.

December 13. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS. EPA comments available.

December 16. ENVIRONMENT. EPA rule making proposals on tolerances for methomyl and revocation of tolerances on monuron. EPA notices establishing and extending temporary tolerances for certain herbicides.

December 19. WATER POLLUTION. Notice of public hearings by International Joint Commission on pollution of Great Lakes system from land use activities.

December 22. ENVIRONMENT. EPA issues final guidelines for State participation in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

December 27. DDT CANCELLATION. EPA announces January 12, 1973 public meeting in Seattle regarding cancellation of registration.

PESTICIDES. EPA notice of a tolerance petition for the fungicide carboxin from Uniroyal. EPA sets tolerance for the fungicide benomyl.

December 28. AIRCRAFT EMISSIONS CONTROL. Notice of public hearing on control of air pollution from aircraft and aircraft engines and ground operation of aircraft to control emissions.

MORE SOLID WASTE LITERATURE

Solid Waste Fact Book, Litter Fact Book, Questions & Answers about the reclamation and recycling of glass containers. From Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, Inc., International Club Building, 1800 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Guidelines for Glass Recycling in Your Community, Who Recycles and Why?, Environmental Aspects of Glass Containers, Environmental Aspects of Plasti-Shield Containers, Handling of Glass Containers to be Recycled. From Owens-Illinois, Glass Container Division, Office of Environmental Affairs, Toledo, Ohio 43601.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A brochure on "Summer Jobs in Federal Agencies" is available from the Civil Service Commission, Washington D.C. 20415. It describes opportunities and requirements for summer employment with the U.S. Government both in Washington and throughout the nation.

MAYO

cont. from page 2

Water quality standards at present consist of three basic parts. First, the states must designate a particular use (public water supplies, fish and wildlife) for a stream or section of a stream. Secondly, the standards must include the criteria necessary to maintain the designated uses and thirdly, they must contain an implementation schedule.

Under the 1972 Amendments interstate water quality standards already adopted by the states and approved by the federal government remain in effect unless EPA determine by January 18 that they are not consistent with the objectives of the old law. If a state with unsatisfactory standards fails to revise them adequately within 90 days after January 18, EPA must set appropriate standards for the state.

By last November 17, States with existing intrastate standards were required to submit them for EPA review. Such standards will automatically become effective unless EPA notifies the state within 120 days of the submission (approximately mid-March) that they are inconsistent with the objectives of the old law. If a state with unsatisfactory standards fails to revise them adequately within 90 days EPA is required to make the revisions.

EPA is accepting public comments on intrastate standards until February 12.

(A notice in the Federal Register on December 29, 1972, identifies interstate and intrastate water quality standards to be considered by EPA.)

For the case where no intrastate standards have been adopted, the state has 180 days to adopt standards.

The new law also requires the Water Resources Council, through the Basin Commissions, to develop by January 1, 1980, level "B" plans for each River Basin in the country. At present four of the five basin areas have at least a broad level "A" plan. The fifth is under preparation. Level "B" plans are more detailed for individual river basins or portions of river basins.

Although detailed comments on how planning activities will finally be affected by the new legislation cannot be forthcoming until the promulgation of the guidelines, it seems safe to say that a new era is here. EPA's Planning Branch will be moving ahead in its attempt to stop pollution before it starts.

Nature Study

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nature, the more they will care about it," added Mrs. Williams. "We believe we give them a happy day."

She said the group hopes to be able to expand the program in the future to make it possible for older age groups to be included.

During the three, four-week sessions that have already been held over 1,000 fourth graders from 30 elementary schools have visited the Nature Center. Over 300 adults have also visited.

"Our volunteers are terrific," said Mrs. Williams. "Some help with displays and posters, but the majority serve as trail guides. They are inspired and dedicated people with a great love for the out-of-doors and a desire to share their enthusiasm with the children."

media

ALLIE ALLIE IN FREE

by Frank Corrado

Home safe. Out of harm's way. The kids on the street yell "Allie Allie In Free" And so with a street game does an unusual environmental film begin.

"Allie Allie In Free" was filmed in Cleveland last summer by Cleveland State communications professor, Dr. Estelle Zannes, who has been a long-term and astute observer of the local scene there. She did the film in conjunction with a local citizens group, The Area Councils Association.

ACA is an old-time coordinating group for 19 neighborhood community groups in inner-city Cleveland. It has long been a spokesman for improving local conditions for both blacks and whites and has been concerned with inner-city environmental problems, like air pollution, congestion and solid waste.

Under a $2,500 grant from EPA's Public Affairs Office, ACA and Dr. Zannes put the documentary together and secured one-half hour of television time in mid-December for airing the documentary. The documentary played in prime-time, and its uniques point of view -- the citizen's view of his community -- was succinctly stated in the station's advertising before the broadcast: "The People of Cleveland Proudly Present the People of Cleveland."

The documentary, as a really a community statement, was a rare combination of community concern, professional commitment and television public-mindedness-- combined to produce a unique product.

Allie Allie In Free looked at the city as a "house" through the eyes of young children, with their comments, drawings, games and perceptions of crime, housing, environment and other issues. It was a unique attempt to show the interrelatedness of these issues and the need for a place to live that is "safe" and "out of harm's way." The documentary will soon be converted into a movie version, and there are some indications it will be shown again.

Rev. Earl Cunningham, president of ACA, said, "When television, the university, the citizen, the city and the Federal government are able to cooperate on a project like this, the word we use is not success, but rather hope -- hope for this city."

Dr. Estelle Zanes of Cleveland State University.

EPA Action

cont. from page 10

administering its water pollution control plan during the last half of the fiscal year.

Standards Proposed For Aircraft Emissions

EPA has proposed standards to limit pollution emissions for new and in-use aircraft, jet and pistol, of smoke, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides. The Clean Air Act of 1970 requires regulations ensuring complicance with these standards to be issued by the Secretary of Transportation. The standards will take effect over the period of 1974-79 depending on the engine and the pollutant.

As required under the Act, public hearings will be held on the proposed regulations at dates, time and places to be announced shortly. Written comments on the regulations may be submiteted to EPA within 60 days.

At the same time EPA released a study of the extent to which aircraft emissions affect air quality and the technological feasiblity of controlling such emissions. Also released was advance notice of proposed rule making to reduce emissions in ground operations.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Abandoned Vehicles

This is in reference to your mention of Minnesota's abandoned motor vehicle program on page 15 of the November 1972 edition of the Region V Public Report.

The Agency has, or is processing, contracts for collection of abandoned motor vehicles in approximately twenty-six counties. This year, the program will move approximately 25,000 abandoned motor vehicles. We estimate that there are approximately 250,000 abandoned vehicles scattered throughout the state. At our present rate, it will take a few years to solve the problem. Costs have been higher than originally anticipated due to the low scrap prices in this region and a lack of competition in the bidding process. Presently, we are spending approximately $25.00 per unit to move vehicles from the outstate area to final disposal at scrap processors.

Yours very truly,
Donald J. Kyser, Chief
Section of Investigation and
Technical Assistance
Division of Solid Waste
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

Public Report Marks First Anniversary

This issue marks the first anniversary of the Region V Public Report.

During our first year we have tried to bring you an overview of environmental activities in the Midwest – the efforts of citizens, government, business and media to clean up in the six states of Region V. In this issue we included an index to Public Reports published during 1972.

While our technical problems in getting a new publication into production may have presented distractions, we hope that you have stayed with us and have let us know when you had a suggestion.

As we begin 1973 we look forward to continuing to bring you news of our progress as Midwesterners in protecting our natural environment.

– Helen P. Starr, Editor
– Ann N. Hose, Art Director

THE YEAR IN REVIEW . . .

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FROM:
Office of Public Affairs
United States Environmental Protection Agency
One North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

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EPA-335

Region V Public Report

February, 1972

[illegible] and [illegible] working towards quality of life in our cities.

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POLLUTION - AN

for the nation . . .

Following are excerpts of an address delivered by Carol M. Thomas, Director of EPA's Office of Civil Rights and Urban Affairs, on November 18, 1972.

The selection of this Conference's theme, "Pinpoint Pollution for Neighborhood Survival," is a reflection of our common commitment not only to the "survival" of our urban neighborhoods, but also to substantial improvement in the general quality of life in those neighborhoods . . .

Let us turn to the specific EPA grants funds that may be available to organizations for neighborhood programs or projects.

1. **Research and Development (R &D)**
   R & D grants in the areas of air pollution control, pesticides, radiation, solid waste, and water pollution control are available to eligible non-profit institutions such as universities and colleges, hospitals, laboratories, State and local government departments, other public or private non-profit institutions and individuals of unusually high demonstrated scientific ability.
   The objectives of R & D grants vary depending upon the subject area involved. . . however, the major emphasis is that of scientific or technological advancement in the general area of pollution abatement and control.
2. **Demonstration Grants**
   This category of grants is available in the areas of water and air pollution control, and solid waste management, to States, municipalities, interstate and intermunicipal agencies, industry, public and private non-profit agencies and institutions and individuals. Unlike R&D grants, demonstration grants would appear to afford the best avenue to EPA grant funds open to local organizations and instituitons to support neighborhood programs. However, that support is limited by the very nature of the grants, i.e., they are for demonstration purposes only.
   As in the case of R&D grants, the principal objectives of demonstration grants vary depending upon the subject area involved. . .
   Grant applicants are cautioned, however, that the Agency only solicits solid waste demonstration grant applications in priority areas. At this juncture, it appears that the trend is definitely away from the financial support of neighborhood recycling projects, in favor of municipal or public utility use of consumable solid waste as a secondary or auxiliary fuel source. Examples of this approach may be found in St. Louis, Missouri, New York City, and soon in Montgomery County, Maryland. One of the apparent reasons for this trend is the failure of salvage markets to develop properly.
3. **Manpower Development and Training Grants**
   Such grants are available in the areas of air and water pollution control and quality, radiation control, and solid waste management. Eligible applicants include public and private non-profit institutions and air pollution control agencies; universities, hospitals, and other public and private non-profit institutions.
   These grants are intended to assist public and non-profit institutions in establishing, expanding, or improving both professional and technical training opportunities.
4. **Fellowships**
   Fellowships in the areas of air and water pollution control are available to qualified students or persons accepted for admission by an appropriate educational institution.
5. **State and Local Assistance**
   I indicated earlier that the overwhelming majority of EPA's grants funds go to State and local jurisdictions for the construction, expansion, or modification of waste water treatment facilities. We should add to that list grants to those jurisdictions in the areas of air pollution control (planning, program development and maintenance), solid waste planning (alternative systems), and water pollution control in the areas of comprehensive basin planning and State and interstate programs.

I have gone through this discussion to point out what is currently available as well as what is not currently available at EPA, in the way of funds to support neighborhood programs. I must say to you in all candor that at this point in time, the neighborhood programs "pickings" at EPA are rather slim, at least in the sense that most of us would prefer to see neighborhoods assisted in their eagerness to join the urban environmental pollution fight.

This situation is attributable to at least two major factors:

1. EPA, in terms of its organizational form and mission (i.e., highly scientifically and technologically oriented regulatory agency) as well as the laws it is charged with enforcing, is not, and at this point in time cannot be, heavily geared toward neighborhood action programs; at least not in the sense that that concept has come to be understood by most neighborhood residents; and
2. its major efforts to move in that direction, to the extent that it can, are rather recent and studied, due to the reasons I have just stated.

It should be made clear that the Agency has formally committed itself to assisting State and local jurisdictions in their efforts to improve the environmental quality of life in our urban neighborhoods, as required by law. It is currently meeting that commitment in the specific areas over which it currently has jurisdiction, ie. air pollution control, water pollution control, solid waste management, etc., through grants-in-aid, technical assistance, regulation and enforcement.

EPA recognizes, as does the Congress in many instances, the vital importance of citizen involvement and action in the current national effort to renew and protect our environment. However, Congressional recognition of that role thus far has not extended beyond the right of private citizens to 1) bring suit against the Government (EPA in this instance) to force it to enforce the law if it fails to do so; 2) to participate in the public hearings process in establishing administrative regulations pertaining to the environment; and 3) to challenge on several grounds any Federal agency's proposed major action (usually construction-type projects) threatening substantially adverse impact on the environment, whether that impact is ecological, economic, physical or social, or all of the foregoing.

. . . various other federal departments and agencies continue to have responsibility, along with EPA, in the general area of environmental renewal and protection. Several of them also have grant funds that may be available to support neighborhood programs in this general area.

For example, HEW's Health Services and Mental Health Administration conducts a Childhood Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Control Program which is designed to assist local governments in developing and implementing such programs. . .

The same office at HEW conducts an Urban Rat Control Program with grant funds available to public or private non-profit agencies, institutions, or organizations. The program's major objective is to support comprehensive community programs to reduce rat infestations and related environmental problems, such as unapproved garbage and refuse storage, to a level where they no longer exert a public health and economic effect. . .

You are of course familiar with the Department of Housing

INNER CITY CRISIS

and Urban Development's (HUD) Neighborhood Development, Community Renewal, Code Enforcement and Urban Renewal Programs. Grant funds under most of these programs are directly available to governmental units only, although they are by their very nature neighborhood and community programs. Also, HUD's "701(b)" Program, which is an urban planning research and demonstration program, is directly available to not for profit organizations, as well as public agencies, public and private universities and profit-making organizations.

More detailed information is available on these and many other Federal programs that may provide grant or contract funds for neighborhood environmental programs . . . in a publication entitled Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance which is available from the Public Documents Department, Government Printing Office, Washongton, D.C. 20402 for $7.00. It is also available for public use in Federal Depository Libraries. This catalog also contains outline descriptions of EPA's grants programs as well as grant application information.

In closing, I will return to where I believe EPA is heading with respect to neighborhood programs. As I implied earlier EPA is not, by law or otherwise, an OEO or a HUD-Model Cities-type agency in terms of its legal ability to launch and financially support neighborhood environmental programs on a nationwide scale. As a regulatory and research-oriented agency, its prime interest is in gaining the information and knowledge necessary to enable it to fulfill its major functions. On the neighborhood level, this is most often accomplished through research and demonstration projects, which I previously described.

The Agency's recently created Office of Civil Rights and Urban Affairs . . . is now charged with at least three major functions:

1. Coordinating Agency programs and activities that directly involve or significantly impact urban and inner city areas;

2. Developing and administering a $10 million EPA Minority Business Enterprise Program; and

3. Developing and monitoring demonstration projects applying the Agency's ongoing programs, i.e., air, water, solid waste, etc. to urban and inner city conditions.

Although presently not fully staffed and currently funded for administrative costs only, we have initiated a request for funding during Fiscal Year 1974 (beginning July 1, 1973) which will allow us to do considerably more in the area of neighborhood demonstration projects. However, unless and until existing legislation is changed, we will still be limited at EPA to dealing with neighborhood environmental problems that are directly related to the subject areas over which we now have direct jurisdiction. . .

We are currently designing a system to enable us to more effectively coordinate Agency programs and activities that directly involve or heavily impact conditions in our urban environment.

The major portion of EPA funds and regulatory activities are necessarily directed to the urban environment. Necessarily because that is the major source and bearer of the burdens of environmental pollution, whether from the dangerously foul air produced in part by automobile and other motor traffic, or from the industrial and municipal plants whose discharges into surrounding lakes and rivers damage our urban water sources, which still provide our drinking water as well as water for recreational purposes. As better stated by Mr. William D. Ruckelshaus, Administrator of EPA in his recent testimony before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on the Environment, "the environmental problems of the Nation's inner city residents are of critical concern to EPA because pollution levels in the central city are often at their worse, and because this pollution impacts on a population already bearing a number of other social, economic, and environmental burdens."

Thus the $3 + billion that EPA has spent over its short life span assisting States and cities (mostly cities) in the construction, modification and expansion of waste water and drinking water treatment facilities have had a heavy, although perhaps not an easily discernible impact on the urban environment, other than perhaps the jobs created by such activity. Its regulation and enforcement of the amount of lead permitted in gasoline as well as its requirement of anti-pollution features in new automobiles and other motorized transportation, will continue to directly benefit the urban environment.

EPA's increased authority under the new Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 to regulate industrial and other discharges into our waterways will directly benefit our urban environment. Its entirely new authority to regulate noise under the new Noise Control Act of 1972 will have a most significant impact on the quality of the urban environment.

. . . the larger question across the country, I think, is whether local initiative and support from concerned citizens such as yourselves, will fully and creatively assert itself in this exciting and timely new effort to make peace with our environment, in such a way that this Administration and future administrations will be continually assured that it is, indeed, everbody's fight.

and for the region . . .

Francis T. Mayo

In some parts of the city people call it solid waste, congestion, high decibel readings, particulates. In others they just call it garbage, rats, overcrowding, noise and bad air. The words are different. The meaning is the same.

The environment of the inner city area has always been the most polluted, just as it always has had the worst housing, most poverty and highest crime rate. The inner city always gets the highest scores in the worst categories.

Many people think the environmental movement is all about trees, blue skies and birds. It is. But it also is concerned with the troubles of city life, because that seems to be where pollution problems are the worst.

Problems of noise, sanitation, and congestion affect nearly all sections of the larger cities. But overcrowding, rats, flaking leaded paint, deteriorating housing, and ever-present litter and garbage are more typical of the inner city. This has been true ever since there were large cities.

And EPA's Midwest Region encompasses some of our nation's largest and, therefore, most problem-ridden cities — Chicago, Cleveland, Gary, Detroit. Because these cities are aware of the seriousness of their problems, they know they must work hard, and in some cases have already begun devising sometimes unique solutions to improve less than perfect living conditions.

And EPA in the Midwest is working in unique and special ways to try to help. EPA's Region V is involved in establishing closer working ties with inner-city residents who

(Continued on Back Page)

government

CITIZENS LEARN CLEAN AIR LAWS AS EPA MOVES INTO ACTION ON ENFORCEMENT

Gary's Mayor Richard Hatcher at citizen air pollution briefings.

EPA's air enforcement program – designed to back up State efforts in getting clean air by 1975 – has begun in earnest.

A 10-man regional air enforcement team has begun concentrating its first efforts in the Northwest Indiana area. Also high on the EPA priority list of concerns is Cleveland, Ohio.

Under the Clean Air Act the states in Region V have the primary authority for controlling emissions and EPA's strategy is to step in only if it feels there's been slippage and sources will not be cleaned up by the mid-70's.

Cleveland's sources in the 100-ton category or over number so many (90). So EPA will first be looking at the 1000-ton a year sources (28).

EPA is concentrating its resources on the top 300 to 400 of the Region's 13,000 sources at present.

The Ohio EPA was asked to give a rundown on its 1000-ton sources in Cleveland by the end of January, 1973. In the northwest Indiana area EPA is working with the State to make sure dischargers there get on a schedule that will insure compliance by 1975. Because of the need to get these dischargers on a schedule, EPA has set the Gary, Indiana area as its number one priority in Region V.

EPA activities in air pollution control have shifted as source compliance (getting sources onto a cleanup schedule) has come to the fore. Passage of the Clean Air Act in December, 1970 set a clock in motion that in the last two years has meant completion by each state of an air implementation plan - a game plan for achieving clean air.

The source compliance schedule is but one part of the state's control strategy – a main ingredient in the implementation plan. The schedule consists of agreements with each discharger for clean-up. The most serious air pollution problem in the area is not Cleveland or Gary but the Steubenville (Ohio) - Wheeling (West Virginia) region where particulate concentrations at one point in January reached close to 1000 micrograms per cubic meter (the significant harm level). The State of Ohio is moving vigorously in this locality.

In its enforcement activities EPA asks two questions. The first is, how clean is the air, and second, what are state and local agencies doing.

Gary's Mayor Richard Hatcher told an EPA workshop last week that he welcomed EPA's emphasis on Northwest Indiana and hoped his area would soon become the second highest priority in the region – we'd at least like to be known as No. 2 because we tried harder.

THE SCIENCE OF COMPLIANCE

But regardless of the seriousness of the air pollution, each state agency in Region V must submit schedules for cleanup by class of pollutant emitted (CO, NO, hydrocarbons, particulates, SO, and photochemical oxidants) in the very near future.

When approved by EPA cleanup schedules will be enforceable by both State pollution control agencies and EPA. Each discharger covered by a schedule whose plans for cleanup will require longer than 12 months will have certain interim dates to meet as part of their schedule. These milestones, called "increments of progress," include: 1) submission of plans 2) letting of contracts 3) start of construction 4) completion of construction and 5) final compliance.

The source compliance schedule is based on an inventory that has been made by each state agency of who is actually polluting the air in each state. If dischargers who are put on a schedule of compliance fall behind, the State agency or EPA can go to court and prove there was a violation of the schedule.

When a discharger is having trouble meeting his compliance schedule for one or more pollutants the governor of a State can request up to a year delay for a category of pollutants.

Here is the current situation in each State in Region V:

INDIANA - An EPA-funded study has called for increased manpower and funds for the State air pollution control agency. In addition, Indiana needs a permit system (currently being established) and a simple mechanism for developing legally enforceable compliance schedules.

WISCONSIN - Compliance schedules for Wisconsin emitters who exceed regulations have not yet been submitted by the State agency but are expected in the next few months. EPA feels that a series of orders issued by the State in 1972 is not complete enough and that there is a need for more interim dates. Orders have been issued by the State for 169 sources so far. Not all are in compliance. The State budget for air control is currently about $1 million with 24 people.

MINNESOTA - Most dischargers are already under cleanup orders which should be submitted to EPA shortly.

ILLINOIS - The State has an experienced staff and a permit system for new and existing sources. Some permit applications have been submitted to the State EPA by sources but have had to be returned because of a lack of signature or schedules.

MICHIGAN - The State has schedules on some sources. Compliance schedules have not yet been submitted to EPA but are expected soon.

OHIO - The State has not yet officially submitted a source compliance schedule. EPA expects a large number of schedules for dischargers in the next few months. The main problem is that the State has an exceedingly large number of sources with which to deal.

Left: citizens and government officials examine handouts.

Above: Betty Klaric, Cleveland Press environmental reporter, and EPA consultant Marvin Zeldin, conduct panel discussion.

One of the many speakers.

The Citizen's Job In Air Cleanup

During late January, Region V in cooperation with the state pollution control agencies and local clean air groups held a series of one-day briefings on what citizens can do to help in air cleanup. Some of the major points made during these briefings are summarized here:

First, a citizen or group should understand the problem. The following publications are suggested:

A Citizen's Guide to Clean Air
Citizen Role In Implementation Of Clean Air Standards
Citizen Suits Under the Clear Air Act
Don't Leave It To All The Experts
Citizen Action Can Get Results

Second, the citizen should ask questions concerning compliance schedules:

1) Is best available technology being required?
2) Are these compliance schedules being negotiated as quickly as possible?
3) Do the schedules meet emission standards?
4) Are there clear deadlines?
5) Is there enough information available from the discharger (only trade secrets are privileged)?

Third, if you find that a polluter is doing a good job, tell others; if he is doing a bad job do the same.

Fourth, under the Clean Air Act of 1970 a citizen can sue any alleged violator of an emission standard or limitation if a postponement is sought; if there is an emission violation, the citizen can sue the EPA's administrator on non-discretionary actions.

Other legal tools available for the citizen's use include the National Environmental Policy Act, the Freedom of Information Act, the citizen provisions of the Clean Air Act and state, local and Federal nuisance laws.

Some significant points brought out during the workshops include:

1) Citizens should know whether their state pollution control agency has enough manpower and money to do the job required by law;
2) Citizens should not only publicize the shortcomings, but should praise industry when it does a good job;
3) Citizen efforts should not be spread too thin among too many issues;
4) Pollution is both a "health" issue and a "law and order" issue.

Some of the citizen groups felt that in many cases public hearings are becoming merely a formality and that it is, therefore, becoming increasingly difficult to maintain enthusiasm for participation and concern.

State citizen groups which co-sponsored the meetings with EPA included:

Detroit: T.B. and Health Society in conjunction with other groups
Cleveland: Cleveland Air Conservation Committee
Milwaukee: Wisconsin T.B. and R.D. Association
Minneapolis: Metro Clean Air Committee
Indianapolis: T.B. and R.D. Association of Central Indiana
Gary: Northwest Indiana Clean Air Coordinating Committee

State pollution officials participating in the briefings included:

Detroit: Robert P. Miller, District Engineer, Division of Air Pollution Control, Michigan Board of Public Health

Cleveland: Allan Franks, Assistant Chief, Public Interest Center, Ohio EPA
Milwaukee: Douglas Evans, Director, Bureau of Air Pollution Control, Division of Environmental Protection, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Minneapolis: Edward Wilk, Director, Division of Air Quality Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Indianapolis: Harry Williams, Director, Division of Air Pollution Control, Indiana State Board of Health
Gary: Edward Stresino, Air Pollution Division, Indiana State Board of Health. Robert Goldberg, Air Pollution Division, Illinois EPA. Gary Mayer, Richard Hatcher.

business-cover story

Banking On The Quality Of Life

by Frank Corrado

In this surprising age it's probably not too surprising to learn that there is a bank in Minneapolis that has just released a report on the quality of life in the Twin Cities.

What might be more surprising is that anyone decided to look at the quality of life in Minneapolis at all, for too many out-of-town observers Minneapolis is something like the San Francisco of the Midwest. It is for the most part a well-planned, good-government, friendly area with a downtown mall in Minneapolis second to none in the country. There is a vibrant nightlife, the Guthrie Theatre, proximity to prime unspoiled recreation land, and a kind of "Scandanavian air" to the entire community.

A study made last year by the Urban Institute of quality of life factors – indicators such as jobs, income, health, pollution, housing, public safety, education, and transportation-revealed that the Twin Cities area ranked first nationally among 18 cities surveyed.

Was all the effort by the First National Bank of Minneapolis to develop a quality of life index over the last two years a waste of time? "Far from it," answers Dr. James L. Hetland, Jr., the bank's Vice President of Urban Development. Formerly the first chairman of the Twin Cities Metropolitan Council, and law professor-turned banker, Hetland says, "Our purpose is to determine how our bank can keep the community alive. After all, we just can't pack up and move. It doesn't pay to have a strong business community in the midst of a sick center city".

But Jim Hetland certainly doesn't believe that the Twin Cities are sick, not in the least. What he and his boss, Bank President George H. Dixon, do feel though is that First Minneapolis' long-run self-interest depends on the overall health of the region they're located in.

Out of this long-term self interest has come a unique attempt to measure the quality of life in the Twin Cities. Banks like First Minneapolis, says Hetland, have no problem measuring their own financial health or the effectiveness of their own business organization. However, the bank found it was difficult to measure the effects of its philanthropic contributions and participation in civic affairs. Rather than look at just their own activities, however, First Minneapolis in 1971 decided to develop an annual Social-Environmental Audit – a system to measure

Proposed components and standards for annual social-environmental audit

Components (Accounts)	Standards
1. Job Opportunities	Percent of persons unemployed. Percent of persons who have changed jobs in the last five years. Percent of population employed. Percent of skilled jobs without people to fill them.
2. Pleasing and Healthy Physical Environment	Amount of pollution in the air measured against established standards. Amount of pollution in the water measured against established standards. Visual appearance of the area as judged by an urban environment committee on the basis of their own criteria. Percent of land dedicated to highway use. Percent of land preserved for parks and open space use.
3. Suitable Housing	Percent of substandard dwelling units. Number of communities with zoning ordinances permitting low and moderate income housing. Number of new housing starts in past year. Average number of persons per dwelling unit.
4. Good Health	Percent of infant mortalities. Life expectancy. Per capita incidence of heart disease. Venereal disease rate.
5. Adequate Income Levels	Percent of households earning less than $5,000 a year. Percent of households earning less than $10,000 a year. Number of people on various forms of public assistance and annual net gains or losses for public assistance case loads.
6. Quality Education	Percent of high school graduates. Percent of high school dropouts. Percent of high school graduates going to college. Percent of high school students taking national comparative tests who score better than national averages.
7. A Safe Society	Number of violent crimes per 10,000. Number of misdemeanors per 10,000. Number of felonies per 10,000. Percent of core city and suburban persons who feel safe walking the streets at night in their neighborhood.
8. A High Level of Citizen Participation	Percent of eligible persons voting in city elections. Number of persons in city-wide civic groups or numbers of persons in neighborhood associations. Percent of persons over 21 donating to the United Fund.
9. Widespread Cultural Activity	Number of persons visiting: a) Guthrie Theatre b) Walker Art Center c) Minneapolis Institute of Arts d) Minnesota Orchestra e) St. Paul Arts and Sciences Center f) Civic and semi-professional theatres. Number of community art exhibitions and concerts.
10. Adequate Transportation	Number of automobiles registered in metropolitan area. Percent of persons using public buses for daily transportation to work. Percent of one-passenger cars driving into downtown area in rush hours.

the health of the community and the results of what individual businesses are doing to improve community well-being.

Nationally only the GNP -- Gross National Product -- measures the economic well-being of our nation. However, over a period of time there has been much talk of developing a national quality of life index to reflect the total national well-being. Says Hetland, "A local disaster could greatly impare the GNP of this area. It certainly is not an accurate indicator of well-being."

Picking up on some of the research already being used by the Urban Institute and others, First Minneapolis came up with a series of indicators from which they proposed to develop their audit. Among those factors are job opportunities, income, health, public safety, housing, education, environment, public participation, transportation, and culture. Base line data for these categories collected throughout the year has been evaluated and weighted, and is now providing a base-line for comparing what happens in each of these areas between now and when next year's report is issued.

Hetland is reluctant to reveal just what the index number is, mainly, he says, because in some cases where polling statistics were used, not enough persons were sampled and percentage differences would appear too exaggerated.

Nevertheless, Hetland does hint that the quality of life appears to be pretty good in the Twin Cities. "We tried to emphasize measuring the disparity between the core area and the suburbs," he says. "The polling information we used came from the annual metropolitan poll – an attitudinal survey – conducted by the local newspaper." What resulted was a social disparity index which showed divergence between city and suburbs. "One thing we definitely learned from the survey," says Hetland, "is that we have a raging VD epidemic going on in the Twin Cities."

Another major problem, says Hetland, has been gathering statistics in a way that will work out with the quality of life index. "The search for precise indicators of quality of life components has proved difficult because the existing data is often insufficient, inaccurate, or accumulated too infrequently or on too broad a geographical basis. Most statistics reveal the quantity of effort expended rather than the results or achievements attained."

For example, says Hetland, much information is available about the amount of state aid for public education, but there is no comparable information about the educational results achieved.

In the environmental area, two parameters were considered: air and water. An air pollution index based on the daily average over a 6 week period beginning in early October, 1972 yielded a 34.1 on a scale from 0 (good) to 150 (unhealthy). The water pollution index was based on fecal coliform counts at four locations on the Mississippi River. Apparently pollution conditions in the city's lakes were not considered. Readings given for the Mississippi were generally unsatisfactory. A third element was also considered under the environmental section, that is, park acres per thousand persons.

The transportation index was based on average number of occupants per car and the kinds of modes of travel used -- auto, transit and walking.

Hetland feels that there has been an impressive amount of community acceptance of the audit idea as developed by First Minneapolis and he senses a community readiness to continue the audit on a regular basis now that the base data has been accumulated, although hopefully under the auspices of a governmental agency.

"Our next step is to use the audit to determine which community problems are priority needs that the Bank should be addressing," he says.

Some people close to the banking community in the Twin Cities feel that the efforts for a quality of life index by First Minneapolis are intended to encourage the banking community to begin putting money into housing for the core city areas. Insiders say First Minneapolis is willing to take the step but wants the competition to take similar risks. This in part may explain why the quality of life index was divided between core area and suburbs when possible.

In a time when corporate social responsibility is becoming a more and more prominent issue, First Minneapolis has taken a very dramatic step in this direction, recognizing its future success is tied to the community. The difficult questions, says Hetland, have been asked: "How can a company know that it is engaged in really necessary social-environmental activity? Who determines the value system and the criteria? If a business uses up part of the natural environment, does our present accounting system reflect that company's true cost of business? What accounting system would properly reflect this cost, or measure a company's real contribution towards solution of major problems in our urban society?"

This new accounting process for social audit will hopefully help First Minneapolis and other community enterprises to find out if they are getting their money's worth in their public-spirited work. Also, it will give them an idea of what really has to be done to make their community a success -- for everyone. The reaction of the Twin Cities community to this audit may well determine the direction of the quality of life index in the years to come.

EPA

DDT BANNED IN U.S.

Effective January 1, 1973 general use of the pesticide DDT became illegal in the United States. Although the end to the continued domestic usage of the pesticide was decreed on June 14, 1972 by EPA Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus, the effective date was delayed until January 1st to permit an orderly transition to substitute pesticides.

The cancellation decision culminated three years of intensive governmental inquiries into the uses of DDT. As a result of this examination, it was felt that continued massive use of DDT posed unacceptable health risks to the environment and potential harm of human health.

EPA ORDERS "DEFEAT DEVICES" REMOVED

Six auto manufacturers – General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, American Motors, Nissan and Toyota – have been ordered to eliminate certain emission control system disabling devices from 1973 automobiles produced after specified dates.

All of the devices serve to automatically disable at least part of the emission control system under commonly encountered conditions of urban driving, but they do so at the cost of increasing emissions of air pollutants. Approximately 2 million of the cars and trucks yet to be produced by the six manufacturers will be affected by the order.

REGULATIONS PROPOSED FOR NATIONAL WASTEWATER

Regulations for issuing permits for the discharge of wastewater into navigable waters have been proposed by EPA. The proposed regulations set the policy and procedures for a nationwide system of issuing permits to cities, industry and agriculture as established by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

Under the regulations, applicants for permits, except municipalities, would be required to provide the best practicable water pollution control technology currently available by July 1, 1977. Cities would be required to achieve secondary treatment by the same date. All applicants also must comply with the water quality standards which are continued under the new law.

INDIANA IS GRANTED INTERIM AUTHORITY

Interim authority has been granted to the states of Indiana, Massachusetts and Virginia and the territory of American Samoa for issuing permits for the discharge of wastewater into navigable waters. Previously, EPA had granted interim authority to California, Georgia, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon and Washington.

The interim authority expires on March 18 and the EPA will assume authority for issuing permits at the end of this period unless state programs to issue permits on a permanent basis have been approved by then. Although a State receives interim authority, this does not mean that it presently meets the requirements to receive permanent authority to issue permits.

MPCA AND EPA ANNOUNCE JOINT PERMIT APPLICATION HEARING

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have issued joint notice that the applications of six companies located in Minnesota for permits to discharge wastewater into navigable waters have been accepted for joint public hearing.

The names and locations of the companies are: Iowa Beef Processors, Luverne; Blandin Paper Co., Grand Rapids; Northwest Paper Co., Brainerd; Hennepin Paper Co., Little Falls; Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, Cedar lake Yards, Minneapolis; and Ottertail Power Co., Bemidji.

EPA FUNDS TRAINING PROGRAM IN GARY, INDIANA

An environmental program to develop job skills of Spanish-speaking workers has been launched in Gary, Indiana. Under the program, the first of its kind in the Midwest, 15 Spanish-speaking students are being trained to become skilled employees in wastewater treatment plants.

EPA awarded the program a $60,000 contract and another sponsor, Service Employment Redevelopment, a Spanish-oriented group, will provide $32,700 in stipends for the trainees in the first 22-week session.

Representatives of major steel firms and the Gary Sanitary District, potential employers of the Spanish-speaking students, are serving on an advisory board created for the program by Northwest Technical Institute which is administering the program.

TRANSPORTATION CONTROL STRATEGY GUIDELINES PROPOSED

Guidelines for the States to follow in developing transportation control strategies necessary for meeting the national ambient air quality standards have been proposed by the EPA. Transportation control measures are required for any air quality control region where such measures are needed to ensure attainment of the ambient air standards – including Minneapolis, Chicago, and Dayton, Ohio.

The proposed guidelines define requirements for information that must be included in the transportation plans. The guidelines also include estimates of emissions reductions that could result from State inspection-maintenance programs and from retrofitting emission control devices on in-use vehicles.

The control strategies under consideration by the States include such alternatives as vehicle inspection systems, parking bans, gasoline rationing, staggered working hours, car pools, mass transit, and retrofit pollution control equipment for in-use vehicles.

ACTION

STUDY ON IN-USE VEHICLE EMISSION CONTROLS

According to an EPA study entitled "Control Strategies for In-Use Vehicles," annual vehicle inspections for air pollution control could reduce total automobile exhaust emissions of carbon monoxide by up to 16 per cent and hydrocarbons by up to 12 per cent.

The study evaluates four approaches to inspection programs that could be carried out by the States. Among the approaches are measuring tail pipe emissions while idling; measuring tail pipe emissions at various speeds; "engine parameter diagnosis" – determining the mechanical condition of emission-related components to identify worn-out parts or improper adjustments; and, mandatory maintenance of specific emission-related components.

INTERIM POLICY ANNOUNCED ON SERVICING AUTO EMISSION CONTROLS

An interim policy regarding maintenance and parts replacement for auto emission control systems has been announced by the EPA. The interim policy would permit auto dealers to repair emission control systems-with replacement parts, whether or not the parts have been produced by the original auto manufacturer. The same policy would apply to parts or systems added on to existing emissions control systems.

The interim policy is intended to clear up uncertainties about the use of automotive "aftermarket" equipment in repairing or servicing emission control systems. (The automotive aftermarket is defined as manufacturers other than those which produce the original vehicle.)

EPA TO DEVELOP STANDARDS FOR NEW PLANTS

The Environmental Protection Agency has published a list of 27 industries for which it will develop water pollution control standards for new plants. Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, EPA is required to establish standards of performance for these new sources of pollution which require application of the "best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants."

The standards must be issued within one year from publication of the list of industries and they will be applicable only to new sources or plants for which construction commences after the date of publication of proposed regulations.

FIVE WATER SUPPLIES APPROVED IN REGION V

Five water supplies in Region V have recently been classified as having met established Federal standards for use by interstate carriers. They are: the cities of Chicago, Ill.; Carbondale, Ill.; Port Huron, Mich.; and Dayton, Ohio; and East China Township in St. Clair County, Mich.

The EPA classifications are part of an ongoing inspection program by the Agency designed to assist the U.S. Food and Drug Administration with its responsibility for certifying water used by interstate carriers. At present, [illegible] water supplies in Region V are approved under the program.

PAINT FIRM GUILTY OF VIOLATING FEDERAL ACT

The Hooker Glass and Paint Company of Chicago, Illinois has been found guilty of four counts of violating the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA.) The firm was fined $[illegible] of which $[illegible] was suspended. The firm has been placed on three years' probation with the provision that if the firm should be found guilty of violating the act during this probationary period, the ruling would be vacated and the balance of the fine would be payable.

The counts charged non-registration and misbranding of two products in the firm's line. The products are: "Empire Non-Staining Penta Wood Preservative" and "Dura Shield Latex Redwood Stain No. [illegible]."

Under FIFRA, any pesticide product moving in interstate commerce must first be registered with EPA on the basis of proven effectiveness against a particular pest or pests and have demonstrated safety to humans, crops, livestock, wildlife and the environment when used as directed.

EPA GRANTS APPROVAL TO FORD

EPA has granted approval to the Ford Motor Company to sell more than [illegible] Mavericks and Comets in storage since last May.

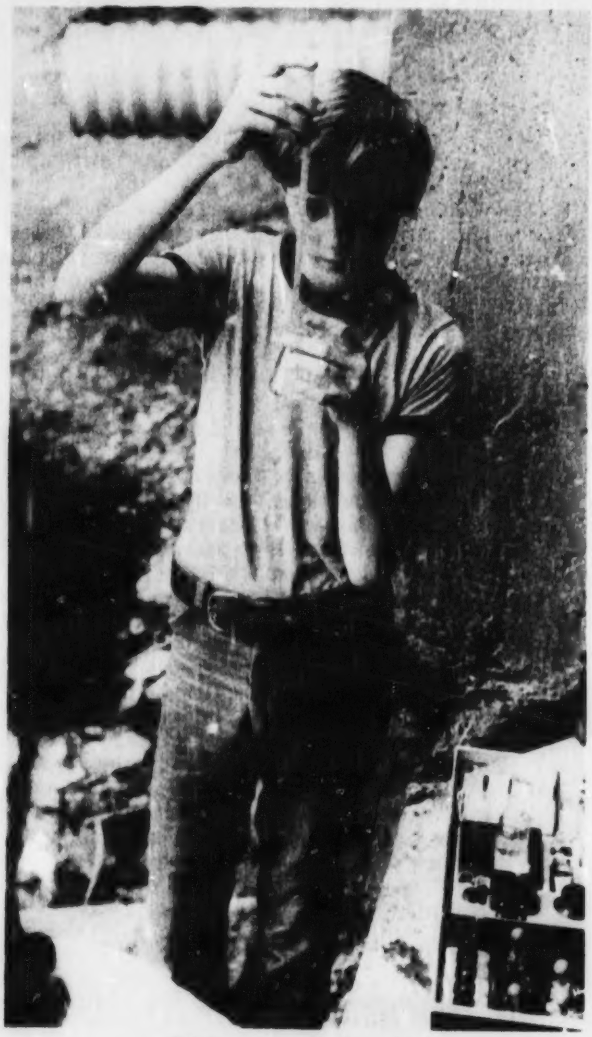
Final pollution tests on these cars' engines show they meet 1973 standards. The company was forced to retest the engines because employes had performed unauthorized tests on them.

MICHIGAN AND ILLINOIS RECEIVE GRANTS

The States of Michigan and Illinois have received grants from EPA to support water pollution control programs in their respective States during the 1973 fiscal year.

Michigan was granted $[illegible],700 . An additional sum of $142,000 is available to Michigan for program expansion during the balance of this fiscal year. Guidelines are in the process of being developed by EPA for the application of the funds.

Illinois' $[illegible] grant was approved along with the Illinois Water Pollution Control Program Plan for fiscal year 1973. Also reserved for Illinois for the remainder of the 1973 fiscal year was an added $[illegible] to assist in the implementation of the new Federal legislation.



Taking a water sample.

environmental education

Student Project Will Support Government Pollution Control Efforts

An Akron newspaper headline declared "Students Get Feet Wet for Ecology" – and that's exactly what high school students throughout the Cleveland area have been doing now since that article appeared last summer.

One group of 25 of the Akron Kenmore High School's Clean Water Club went on an overnight field trip one damp day last summer to learn water sampling and testing techniques. With summer spent mastering these techniques, fall brought selection of monitoring sites on northeast Ohio streams that flow into Lake Erie.

Perhaps the most unique aspect of this student activity lies in the use that will be made of their test results. The data collected will not simply be filed away to gather dust, but will be reported to various governmental agencies for actual use in environmental protection activities.

These students are participating in a pilot educational program that focuses on involving students in community environmental problems – a project initiated by Cleveland's Institute for Environmental Education, already a Presidential environmental merit award winner.

According to Thomas N. Offutt, Vice President of the Institute, "Environmental problems will be the focus for this relevant educational experience and an opportunity for students to perform useful community service."

Information and data will be gathered and studied by the students and then used by governmental agencies including the Three Rivers Watershed District, Department of the Army, Buffalo District Corps of Engineers, the Cuyahoga Valley Association and the Federal Trade Commission. Specific data dealing with water quality indices, community health factors and consumer product testing has been requested by these organizations.

Joseph H. Chadbourne, Institute President, explains, "The project will bring together the interests of students and agencies concerned with environmental problems in Cleveland. The student will consider the community as an extension of the classroom." Lab and field experiences are being designed by project participants to integrate science

Student discussion and planning at the Institute for Environmental Education.

Lab analysis of samples gathered leads to discussion.

and the social studies and to relate them to existing community problems.

The program, designed to develop a curriculum using "problem solving" as an educational technique, has received the largest project grant made from Federal funds distributed under the Environmental Education Act. The $80,000 award made by HEW's Office of Environmental Education was one of 160 grants selected from 1600 applicants. The program is designated as one of two National Demonstration Projects in Environmental Education, and is being co-sponsored by the Cleveland Health Museum and Education Center and Cleveland State University.

Cleveland Institute is a national nonprofit organization for training teachers and developing curriculums in environmental education.

It is expected that this pilot project will serve as a model for similar programs nationwide. In addition, reports developed by the student researchers will be made available to EPA, the Three Rivers Watershed District and the Corps of Engineers.

Student enthusiasm for the project has been tremendous. In fact as Kenmore High's activities developed last summer, club advisor Robert Bresky was having a hard time keeping up with the club, particularly rounding up enough equipment for the young environmentalists.

While the specific techniques being taught are necessary, the most important training is in problem-solving as an educational technique – "the process," Bresky calls it.

"You get the kids involved in the community. They see the problems and want to become part of the solution rather than the problem. They know that before we can clean up Lake Erie we have to clean up the streams and rivers that flow into it.

"They see how they could help industry or business in at least providing pollution data so that if there is a problem, the cause and extent will be made known."

With his enthusiasm, Bresky sums up, "They really want to help. They're great."

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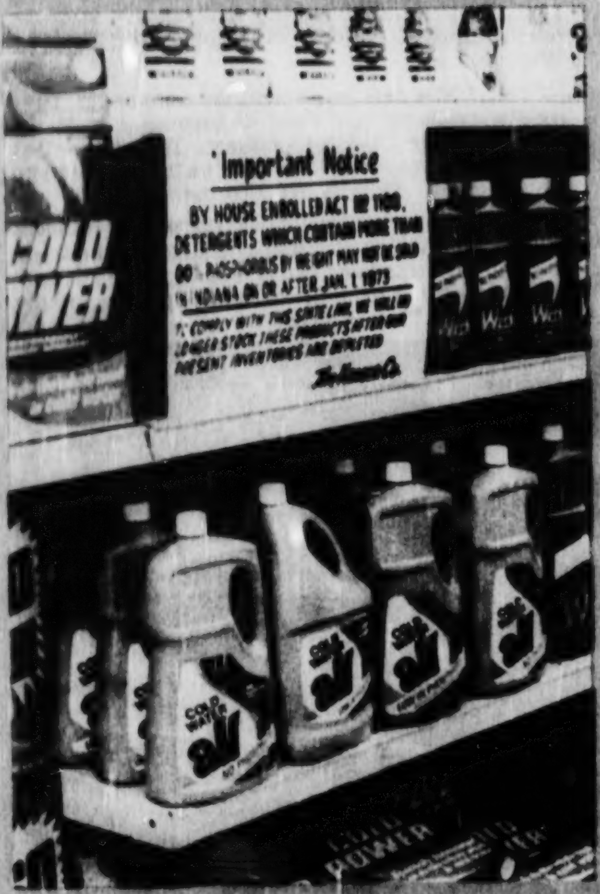
government

Zero-Phosphate Detergent 'Gap' Fills Up Slowly

by Dennis Hoffman

Reprinted with the permission of the Indianapolis Star.


'Important Notice
BY HOUSE ENROLLED ACT NO 1100,
DETERGENTS WHICH CONTAIN MORE THAN
0% PHOSPHORUS BY WEIGHT MAY NOT BE SOLD
IN INDIANA ON OR AFTER JAN. 1 1973
TO COMPLY WITH THIS STATE LAW WE WILL NO
LONGER STOCK THESE PRODUCTS AFTER OUR
PRESENT INVENTORIES ARE DEPLETED
COLD POWER
COLD WATER All
COLD POWER

Grocers in Central Indiana celebrated the New Year by restocking their shelves with nonphosphate laundry detergents.

A controversial state law forbidding the sale and use of laundry products containing phosphorus went into effect while most of the stores were closed. Housewives found empty shelves where their favorite detergent used to be stacked.

The gaps were due to two reasons: Procter and Gamble Company, maker of Tide and other big sellers, is not selling its zero-phosphate products in Indiana; and some wholesalers are having trouble meeting retailers' demands.

"So many people just did not know about it (the no-phosphate law)," said Tony Evans, manager of a G and W Food Giant. "I guess they just haven't been reading the paper or listening to the radio."

Evans and most other grocery store executives said that customers seem willing to try the substitutes, although some customers bought as much as a case of their favorite product prior to the Jan. 1 deadline.

They either were unaware that the law also prohibits use of these detergents, or they don't care.

Procter and Gamble, manufacturer of Bold, Cheer, Dash, Gain, Oxydol, and Tide, is producing no-phosphate versions of these detergents on a very limited scale for sale at Chicago, Miami, and Buffalo as a market test.

A spokesman for the Cincinnati-based firm said these will not be sold in Indiana until the company is satisfied the substitutes are safe, effective and marketable. Buffalo, Chicago and Miami have city ordinances banning phosphate detergents, but Indiana has the only state-wide prohibition of such products.

The other two major detergent manufacturers – Lever Brothers Company and Colgate-Palmolive Company – also have developed phosphate-free detergents. Theirs are being shipped to wholesalers and retailers in the state.

Much time was spent putting in extra heavy supplies of Drive, Fab and Cold Power to fill the holes in the shelves left by the Procter and Gamble products.

Corine Manning, owner of Enix's Market said the only detergent she has in supply is 12 boxes of Breeze. A supervisor for an A&P grocery in eastern Marion County reported that his inventory is very low, but he expects large quantities of Colgate-Palmolive and Lever Brothers detergents.

Until these products come in, shoppers may have to rely on Miracle White, Arm and Hammer or one of the other small manufacturers for no-phosphate detergent.

While the ban is causing some minor problems now, David Hewson, manager of the Clermont IGA Foodliner, said he does not expect trouble over the long haul.

"I'm taking the viewpoint that people are wearing the same amount of clothing, and will need the same amount of detergent to get them clean," he said. "We will probably have the same here that they had in Chicago – people will buy more bleach and fabric softener."

NEW ITEMS

NEW GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

"The Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (Ocean Dumping). Highlights."

"Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. Public Law 92-500."

"EPA Citizens' Bulletin. January 1973." A monthly newsletter of important developments at EPA.

"A prototype of environmental civilization." An address by William D. Ruckelshaus to the Comstock Club, Sacramento, California, October 17, 1972.

"Common Environmental Terms. A Glossary." A booklet of words and terms used in discussing and writing about the environment.

"The Search." Presentation of EPA's National Water Quality Laboratory's search for ways to protect our water supply.

"Indian Creek Reservoir: a new fishing and recreational lake from reclaimed wastewater." A Technology Transfer publication.

"Research and Monitoring. Cornerstone for Environmental Action." Booklet on the scientific research and monitoring program conducted by EPA.

"Reducing Auto Emissions: Some Relevant Facts." An address by Robert L. Sansom, Assistant Administrator for Air and Water Programs to the North American Conference on Motor Vehicle Emission Control, Albuquerque, New Mexico, November 13, 1972.

Don't
Leave It All
To The Experts

"Don't Leave It All To The Experts." A 20-page illustrated booklet designed to stimulate environmental action by citizen groups. Describes the fundamentals, tools and techniques of organized citizen action and how concerned persons working in concert can contribute to environmental quality.

Single copies of the above publications are available from the Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois [illegible] or the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Public Affairs, U.S. EPA, Washington, D. C. 20460.

NEW EPA LIBRARY OPENS

The new EPA library located at the headquarters building in Washington is now available by appointment to researchers, scientists, and other professional personnel outside of EPA.

Located at Waterside Mall, 4th and M Streets S.W., the library is open 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, and is designed primarily for use of EPA personnel.

The library collection now totals approximately 45,000 books, journals and reports dealing mainly with water quality problems. Eventually it will be expanded to include all aspects of environmental pollution and control.

CAPSULE REPORTS WILL SPREAD KNOWLEDGE OF NEW TECHNOLOGY

EPA has published the first of a series of technical Capsule Reports on successful pollution control techniques.

The series, being prepared by the Office of Research and Monitoring's Technology Transfer program, is designed to speed application of new pollution control methods. The first issue deals with the recycling of zinc in viscose rayon plants.

IMPROVED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REVIEW DESCRIBED IN NEW PUBLICATION

EPA has announced several improvements in its system for reviewing the environmentally significant actions of other Federal agencies.

The improvements are described in an EPA publication titled "Procedures Manual for the Review of Federal Actions Impacting the Environment."

The new procedures incorporate both a revised review system and a new set of symbols for commenting on the adequacy of the statement. The full texts of EPA's comments on both draft and final statement of other Federal agencies will continue to be made available to the public either at Waterside Mall in Washington or from the regional office that originated the comments.

Individual copies of the "Procedures Manual" are available free of charge from the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Public Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D. C. 20460.

RECENT FEDERAL REGISTERS

As a matter of public record, notices of EPA hearings, proposed rule makings, promulgations of regulations, and other regulatory actions are published in the daily Federal Register, available at most libraries (including the Region V library) or by annual subscription of $25 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

December 29 POLLUTION CONTROL. National pollutant discharge elimination system; forms and guidelines for acquisition of information from owners and operators of point sources; extension of comment period to 1-29-73.

WATER QUALITY. EPA announces interstate and intrastate water quality standards subject to Agency review.

January 8. Regulations established on chlordimeform; tolerances for pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities.

January 9. PESTICIDE CONTROL PROGRAM. EPA notice of implementation plant for Pesticide Control Act and solicitation of views.

January 10. FUEL-FUEL ADDITIVES. EPA regulations providing for general availability of lead-free gasolines. EPA proposed regulations providing for reduction of lead in all grades of leaded gasoline.

NEGOTIATED CONTRACTS. EPA proposes general provisions for use in cost reimbursement contracts with educational and other non-profit institutions.

January 11. PESTICIDES. EPA exempts from requirement of a tolerance the use of xylene as an inert ingredient in pesticide formulations applicable to stored grain.

ENVIRONMENT. EPA proposals describing policy and procedures for issuing or denying permits under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

January 12. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL. EPA proposal on State plans for transportation control measures; comments by 2-12-73.

January 16. WATER POLLUTION. EPA lists new pollution source categories subject to Federal performance standards.

January 17. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS. EPA interim regulations set procedures for preparation of EPA environmental impact statement; effective 2-16-73.

January 18. PESTICIDE RESIDUES. EPA issues tolerances and exemptions for chemicals used on corn and olives.

EPA notice of petitions to establish tolerances for chemicals to be used on various raw agricultural commodities (from AmChem Products, Chevron Chemical Co., Ciba-Geigy Corp., W. R. Grace & Co., Monsanto Co., Rhodia, Inc., and Union Carbide Corp.)

January 26. PESTICIDES. EPA establishes tolerances for an insecticide residues on fresh prunes.

January 29. ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES. AEC and EPA issue memorandum of understanding with respect to responsibilities under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

PESTICIDES. EPA establishes tolerances for captan and other chemicals.

EPA proposes tolerances for sodium and potassium arsenite; comments by 3-29-73.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Region V Office of Personnel is accepting applications for current and anticipated vacancies in engineering and the physical sciences. Opportunities exist in a number of EPA programs in the Chicago office dealing with environmental problems of air, water, pesticides and solid waste management. Salaries range from $7,696 to $18,700 per year depending upon qualifications. Persons with education or professional experience in the field of pollution abatement and control are invited to send a Personal Qualification Statement, SF 171, (obtainable from any U.S. Post Office) or resume to EPA Region V, One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606 Attn: Personnel Branch.

All qualified applicants will receive consideration for appointment without regard to race, religion, color, national origin, sex, political affiliations, or any other non-merit factor.

NEWS:

An international program to monitor and safeguard the global environment has been established by the U.N. General Assembly. At the Stockholm Conference held last June, it approved the creation of "Earthwatch", a complex, worldwide network of 110 monitoring stations which will collect and quantify important information on the quality of the oceans, soil, and atmosphere. Financed by the newly established U.N. environmental fund, the target for the first five years is $100,000,000 of which the U.S. has pledged $40,000,000 if other countries provide the balance.

Concerned citizens in the Jo Daviess, Stephenson and Ogle Counties area of Illinois have formed The Committee To Preserve the Great Western Illinois Trail. In the wake of the Northwestern Railroad abandoning its right-of-way in this three-county area, the committee has organized to urge the Illinois lawmakers to purchase the trail area which runs from Galena to Byron for use as a recreational trail, mainly for hiking and biking. Petitions have been sent to Governor Walker with the intent of urging him to make this trail and maintain it under the State of Illinois Conservation Department.

Rather than disposing of their waste paper, the Ohio General Assembly has begun to recycle it. Two truckloads of papers from last year's sessions of the Assembly were presented for recycling to Ohio Waste Watchers, Inc., a volunteer organization.

The Ohio EPA is advocating similar recycling programs throughout state government. Profits from these two truckloads will help finance other projects by Waste Watchers.

The Commonwealth Edison Co., has been given permission by the Illinois Commerce Commission to charge its customers for pollution control costs. Also charged will be some taxes previously absorbed by the company.

The commission permitted the raise by adding to an automatic fuel-cost adjustment arrangement the cost of removing sulfur dioxide from flue gases. The rate increases will allow the burning of low-cost high-sulfur coal mines in Illinois, instead of the low-sulphur coal now being brought in from other states to meet state anti-pollution standards.

A regulation which would require any business or organization in Indiana to obtain a permit from the Indiana Air Pollution Control Board to construct or operate any potential air pollution source has been approved by the Indiana State Environmental Management Board.

Any facility which can or does emit any air contaminant must apply for a permit. The applicant must then prove that the facility meets all state and Federal air quality regulations, or will meet them by 1975, before a permit will be issued.

The City of Columbus, Ohio, and Waste-Watchers, Inc., combined to collect and mulch Christmas trees for recycling. The original estimate of 20,000 trees manned by volunteers fell far below the expected near-30,000 figures. Three sites manned by volunteers were set aside where citizens could bring a container to pick up their mulch.

Prior to the Columbus effort, Ohio EPA Director Dr. Ira L. Whitman urged all Mayors in Ohio to start a Christmas tree recycling program in order to eliminate the problems of regular solid waste disposal.

In a recent decision by the Ohio Attorney General all local prosecutors now have the ability to prosecute violators of the state's air pollution control regulations. This provides the citizens of Ohio with increased enforcement of Ohio's air pollution control regulations as stated in Section 3704.05 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Enforcement action can now be initiated by anyone by filing an affidavit with local officials as in reporting any other civil or criminal violation. The Ohio EPA will still be able to enforce its regulations, if enforcement or prosecution cannot be obtained at the local level.

The Minnesota Environmental Planning Division plans to put a mobile air pollution monitoring van in operation this summer. The van is capable of measuring the amount of pollution from single industrial sources or in restricted areas. The van also would pinpoint levels of pollution that would be generally monitored by two existing air pollution monitoring stations in Milwaukee. Four more stations have been planned in other locations in Milwaukee County within the next three months. A fifth station will be in Racine County.

Ohio EPA is beefing up its staff with the addition of seven new members. U.S. EPA's Alan Levin has been appointed to head the Intergovernmental Administration Division, and will act as liaison between the Ohio EPA and federal, state and local governments. He previously worked for the Federal Water Quality Administration where he administered a multi-million dollar grant program to assist state and interstate agencies' water pollution control programs.

William Sellers of the Mid-Ohio Planning Federation has been named chief of the Planning Division. As chief of this division he will coordinate the state-wide review of environmental impact statements on federal projects.

A former Peace Corps Director and three state employees have also been named division chiefs in the agency. Appointed were Jack Allen Wilson as chief of Authorization and Compliance, Ernest Neal as chief of the Division of Surveillance, Paul Flannigan, Chief of Division of Waste Management and Engineering, and Kuhnert to the Division of Finance and Administration.

POLUTION-AN INNER CITY CRISIS

(Continued from Page 3)

are trying to battle the pollution problem – with the people who live and work in the city.

Some of the EPA Midwest inner-city activities include:

+Y.E.A. West Garfield - A group of inner-city Neighborhood Youth Corps summer workers told their supervisor they wanted to do something to improve their neighborhood, but they didn't want any "push-broom" project. EPA, working with City officials, came up with a neighborhood environmental survey sheet that the youth could use to check on abandoned cars and buildings, smashed litter containers, garbage-filled lots and the like on a block-by-block basis. In addition, noise and air tests were established for the young people to conduct as well. The data sheets were turned in to the city's sanitation department and extra cleanup was initiated in the worst areas. The city has plans presently to extend the program throughout the city.

+Summer Program of Action to Renew the Environment (SPARE) - In two cities in the Midwest last summer – Gary and Cleveland – the Environmental Protection Agency awarded $12,000 grants for involving Summer Neighborhood Youth Corps workers in environmentally - related programs. In Cleveland, over 1200 young people received exposure to environmental education through the project. In Gary, hundreds more were involved. The program, run annually, began in the summer of 1971.

+Cleveland Awareness Program - The Region V Office of Public Affairs has been involved in a production of two local television shows in Cleveland on the issue of inner-city environmental problems. The first program, aired during August of 1972 dealt with the SPARE program. A second show, produced for prime time airing during December of 1972, dealt with urban ecology. It was produced by a coalition of community organizations, the Area Councils Association, and attempted to show the interrelatedness of various aspects of the urban environment.

Northwest Community Organization Environmental Action Program During October of 1972, the EPA awarded $38,000 grant to a community group in Chicago to expand community renewal services in Spanish - speaking neighborhoods on Chicago's Northwest side. The program is geared towards helping the people improve their own neighborhood. A three-phase environmental awareness program was instituted and included: (1) a vacant lot cleaning project to cleanup 110 of 300 lots, mostly created as a result of demolition (2) a contest involving inspection of alleys, cleanup and painting and institution of rodent control procedures and (3) an environmental poster contest involving students in 44 schools in the community.

Editor's Note

Our cover features James Hetland of First National Bank of Minneapolis, one business that has made an effort to understand, with hopes of improving, the quality of life in one Midwest city.

"Citizens Learn Air Laws As EPA Moves Into Action on Enforcement" discusses a series of citizens' briefings on air pollution control compliance schedules held recently throughout the Midwest.

The government section includes excerpts of a speech on EPA involvement in improvement of the urban environment, given by the director of EPA's Office of Civil Rights and Urban Affairs. It is followed by Regional Administrator Francis Mayo's column, which describes Region V participation in city and neighborhood improvement efforts.

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Office of Public Affairs
United States Environmental Protection Agency
One North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

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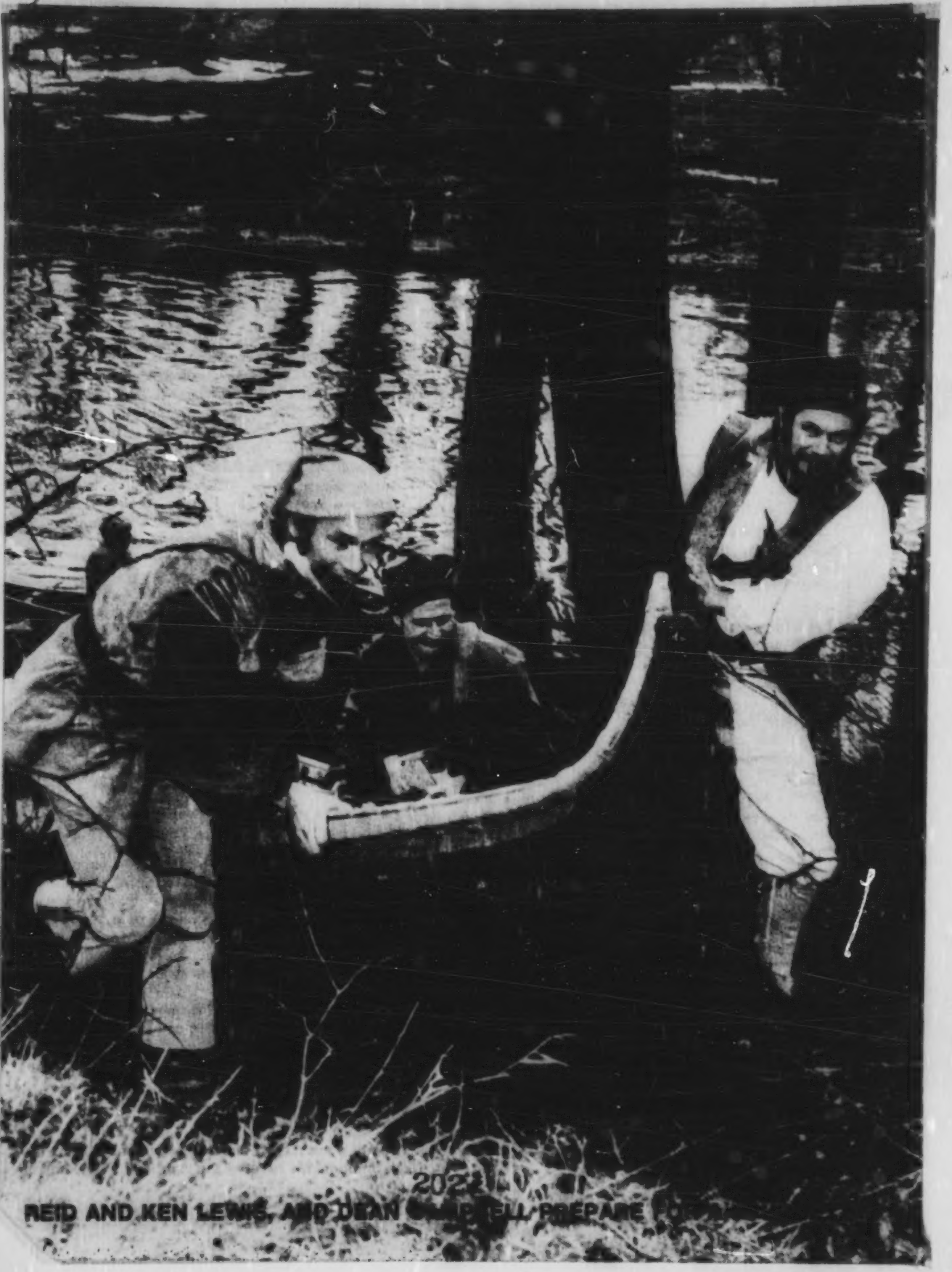

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REID AND KEN LEWIS, AND DEAN CAMPBELL PREPARE FO

Pesticides: Controlling Insects Safely

Francis T. Mayo

Some very significant changes in pesticide use are beginning to take place. Ultimately, these changes could effect thousands of individuals here in Region V.

Currently, EPA officials are working on major provisions of the Federal Environmental Pesticides Control Act which was passed by the United States Congress and signed by the President last fall.

EPA is developing guidelines to implement regulations pertaining to pesticide registration, classification, use, certification of applicators, experimental use, registration of establishments and books and records.

Within two years all pesticides, both intra- and interstate, will be registered as either restricted use or general use pesticides. Restricted use pesticides will only be available to applicators certified by state agencies.

We in Region V are anxious to solicit public comment on these various topics, especially from farmers, commercial applicators and interested citizens.

If you would like to have a chance to comment on the direction of pesticide regulation based on the new law, write to EPA, Public Affairs, 1 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606 and ask for a "Pesticide Kit." We'll send you a copy of the new law, with an implementation schedule and a summary of the new law.

The Public Report is published periodically by the Public Affairs Office, Region V EPA, 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, 60606.

Francis T. Mayo....................Region V Administrator
Frank Corrado........................Public Affairs Director
Sally W. Jones............................Public Report Editor
Ann Hoce...Graphics Editor

Letters and comments on the report or other environmental issues may be sent to the address above.

Letters From EPA Readers

Dear (EPA Administrator) Ruckelshaus:

I have just finished reading "Don't Leave It All to the Experts."

This is such an outstanding booklet that I must react. It is extremely impressive that EPA would go to the trouble to write such a well-thought-out, careful explanation of how citizens can be more effective. I was especially pleased to see the attention given to helping citizens avoid bad public relations, by giving them information and insights which most citizens simply don't have.

Our organization has been very concerned about citizen effectiveness. We have also initiated and encouraged other action councils because we feel so strongly that cooperation is vital to solving problems. I can't tell you what a lift it gives us to see the encouragement of these efforts by the activities and interest of the EPA.

Although we realize that you are in a very difficult position, please know that many, many people are behind you in your efforts to do what is right.

Again, thank you for the publication of the excellent EPA booklet. We will bring it to the attention of our members.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Willard E. Wolfe
Executive Director,
Environmental Action Council,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ed. Note:

"Don't Leave It All to the Experts" currently is on order by the Region V Office of the EPA. We expect it will be again available free of charge here in May. Copies may be obtained by writing Region V EPA, 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606, Office of Public Affairs.

Dear Mr. Mayo,

My seventh grade class immensely enjoyed attending the Region V Open House during Earth Week April 9-13. The films and slide presentation were informative, and the class came away from your offices with a community "game plan" for environmental action. We also plan to take good advantage of the excellent literature obtained from your public affairs office.

We hope you'll continue the open house each year, so that forthcoming classes also can gain benefits from what EPA has to offer.

Sincerely,
A.C.,
Chicago schoolteacher.

EPA will continue to publish letters relating to the environment. We reserve the right to edit, however.

CITIZEN ACTION

'Fox' Joins Spring Greening

SPRINGTIME in Illinois brought the return of the Fox, the anonymous pollution fighter who lives in Kane County, west of Chicago.

He's the one who, since 1969, has conducted one-man raids against companies he deems as polluters. Among that list have been the U.S. Steel Corporation, the Armour-Dial Company, and several companies along Illinois' Fox River, from which he adopted his name.

In March, the Fox struck against the All-Steel Equipment Company, of Montgomery, Illinois, for allegedly dumping paint wastes in Gillette Creek, a tributary of the Fox River.

But this raid was a little different.

The company was concerned with its image, and puzzled how the wastes got into the creek. Usually, a company spokesman said, the wastes are stored in drums until a scavenger disposes of them.

So, along with an Aurora Boy Scout troop upstream from the plant, the company joined in a Saturday project to clean the oily, sticky mess out of the river.

THE SCOUTS and company couldn't clean it all. But, said the Fox, "It's a step in the right direction—I'm very happy about the whole thing."

The Fox had been laying low for a number of months before his March raid.

He said, after the raid, that he now is involved primarily in community action-education programs. "It's the kids that I place my hopes in," he said.

LEGISLATORS, local government officials, community leaders, and businessmen will attend a Michigan Conference May 4 to discuss the need for further land use planning.

Sponsored by the Michigan United (statewide) Conservation Clubs, the conference will consist of 13 workshop sessions. Each of the workshops will be tied into one of the 13 regional planning areas in Michigan.

The clubs are concerned because a lack of government organization, inefficient tax laws, and lack of county plans have caused environmental deterioration both in urban and open space areas.

Paul Leach, executive director of the conservation organization, said the Michigan governor and a senator have been invited to deliver keynote addresses to the conference.

A MICHIGAN citizens group has begun a campaign to inform people in its area how best to use public pressure for environmental change.

The West Michigan Environmental Action Council, 822 Cherry, S.E., Grand Rapids, 45906, has begun distributing a packet of information on how to write legislators, strategy for getting a bill passed, addresses of Michigan legislators, tips on getting heard at public meetings, a list of groups working in the environmental areas, and suggestions on how to combat pollution in the home.

MONTREAL, CANADA, will be the site of an international conference on pollution control, sponsored by the International Association for Pollution Control. The conference, to be held June 5-7, will center on pollution in the marine industries, in the Great Lakes, Coastal States, and the Arctic.

Cooperating in the conference will be the Canadian Environmental Protection Service, the Canadian Ministry of Transport, and the U.S. EPA.

Further information on the conference may be obtained by writing Melten Orer, IAPC Headquarters, 4733 Bethesda Ave., Washington, D.C., 20014.

MARCH IN Illinois brought six conservation and planning groups together in a mass transportation "Crisis Conference." At issue during the day-long session in Chicago was whether the groups should push for a mass transit system for the six-county Chicago Metropolitan area.

All were in agreement such a system is needed.

The sponsors of the conference were the American Institute of Planners, Chicago Lung Association, Clean Air Coordinating Committee, Cook County Council of Governments, Illinois Planning and Conservation League, and the Illinois League of Women Voters.

Cincinnati Gets Study

The Cincinnati Institute announced in April that the city has been selected as one of two project sites for a Conservation Foundation study of solid waste management. The program, designed to seek citizen participation in management of solid wastes, is funded by a grant from the EPA.

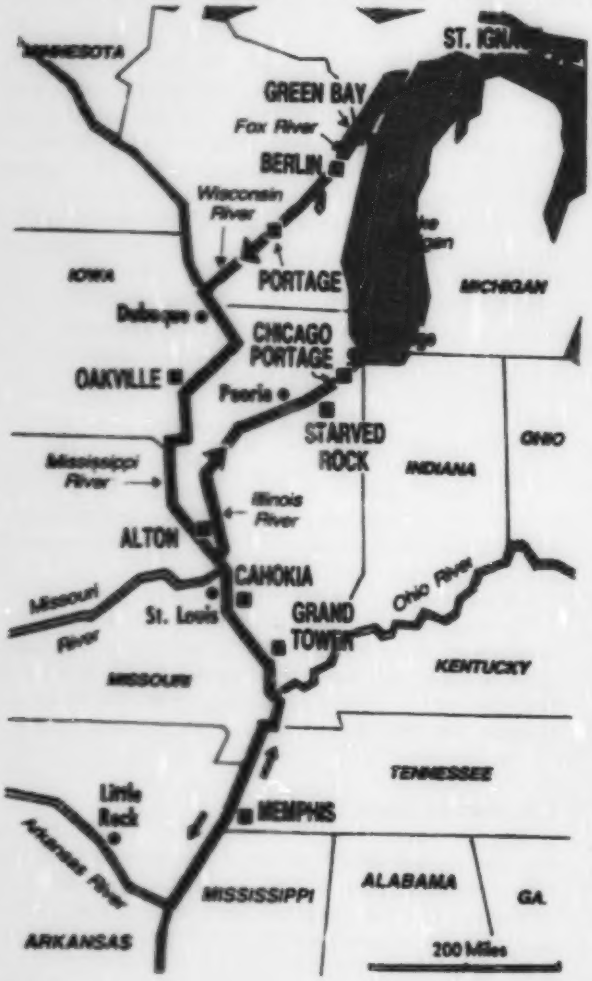
COVER STORY

For Seven Illinois 'Voyageurs,' Ecology Is a Canoe Adventure

By SALLY W. JONES

SEVEN HARDY Illinois men will begin a 3,000-mile journey this month to learn how man has affected the Mississippi River environment since it was discovered 300 years ago.

Led by an Elgin school teacher from Chicago, the men will reenact the Jolliet and Marquette voyage, which began from St. Ignace, Mich., on May 17, 1673.


MINNESOTA
ST. IGN
GREEN BAY
Fox River
BERLIN
Wisconsin River
PORTAGE
IOWA
MICHIGAN
Dubuque
CHICAGO PORTAGE
OAKVILLE
Peoria
STARVED ROCK
OHIO
Mississippi River
INDIANA
Illinois River
ALTON
CAHOKIA
Missouri River
St. Louis
GRAND TOWER
Ohio River
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
Little Rock
MEMPHIS
Arkansas River
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GA.
ARKANSAS
200 Miles

The four-month journey will be the main event of the Mississippi River Tricentennial celebration, which will be held in all the states bordering the Mississippi this year.

Towns all along the river and crew's route are planning Tricentennial events, but the hardy 20th-Century explorers already have captured the imagination of the Midwest.

Reid Lewis and his crew probably won't see much School, will play Louis Jolliet, the young Frenchman who was commissioned by the New France governor to find an inland link to the Atlantic Ocean.

Father Charles McEnery, of Chicago's Holy Family Church, will play Jacques Marquette, the missionary. The two will take a team of "voyageurs," who were the trappers, traders, and communicators in and out of the interior during the 17th Century.

THE VOYAGEURS will be played by Dean Campbell, of the Illinois Department of Conservation in Springfield; Bill Dwyer, a Rockford engineer; Lee Broske, a Chicago ironworker; Ken Lewis, a playwrite and actor; and Jim Phillips, an Aurora resident.

All of the men have a well-developed sensitivity for the environment; and all are actively involved in projects that communicate the environmental and French heritage in the Midwest.

Three centuries ago, the French called the area of the voyage the Illinois Country. And although they were explorers, they also were acutely aware of the beauty of the land.

Wrote Marquette in his journal, "We have seen nothing like this river for the fertility of its land, prairies, woods, wild cattle, (buffalo) stag, deer, ducks, parrots, and even beaver."

"Reid Lewis and his crew probably won't see much of that beauty, but they, too, will record daily what they see and bring back a report on how their observations differ from Marquette's.

"We want to be at one with the environment where we can," Lewis said. So the crew will use the same kind of canoes (birchbark) the early explorers did, sleep outdoors every night, wear the same costumes as their forebearers, and adhere to the same paddling schedule. They determined their schedule from intensely studying Marquette's journal of the trip and his later writings.

The rest of the Tricentennial crew practices on the Des Plaines River. From left are Bill Dwyer, Father McEnery, Lee Broske, and Jim Phillips.

In Iowa, they'll pick up Jeff LeClerc, 13, of Elgin. He will portray the Indian scout "loaned" to the crew by friendly Indians near Starved Rock.

THE CREW is looking forward to the grueling trip, but their reasons for making it are different than France's 300 years ago.

"I look at this trip as a huge, audio-visual aid for the people in the Illinois Country," Lewis said. The crew hopes to teach the people along the way that the Mississippi Valley should be revered as a natural resource.

It was the Jolliet-Marquette Voyage, Lewis said, that allowed the settlement of the Midwest, now the richest land in the nation.

Though the crew hasn't canoed the course yet, they know they'll be unable to swim in rivers or catch fish for food as their predecessors did. And they know that many of the tall, stately trees along the bank will be replaced with smokestacks and factories.

It is such progress, the crew believes, that has caused modern man to lose sight of his natural and historical heritage.

That's part of the reason the crew has insisted on remaining authentic. Their costumes and mannerisms will provide an immediate attention-getting device so that people will listen to their message.

And the crew is well qualified to deliver the message. Lewis is expert in French Midwest history. Broske was born and raised in the Canadian wilderness, and routinely sleeps outdoors several times weekly in the winter. No stranger to the outdoors, Broske is well-versed in wilderness survival.

PHILLIPS IS a biology teacher who will act as the crew's naturalist. Campbell is a historical interpreter for Illinois parks, and by studying French history has helped restore many parks to what they looked like centuries ago. Ken Lewis' acting abilities will come in handy for the crew, for the men have been swamped with requests all along the route to sing French voyageur songs.

The Mississippi River Tricentennial Commission has formulated a master schedule for other activities thruout the Mississippi Valley. Located in the Chase Park Plaza Hotel, Suite 311, 212 N. Kingshighway, St. Louis, Mo., the commission can barely keep tabs of the activities within the nine states.

And voyageur crew can barely keep track of all the stops they're supposed to make.

From St. Ignace, they'll canoe across Lake Michigan to Green Bay, the Wisconsin River to the Mississippi River, and float downstream to the Arkansas River on the Arkansas-Mississippi border. Then they'll start north again, but with a different route.

South of Alton, Ill., they'll take the Illinois River as the 17th Century explorers did. They switched routes because friendly Indians told them the Illinois was a shortcut to the big lake (Michigan) to the north. When they took that route, they were the first white men to see what is now Chicago.

"We'll have fun," Lewis said, "but this trip will be hard work." All the crew have taken leaves of absences from their jobs, and probably will be paid little for their efforts because the states along the route have been loathe to contribute more than small sums for the total Tricentennial celebration.

"All we want to do is reach the people," Lewis said.

Snowmobiles, Glass, People In the News

MICHIGAN HAS BEGUN a study on whether to regulate the use of snowmobile and all terrain vehicle trails within state forests.

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources said the state may have to begin setting speed limits on snowmobile trails and limiting their use.

The department says that snowmobiling has an adverse effect on wildlife during the winter stress period. Research has shown that the vehicles effect the winter ranges of wildlife such as rabbits and deer. Michigan now has 1,136 miles of trails.

"We see the time coming when we will have to confine snowmobiles to trails rather than allow them to travel anywhere in the forest," said Charles B. Harris, deputy director of the department.

Illinois

The Illinois Pollution Control Board completed hearings in March on a proposal to ban the use of disposable bottles and cans. The rule-making and quasi-judicial agency will issue its findings early this year.

Ohio

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency "met the people" in March. In a two-hour "Meet the Ohio EPA" symposium, state officials answered questions from citizens and explained the state's goals.

During the symposium, Toledo residents learned of the state EPA's recent actions, such as imposing sewer bans on communities late in filing clean-up schedules; prosecuting companies for pollution; and seeking action against polluters in court.

Indiana

The glass-recycling trend is catching on in Indiana. According to a report compiled by the Glass Containers Manufacturers Institute, more than $62,000 was received by those who recycled glass in 1972. That was an increase of 50 per cent over 1971.

Indianans turned in 12.4 million bottles and jars, representing more than 6,000 tons of glass.

TRUCKS AREN'T CARS

A proposal has been made by the EPA to set new air pollution emission standards for 1975 model light duty trucks such as pickups and panel trucks.

The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia on February 10, 1973, ordered EPA to remove light duty trucks from the light duty vehicle emissions category under which their air pollution emissions are currently regulated. The light duty category includes all passenger cars and multi-purpose vehicles.

According to the new proposal, emission standards for light duty trucks would be set separately from light duty passenger vehicles, in compliance with the court order.

Ohio Cows Help Grow Plants

A feed lot company in Ohio is using its cows as a lesson in recycling. Ohio Feed Lot, Inc., fattens 12,000 head of cattle yearly on the Little Miami River, between Columbus and Dayton, Ohio.

The bedding for the animals is shredded tree bark and sawdust. Every two weeks, it is collected and composted at about 180 degrees for five days. The compost then is sold to nurseries and farmers as a soil conditioner.

The company's also experimenting with converting the cattle wastes into cattle food, to be sold at $40 a ton. Each animal produces about nine tons of compost material each year.

Cities Get Grants

A number of Region V agencies have received grants for pollution abatement facilities. Here are some recent ones, funded by EPA:

- The Toledo (Ohio) Metropolitan Area Council of Governments received a $50,000 grant award April 9. The funds will be used for a solid waste disposal project for Lucas, Wood, and Ottawa Counties. The project cost is $149,402.
- Michigan State University, of East Lansing, received a $25,000 grant in March for a wastewater management training program.
- The Batelle Laboratories, Columbus, Ohio, also received a March grant—for $50,000—for a trouble-shooting study on industrial boilers.
- The University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, received a $125,000 grant in March for an atmospheric aerosol sampling program.
- The University of Cincinnati, Ohio, received a $30,326 grant in March for summer institute in environmental education. The sessions will be for junior and senior high school science teachers.

EDUCATION

Learning to count plankton in Chicago seminar.

Student 'Volks' Captures Show

STUDENTS thruout Region V are getting more and more involved in environmental projects, but a group of youths from Chicago's Austin High School has blended environmental action with horticulture.

Austin's Green Thumb Club participated in the World Flower and Garden Show during March and April with a display that was unique.

"New ideas have sprouted and our enthusiasm has increased immensely," said club members, as they proudly showed what can be done creatively with junked cars, old tires, and car attachments such as tailpipes, mufflers, and other hardware.

The club took an old, unwanted Volkswagen and made a "sunshine mobile".

They stripped the body, painted it bright yellow enamel and colored flowers, and planted scores of flowers in the hood and trunk.

With the tires, they made large, round planters, replete with daffodils. With the hubcaps, pipes, mufflers, and metal parts they made a modern, recycled sculpture.

They called it "Pollution in Bloom." Thruout the show, children were scrambling in and out of the cleaned-out, grassy car interior. The club at Austin is sponsored by Walter Klimek. The president is Larry Woods.

Summer Studies

A number of universities thruout the region are offering summer short-courses relating to environmental studies. Here are a few of them, but even more can be found by checking local colleges and universities.

*Beginning June 18, Ohio Dominican College, Columbus, will offer a four-week course in environmental studies. The course will emphasize water chemistry and water pollution and is open to all junior high school teachers in Central and Southeastern Ohio. Registration is limited to 30 teachers, and all costs will be covered under a grant from the National Science Foundation.

*High school science teachers are eligible for an EPA-sponsored short-course at the University of Cincinnati (Ohio) College of Engineering and the EPA's National Environmental Research Center, Cincinnati. The two sessions run from June 17 to June 30 and from July 8 to July 21.

*Also in Ohio, the Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, will offer a one-week course in the planning, management and operation of water resource systems. The course will be May 21 to May 25. A $200 fee covers materials needed in the class. Contact Yacov Haimes, Professor of engineering, at Case, 44106.

And in Chicago, EPA, along with the City of Chicago and (Cook County) Metropolitan Sanitary District, held a one-day short-course in environmental laboratory training. They used the city's modern water filtration plant, and coached lab workers how to better identify and count zooplankton and photoplankton in water. Specialists receiving the advanced training came from six states. The zooplankton and photoplankton provide a thermometer for diagnosing the health of streams, lakes, and drinking water.

Community leaders in Illinois' southern Cook County got into the environmental education act in March and April, also. Governor's State University, along with the Will County Council of Governments, sponsored eight workshops designed to educate community leaders in the problems of the environment.

The intent of the conferences was to communicate an environmental sensitivity so that community and governmental leaders can better deal with pollution and act to prevent environmental degradation in the future.

EPA ACTION ... EPA ACTION ...

EPA's solid waste program will be redirected to provide regulatory assistance and guidance to State and municipal officials. The new approach will enable the officials to deal with serious environmental problems such as industrial and hazardous waste disposal.

In accordance with President Nixon's budget for FY '74, there will be a reduction in expenditures from $26 million in the current fiscal year to $6 million in 1974 for the present Office of Solid Waste Management programs and hazardous waste disposal activities.

HONDA, MAZDA CLEAN

Test results released by the Environmental Protection Agency show that an auto engine developed by Honda Motor Company meets the federal emission requirements for the 1975 model year without the use of exhaust after-treatment devices such as catalytic converters.

Federal air pollution emission requirements for the 1975 model year have also been met by prototype vehicles equipped with the Mazda rotary engine, produced by Toyo Kogyo of Japan.

POLLUTION SIMULATOR ON LINE

A unique $1 million environmental simulator has been put into operation by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It is expected to provide scientists with a significant new tool for studying the movement, fate and impact of pollution on rivers.

Known as "AEcoS," which is short for Aquatic Ecosystem Simulator, the facility will bridge the gap between laboratory experiments and uncontrolled field studies.

AEcoS is the result of 10 years of research, design, and construction by the National Pollutants Fate Research Program at EPA's Southeast Environmental Research Laboratory in Athens, Georgia, which will operate the new facility.

VEHICLE LAWS OFFERED

Amendments to the Motor Vehicle Certification Regulations have been proposed that would establish vehicle-engine histories, strengthen the provisions for in-plant inspections and selection of certification test vehicles, and regulate the use of "by pass" devices which can shut off an engine's emission control system.

Under the proposed revisions, each vehicle or engine tested for certification would have to be accompanied by a vehicle history. The history would be required to start on the same day as work assembling the vehicle or engine begins, and would be updated daily until certification testing is complete.

EPA ENTERS RECYCLING CASE

The Environmental Protection Agency has intervened in a Federal Maritime Commission hearing on alleged discriminatory freight rates for waste paper shipped from U.S. Pacific Ocean ports to Japan and other Far Eastern countries for recycling.

In a hearing before the Commission, tentatively set for June 5, 1973, the EPA intends to present evidence that discriminatory transport rates, favoring wood pulp over paper wastes, result in decreased consumption of waste paper with subsequent adverse environmental consequences in terms of depletion of natural resources and increased solid waste generation.

U.S., YUGOSLAVS MEET ON NOISE

The Environmental Protection Agency will sponsor "The International Congress on Noise as a Public Health Problem" in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia May 13-18, 1973. The Congress is being conducted by the Yugoslav Medical Association and the American Speech and Hearing Association.

Approximately 75 of the world's leading authorities on the effects of noise will review the state of knowledge and describe new developments in such fields as speech and communication interference, auditory and non-auditory physiological effects, sleep disturbance, and community annoyance.

Attendance at the Congress will be limited to 500. Further information and applications to attend can be obtained from the Office of Noise Abatement and Control, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460 (telephone: 202/254-7438).

PESTICIDE BANNED

The federal registration of the new pesticide Monitor 4 has been amended by EPA to prohibit its use on head lettuce. The action followed detection of excessive residues of the chemical on California lettuce and the consequent seizure of some of the harvested vegetable by federal and state authorities.

EPA is cooperating with the Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the California Department of Agriculture in conducting a complete investigation into the cause of the incident.

Monitor 4 is an organophosphate insecticide which degrades rapidly after spray application under normal conditions.

EPA ACTION ... EPA ACTION ...

WETLANDS PRESERVED

EPA policy has been established for the protection and preservation of the nation's wetlands. Wetlands include marshes, swamps, bogs and other low-lying areas which during some period of the year are covered in part by natural non-flood waters.

These areas serve as habitats for important fur-bearing mammals, many species of fish, and waterfowl. They moderate extremes in water flow, aid in natural purification of water, and maintain and recharge ground water.

It will be the policy of EPA:

—To minimize alterations in the quantity or quality of the natural flow of water that nourishes wetlands, to protect wetlands from adverse practices, and to prevent violation of applicable water quality standards.

—Not to grant federal funds for the construction of municipal sewage facilities which may interfere with the existing wetland ecosystem.

—To consult with the Department of the Interior in determining the probable impact of the pollution abatement program on fish and widlife in the wetlands.

—To recommend a public hearing in the event of projected significant adverse environmental impact on wetlands.

CITIZENS MAY SUE

The Environmental Protection Agency has proposed regulations outlining the requirements for giving notice before a water pollution suit is filed by an individual.

The federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 authorize any citizen to start a civil action against any person for violation of an effluent standard or against the EPA Administrator for failure to perform a nondiscretionary duty.

The new water law requires that a citizen must notify the EPA Administrator 60 days before he files a suit. In a suit contemplated against an individual, corporation or governmental agency, the plaintiff must notify the EPA Administrator, the state in which the violation occurred, and the alleged violator at least 60 days before any action is commenced.

HAZARD POLLUTANTS LAW

National emission standards have been set by the EPA for three hazardous air pollutants: asbestos, beryllium and mercury.

These pollutants are the first to be designated as hazardous-to-health under the Clean Air Act amendments of 1970.

The hazardous-to-health designation requires EPA to set national emission standards for the affected air pollutants.

WATER PLANS ASKED

Interim regulations outlining the continuing planning process in water pollution control have been established by the EPA.

Under the federal Water Control Act amendments of 1972, states are required to develop a continuing planning process through which they can make coordinated water quality management decisions.

The planning process is comprised of four principal parts which are:

—The annual State Strategy, which sets the state's major objectives and priorities for preparing its water basin plans and its annual program plan.

—Plans which establish specific targets for controlling pollution in individual basins.

—The annual program plan, which establishes the results expected and the resources committed for the state program each year. This plan is developed from the annual state strategy, and, when available, from the specific targets developed in basin plans.

—Reports which measure program performance in achieving results.

Prior to adoption of final regulations, comments in writing will be considered if they are mailed to Chief, Planning Standards Branch, Office of Air and Water Programs, EPA, Washington, D.C. 20460 before May 10, 1973.

TRASH + COAL = FUEL

Electric utility executives, considering the possibility of applying a new technique in their own generating facilities, are studying the performance of the first power plant to use shredded solid waste as an auxiliary fuel with coal to generate electricity.

Operation of the process began in St. Louis nine months ago. It is a cooperative resource recovery effort between the City of St. Louis, the Union Electric Company, St. Louis, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

NIXON ASKS SAFE WATER

The Administration's proposed Safe Water Drinking Act will provide an effective solution to the problem of providing safe drinking water to the public.

Under the President's bill, the EPA Administrator would establish new federal primary drinking water standards protective of public health and secondary standards for such matters as taste, odor and appearance.

RUCKELSHAUS ISSUES CAR RULING

EPA Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus on April 11 granted U.S. automakers a one-year extension on meeting federal auto emission standards nationwide.

In making the decision, Ruckelshaus ended a three-year battle between the auto industry and EPA over whether the standards were attainable by 1975, the deadline set in the 1970 Clean Air Amendments.

The decision to allow the one-year extension—but to apply interim standards—pleased no one, and one Ruckelshaus aide said "it must have been a good one."

Consumer-environmental advocate Ralph Nader charged Ruckelshaus had "sold out" to the White House and to auto dealers.

General Motors, from Detroit, said it was "disappointed and dismayed" by the ruling, because the interim standards also will require untested control devices.

Briefly, here is what Ruckelshaus' decision provides:

William Ruckelshaus

California, which is exempted from the extension, will be used as a giant "test laboratory," and was given stringent standards for 1975. The standards, Ruckelshaus said, will require the use of catalytic converters in that state. Thus, he said, the consumer and auto industry will be assured the converters work before they are put on cars nationwide.

California car emissions were set at .9 grams per mile for hydrocarbons and 9 grams per mile for carbon monoxide.

Nationwide in 1975, the auto industry must hold emissions to 1.5 grams for hydrocarbons and 15 grams for carbon monoxides.

Both of these nationwide levels are less than the auto industry asked during hearings in March. They had proposed that the 1974 standards of three grams for hydrocarbons and 28 grams for carbon monoxide apply until 1976.

In 1976, all cars will be limited to .41 grams hydrocarbons and 3.4 grams carbon monoxide.

Ruckelshaus said he allowed the one-year extension to avert economic disruption by the phase-in of controls across all car models by 1975.

U.S. Steel Cited

Region V EPA took major enforcement action April 18 against the United States Steel Corporation's Gary Works.

In the first of a future continuing effort to clean up Northwest Indiana air, EPA placed U.S. Steel on notice to formulate an air pollution control schedule within 30 days. If the company fails to do so, EPA has the authority to take criminal or civil action in federal court, or itself set a program for the giant steelworks to meet by 1975.

The action was announced by Francis T. Mayo, Region V administrator, Valdas Adamkus, deputy administrator, and James O. McDonald, Region V chief of enforcement.

McDonald said in a press conference the action was taken because U.S. Steel has failed to submit a pollution control schedule as required by Indiana and federal regulations.

Also put on notice was U.S. Steel's Universal Atlas Cement Division, of Gary. The notices were directed at 21 pollution sources in the two facilities, which emit 70,000 tons of dust matter yearly.

THE WHITEFISH Bay Lakeshore Erosion Committee and the Edison Sault Electric Company have charged that partial damming of northern Lake Superior to reduce the threat of spring flooding in the lower Great Lakes is discriminatory and possibly unconstitutional.

The committee is comprised of homeowners along a 50-mile stretch of shoreline of the Lake Superior bay and claim that higher waters in the lake have been responsible for some residents losing as much as 90 feet of beach. The electric company claims that reduced flow of water into the lower lakes is costing them an extra $50,000 a month to buy power from other utilities and to run emergency diesel generators.

The International Joint Commission decided to reduce the flow of water into the lower lakes Feb. 1 by closing one of two remaining gates at the 16-gate St. Mary's Rapids dam.

2115

Asked to Classify Discharge

By HAL BOHNER

In a meeting of public interest groups and EPA effluent guidelines division representatives March 23 in Washington, Allen Cywin, division director, said that the benefits of pollution reduction would not be specifically defined as part of the development of effluent limitations.

Environmentalists from the national organizations, the Natural Resources Defense Council and Conservation Foundation, took issue with Cywin's statement that the benefits of pollutant reduction will be considered equivalent to the extent to which the pollutant is removed from a waste. They pointed out that removing a certain amount of mercury clearly is more beneficial to the environment than removal of an equal amount of salt and that EPA is required to consider such differences in benefits under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. Cywin indicated that EPA's program to develop limitations on toxic substances would not provide information on the benefits to the environment from the reduction of toxic pollutants.

Cywin noted that the effluent limitations currently being developed jointly by contractors and EPA will essentially define best practicable and best available technologies for controlling water pollution from 27 types of industries. However, he pointed out that the limitations would not cover all companies to whom discharge permits will be issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System unless funding is authorized for additional studies by the contractors.

The studies which have been authorized are under way and draft reports will be completed by July. Progress reports on the effluent limitations are periodically distributed to some regional offices for review and Cywin invited comments from public interest groups on the draft reports. Representatives of two professional engineering societies indicated that they were prepared to analyze the draft reports, but some environmentalists noted that citizen groups will find it difficult to muster the technical expertise to review even one of the 27 reports.

Photo By Alan T. Jones

Ecology flag flies daily at Addison, Illinois sewage treatment plant.

The number of permits which will be issued prior to completion of the EPA studies and promulgation of effluent limitations is unclear. Some permits will be issued on the basis of water quality standards without the need for effluent limitations defining best practicable control technology. Such effluent limitations, upon which more than 7000 permits will be based, will not be set until sometime after October and perhaps as late as January, 1974. Environmentalists urged that best practicable control technology be defined as soon as possible stressing that without effluent limits based on EPA's definition of the available methods of abating pollution and their costs, control of much of the pollution of the nation's waters cannot begin.

Represented at the single meeting were the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Water Pollution Control Federation, Natural Resources Defense Council, Hudson River Sloop Preservation, Conservation Foundation, BPI (Business and Professional People for the Public Interest, a Chicago-based organization) as well as the EPA.

Mr. Bohner is a member of Business and Professional People for the Public Interest, Chicago. The opinions expressed in this article are his own, and not necessarily EPA's.

SHORT SUBJECTS

Cemeteries as Parks.......................

WITH THE CRUNCH for open space in urban areas, cemeteries are playing an increasing role in providing recreation for the living.

According to a Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission newsletter, Chicago-area cemeteries have begun in earnest to open their stoned-wall fortresses to the public. They're building bike trails among landscaped paths, sponsoring free community concerts, and some are even open for picnics.

Two Catholic Archdiocese cemeteries have also opened their as-yet-unused land for golf courses. Among cemeteries participating in recreation and open space uses are the Mt. Emblem Cemetery, Elmhurst; Memory Gardens, Arlington Heights; Fresh Meadows, Hillside; Glenwoody, Clenwood.

The commission also reports that Skokie, a Chicago suburb, is fining dog owners up to $200 if they fail to clean up after their pets. The program recently won an award from Keep America Beautiful, Inc

PYROLYSIS is a new process that turns hard-to-dispose-of solid waste into usable gases and molten slag. In a project near Orchard Park, N.Y., auto body parts, tires, tree parts, plastics, refrigerators, and clothes dryers are heated to 2,000 degrees, Farenheit in a near-vacuum. The organics burn, and the inorganic remains are liquified.

FOR YEARS, canoeists and sportsmen have made Minnesota's Boundary Waters Canoe Area a yearly recreation favorite. To keep it that way, a U.S. District Court has ordered that timber cutting in the million-acre virgin country be limited to 600 acres, pending a U.S. Forest Service report due in about five months. The action resulted in a suit filed by the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group.

MIDWEST environmental groups have joined ecology and sportsmen's groups nationwide in a battle of the west. In nearly all publications, these groups have urged their memberships to support the EPA and Interior Department ban on the use of persistent poisons to control predators in the West. In an apparent response to a sheep ranchers' effort to have the ban lifted so as to eliminate coyotes, wolves, and bald eagles, the groups nationwide have urged EPA and Interior to hold firm on the ban.

THE TIME may come when Americans may be eating old tires and using them to grow food. Rutgers University and Firestone Tire and Rubber Company just concluded a two-year study that suggests scrap rubber can also be used to purify water. And meanwhile, the Deltona Corporation is building an artificial reef out of old tires supplied by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. The reef has attracted large schools of 33 fish species.

SOME government workers never rest. In Illinois, Verdun Randolph, chief of that state's Bureau of Environmental Health noticed some peeling paint while waiting for a meeting in the state Capitol Building. He tested it and found lead. It prompted his department to warn legislators that "Nibbling paint chips from the State House walls could be hazardous to your health."

FIVE Ohio companies have been billed for killing fish by the state's Division of Wildlife. Cleveland Electrical Illuminating Company was billed $13,820 for 2.9 million fish it allegedly killed in Lake Erie at the Eastlake power plant. Diamond Shamrock Company, Cleveland, was billed $17,491 for 374,000 fish allegedly killed last June from a sodium hypochloride discharge into the Grand River.

Others billed were the Routh Packing Company, Sandusky, $11,048; Whirlpool Corporation, Findlay, $2,312; and Schumacher Soil Service, Columbus Grove, $21,748. The city of Norwalk was billed $1,694 for a kill caused by its power plant; and Hershall Fannin, of Ironton, for a $1,799 fish kill caused by dumping chicken manure. The division sends bills every few months to firms accused of killing fish or other wildlife.

BECAUSE of public demand, the Hamilton County Park District, Cincinnati, Ohio, has published an anthology of articles written by Warren R. Wells, the district's chief naturalist. Wells has written natural history articles in the district's newsletters for 18 years. The book, which costs $2.50, contains all his writings. Proceeds from the book will be used to purchase additional parkland.

THE WABASH Valley Association, Mt. Carmel Ill., recently celebrated its 16th birthday. The group has been an environmental watchdog for that many years and is looking forward to 20.

.............and Birds on the ’Phone

YOU don't have to stop flushing to save water. That's the conclusion of an increasing number of environmentalists and planners who are advocating a brick in every toilet tank. Arguing that half of domestic water used is flushed, the brick-advocates have figured out that one brick saves a quart of water each time the toilet tank empties. Other ways to save that quart—and save money in the process—are to bend down the tank control arm, use a plastic bag of gravel, or use an upturned quart jar. The brick and its equivalents, by the way, don't sacrifice flushing efficiency.

DR. JANET Friedlander, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, has assembled more than 1,000 pieces of literature on the pollution of Lake Erie. The comprehensive collection, which should serve as an invaluable resource material for researchers studying Lake Erie, is available at the Sears Library on the Case Western Reserve University campus.

IT'S getting so that New York birds don't have much privacy lately. That's because of a telephone service, called Dial-A-Bird, which nature enthusiasts can use to find out what birds have been sighted in the area within the past week. The service, sponsored by the National Audubon Society and Linnaean Society, can be reached by dialing (212) 832-6523. The areas covered are: Long Island, New York, and Westchester; and Putnam, and Rockland Counties. The idea seems custom-made for the Midwest, too, which lies in the Mississippi Valley Flyway.

AND in Detroit, the Chamber of Commerce has called for the creation of a six-county regional authority to plan and organize a system of solid waste disposal. In a two-year study that cost $234,000, the chamber reported that unless new landfill sites can be found, there won't be enough capacity for the amount of solid wastes being discarded. The commerce recommends that a seven-man agency should be empowered to plan, license, and regulate the use of landfills.

THE NON-polluting electric streetcar is making a comeback in Dayton, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; and San Francisco, Calif. Dayton is studying a transit system with the cars, and the other two cities are soliciting bids for 230 of them.

TWO Indiana environmental groups have gotten together to publish a weekly "hot line" newsletter on what's going on in their state legislature. The letter flags issues that need immediate support or opposition, and records legislators' votes on key environmental bills. The letter is published by the Indiana Division of the Izaak Walton League, 1802 Chapman Road, Huntertown; and the Eco-Coalition, 5314 Boulevard Place, Indianapolis.

CHICAGO'S public television station, WTTW, has just completed a two-month showing of nine programs dealing with the environment. Titled "Earthkeeping," the program received good reviews and dealt with problems of city life, citizen participation, garbage, farms, cars, and other environmental subjects. The programs were shown on Sunday evenings. The series' theme song, "Nothing Ever Goes Away," stressed that earth is a closed system.

MAY 6 through May 12 will be Wisconsin Paper Week in that state. During the week, papermakers will open their doors to the public and show them the paper companies' efforts in cutting pollution from their plants. The week will begin informally in Green Bay May 7.

A WYANDOTTE, Mich., company is using a huge vacuum cleaner this summer to guard against its incoming materials becoming a hazard to the environment. Wyandotte Cement, Inc. spent $750,000 on the dust abatement facility, which captures dust as cement is unloaded at its Lake Michigan docks. The vacuum cleaner is 360 feet long and 80 feet high. It was developed by the company's engineers and the Wayne County Health Department's Air Pollution Control Division.

WAYNE COUNTY, Michigan, is proposing to give unemployed young people and senior citizens a job cleaning up the Rouge River. Richard Mannin, county commissioner, said the program would cost about $2.5 million and is looking for federal or state grants to begin.

BUSINESS

Clean Air for Columbus, Ind.

Businessmen down in Columbus, Indiana, south of Indianapolis, have organized on their own to see that their community has cleaner air in the future.

Two years ago, the Columbus Chamber of Commerce formed an air pollution subcommittee under its Environmental Council and named Willi Henny, an executive of the Cummins Engine Company, chairman.

"We set out to reduce the air pollution in the greater Columbus area to an acceptable level and to assure that it remains so in the future," Henny said.

Henny points out that it has been the policy of the 16-member air pollution subcommittee to make its actions a community effort with the committee working closely with citizens, citizen groups, government, industry and the Columbus Air Pollution Control Office.

The subcommittee tries to keep the public informed about what's being done to promote meaningful efforts to reduce and control pollution to assure healthy air for citizens and plant life in the Columbus area.

All publicity on the subcommittee's efforts is processed through the chairman of the subcommittee who then forwards it to the Chamber of Commerce's Environmental Council for final clearance and publication.

Henny said the subcommittee tries to define the problems and determine the method of evaluation and control with the help of technically competent people.

"We try to originate, coordinate and execute the plans to achieve the objectives that we've stated," he noted. He said the group makes every effort to work with the industry which may be polluting in order to establish meaningful, realistic and acceptable goals and schedules.

The organization provides technical advice to small industry to help them find the best and most economical method to reduce pollution.

"We also feel that our efforts should include the education of the public regarding our plans, efforts, needs and achievements in order to gain the public's interest and participation," Henny added.

He said the subcommittee defines the volunteer work which can be done as self-contained projects, and tries to find suitable volunteers and coordinate their activities.

"Our group works closely with the Air Pollution Control Office of Columbus and local government so that we can be aware of legislative action in preparation," Henny pointed out.

He said the group feels that it is important to work closely with local government in order to obtain its support and counsel, to establish goals compatible with present and future legislative requirements, and to provide information to appropriate government agencies to obtain compliance with legal standards.

It is also the goal of the subcommittee to form and organize new permanent and temporary subgroups to achieve a specific phase of the air pollution effort plan.

Henny said the subgroups report to the subcommittee and act under its direction. The groups include a technical committee to provide technical guidance, an industrial committee to work with industry, and a sampling committee.

Willi Henny

THE DOW CHEMICAL Corporation is participating in two research demonstration projects with the federal EPA.

One of the projects is in Midland, Mich. The process was installed to test methods of removing phenols from sewage.

At a cost of $600,000, the Dow-Chemical unit treats phenols in two, alternating activated carbon beds. The project, which has been operating for three years, has successfully treated contaminated wastewater containing 100 to 1,000 parts per million of phenols. The process has resulted in an effluent of below one part per million.

One of the two units is on-stream. The other is being used to recycle the (phenol) wastes from the first unit.

EPA is funding 55 per cent of the project cost.

The other project, also in Midland, is the use of an ultraviolet reactor in a chemical plant. The reactor accelerates the decomposition of organic chemical pollutants with chlorine, resulting in the coversion of organic compounds to harmless carbon dioxide.

If the system proves successful on a large scale, sewage plant capacity could be increased. EPA is funding 55 per cent of the $400,000 project.

EPA Offers Books, Movies

New Films and Publications

"A Question of Values" records a debate among residents of a small Maine community in conflict between environmental preservation and economic development. 28 min., 16 mm color.

"A Man and A River"—Artist Thomas Hart Benton, in a call for preserving our free-flowing rivers, talks of the Buffalo River. 4-1/2 min., 16 mm color.

Both films available on free loan from National Audiovisual Center, Washington, D.C. 20407.

"Allie, Allie In-Free"—Produced in Cleveland, the film depicts life in an inner-city environment. 30 Min., 16 mm color. Available on free loan from Modern Talking Pictures, Inc., 160 E. Grand Ave., 60611.

"In Order to Change"—Produced in Chicago, this film tells the story of a community group that won environmental safeguards. 1 hour, 30 mins., 16 mm color. Also available on free loan from Modern Talking Pictures, Inc.

"EPA Citizen's Bulletin, April, 1973." The latest issue of a monthly publication capsulizing EPA recent action.

"Aircraft Emissions; Impact on Air Quality and Feasibility of Control."—This EPA study tackles the controversial issue of controlling aircraft emissions.

"Popeye and Environmental Careers."—Published by King Features, of New York, for the EPA, this comic book is custom-made for kids. It is a compilation of Popeye the Sailor Man's confrontation with pollution.

All three publications listed above may be obtained from Region V EPA, Public Affairs, 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606.

Rules and Regulations

Revion V has begun sending short-form waste discharge permit applications to Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Indiana. The first forms, which were due in mid-April, apply to small municipal, agricultural, forestry, fishing, manufacturing, service, and commercial establishments.

Forms for plants not in operation prior to Oct. 18, 1972 are due from 60 to 180 days before waste discharge is begun. Cities with populations of less than 10,000 should write the Permits Branch, EPA Region V, 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill., 60606.

The Federal Register

As a matter of public record, notices of EPA hearings, proposed rule makings, promulgations of regulations, and other regulatory actions are published in the daily Federal Register. The register is available at most libraries (including the Region V library) or by an annual subscription of $25 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

February 28. - State and local assistance; grants for construction of treatment works. Tolerances for pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities: cycloheximide, phosalone, and viable spores of microorganism bacillus thuringiensis berliner.

- Amchem Products, Inc.; filing of petition regarding pesticide chemical. Ciba-Geigy Corp.; withdrawal of petitions regarding pesticide chemical and food additive. Environmental impact statements; availability of agency comments. Petrochemical Industry Advisory Committee meeting.

March 2. - Advisory Committee on Revision and Application of Drinking Water Standards; public meeting.

March 6. - Tolerances for pesticide chemicals; certain inert ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to animals; correction.

March 7. - Motor vehicle pollution control suspension request; public hearing and procedures; correction. National Air Pollution Manpower Development Advisory Committee; meeting. Technical Advisory Group to Municipal Wastewater Systems Division; meeting.

March 8. - Maintenance of national ambient air quality standards. Air programs; preparation, adoption and submittal of implementation plans.

(Continued on back page)

Epa*log* . . . .

March 9. - Grants for construction of water treatment works; correction. Benomyl; extension of temporary tolerance. PAX Co. Arsenic Advisory Committee meeting.

March 13. - Hazardous Materials Advisory Committee; committee management determination and meetings (3 documents).

March 14. - Administrative claims under Federal Tort Claim Act; procedures. Air pollution control; standards and test procedures. Prior notice to citizen suits; procedures for giving notice of civil actions. Benzoyl chloride (2,4, 6-trichlorophenyl) hydrazone; reextension of temporary tolerance.

March 19. - Environmental impact statements.

March 21. - Availability of Environmental impact statements.

March 20. - Amendments of state air quality implementation plan requirements. EPA establishes and exempts tolerances for certain residues.

March 22. - EPA adopts tolerances for residues on sweetpotatoes, effective March 30, 1973. EPA notices of tolerance proposals on soybeans and petition withdrawal by Velsicol Chemical Co., Chicago.

March 27. - Interim regulations for state planning under 1972 Water Pollution Control Act. Comments accepted thru May 11, 1973. EPA establishes tolerances for four pesticides, effective on date of publication.

March 28. - Proposed interim regulations for pesticide tolerances on apples.

March 30. - EPA sets temporary tolerances for herbicide residues on cottonseed and soybeans.

April 2. - Proposed rules for negotiated architect-engineer contracts; procurement forms.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
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Region V Public Report

POLLUTION
GIVES
ME

From This . . .

No longer need citizens picket to be heard. New laws include them in decisions from the ground up. Cover story on Page 8.

Citizen Participation

. . . To This

Francis T. Mayo

Defining Standards For Our Cities

How do you require cities to obtain second-stage treatment of sewage wastes by 1977 if experts in sewage treatment disagree on what levels of pollutant removal constitutes secondary treatment?

In an effort to get around that chicken-and-egg problem, EPA on April 27 published definitions of secondary treatment in the Federal Register.

The definitions cover biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), suspended solids, fecal coliform bacteria, and pH (acidity-alkalinity.)

For BOD and suspended solids, we have proposed a limit of 30 parts per million as a monthly average and a maximum weekly average of 45 parts per million.

For fecal coliform bacteria, which is a benchmark for water contamination from human wastes, we have proposed a monthly maximum of 200 bacteria for 100 each milliliters of water and a weekly average of 400 of the bacteria per 100 milliliters of water.

The pH range must be between 6 and 9. Seven is neutral on a 1-10 scale.

EPA is accepting public comment on the limits until the end of June. Comments may be sent to the director, Municipal Wastewater Systems Division, EPA, Washington, D.C. 20460.

The Public Report is published periodically by the Public Affairs Office, Region V EPA, 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill., 60606.

Francis T. Mayo .....Region V Administrator
Valdas Adamkus ....Deputy Administrator
Frank Corrado ....Public Affairs Director
Sally W. Jones ....Public Report Editor
Ann Hoos ....Graphics Editor

Letters and comments on the report or other environmental issues may be sent to the address above.

In This Issue . . .

In an effort to provide greater access to the public for publications, upcoming decisions, and research studies conducted by EPA, the Region V Public Report this month will begin several regular features.

In the Epalog section, (p. 13) the Federal Register Listings have been revised to give a greater description on what each issue contains relative to the environment.

Looks Ahead (p. 11) is a capsule account of EPA decisions and studies that are underway or in soon-to-be-released form. We are publishing this feature with the feeling that if the public knows what is ahead, it can be alerted and thus better able to provide needed response to the agency.

And finally, the Publications section (p. 13) will carry both a listing of those publications that provide general information to the layman; and listings of publications that provide technological information based on EPA-contracted research projects nationwide.

The energy crisis is affecting the environment. For stories on environment and energy, see Pages 3 and 4.

Shore Conference Ahead

The Region V EPA will cooperate with three other agencies for a two-day conference on shoreland planning for Lake Michigan.

The sponsors of the conference are the Lake Michigan Federation, Chicago's Department of Environmental Control, the University of Illinois (Urbana) Institute for Environmental Studies, and EPA.

The conference will be held May 24 and 25 in the Field Museum on Chicago's Lakefront. The morning session will include addresses by several speakers and the afternoon meetings will be used for workshop sessions.

No Gas? Try Mowing!

Do we really need all these gadgets?

By Lee Botts

The so-called energy crisis could be the saving of us all.

Consider how many of our society's current difficulties are related to the profligate waste of energy. Then consider whether a shortage of energy will really be all that disastrous.

Increasing health problems, pollution, unemployment, especially among the young and less educated—all can be related to an excessive use of energy in certain forms. Let me propose an energy conservation measure for the coming summer months to illustrate my point.

Two forms of energy are predicted to be in short supply during the summer of 1973: electricity and gasoline. Neither will be totally lacking: there simply may not be enough to support our accustomed assumption that there will always be more than we actually need, sold cheaply enough that we do not have to count the cost, either in money or social consequences.

The predicted crisis is, in fact, a possible shortage that may force us to choose using the available supply for some purposes more essential than others. It is unlikely that we will have to read by candlelight, provided we choose to run our air conditioners efficiently and sparingly. Ambulances will still be able to answer emergencies, and food will be delivered. We could make this more certain by taking a Sunday afternoon walk instead of a drive, reducing, incidentally the likelihood that we will need an ambulance from a highway accident.

Housewives may have to plan shopping trips efficiently to avoid unnecessary trips by car to the supermarket for forgotten items. Or even walk, or send one of the children. Which brings me to my proposal for energy conservation this summer.

Why not outlaw the use of power lawnmowers, in the interest not only of energy conservation but of social welfare? This simple step, nationwide, could have the following consequences:

1. It would force harnessing the excess energy of the young to a useful purpose, providing employment to replace jobs phased out with the shutdown of federally supported programs.
2. It would improve the health of the middle-aged, who would not have to resort to artificial forms of exercise, such as jogging.
3. It could reduce the consumption of electricity by getting more persons out of doors more of the time.
4. It could encourage recycling, by the rescue of what must be many, many thousands of abandoned hand lawnmowers rusting in basements and garages.
5. It could reduce noise pollution.
6. And it would reduce air pollution from hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide.
7. It could restore the natural landscape. With hand scything along highways, some wildflowers and weeds would be likely to escape. Consider that the dandelion in Great Britain is an endangered species.

Single measures such as abandoning power lawnmowers cannot solve the nation's energy problems—let alone its social problems—but the proposal does illustrate my point. To wit, it can be argued that our problems stem from too much available energy rather than too little. To borrow an analogy from a fellow conservationist, consider how a baby grows.

If he doubles his birth weight by six months, he is well and healthy. If he doubles it again by one year, he is plump but not necessarily too fat. If he continues to grow at that rate, by the age of 10 he will weigh 10 million pounds.

Those who speak of an energy crisis as a disaster almost invariably invoke the statistical fact that for a couple of decades the nation's growth in the consumption of electricity has doubled every few years. The implication is that continued growth at that rate is necessary and desirable. On the contrary, it can only lead ultimately to real disaster such as the necessity to use all of the nation's waterways by the year 2000 for cooling water. Or a nuclear power plant every 5 miles along the California coast.

In my opinion, the real energy crisis is the delusion that continued unlimited growth in energy consumption is vital to the nation's welfare. If we obtain no more energy than we now have, we will still have six times our share of the world supply on a per capita basis. Essential needs will be met—houses heated, food cooked, factories busy.

Far from being a crisis, the expected shortages could force a reconsideration of the real consequences of continued growth at past rates; elimination of unnecessary uses of energy; and more efficient use for essential purposes.

Let us push our lawnmowers this summer; our hearts will be healthier, our air cleaner, our backyards more quiet, our youngsters busier and happier.

Lee Botts is executive secretary of the Lake Michigan Federation, Chicago. The opinions expressed in this article are her own, and not necessarily EPA's.

How Auto Ruling Affects You

By William Omohundro

Over half of the 210 million people in the United States who drive the more than 80 million vehicles in this country will be affected by EPA actions in carrying out its mandate under the Clean Air Act of 1970.

In recognition of this broad national impact, EPA Assistant Administrator for Air and Water Programs Robert L. Sansom presented some relevant facts on the reduction of auto emissions in an address to the North American Conference on Motor Vehicle Emission Control last November in Albuquerque, N.M.

"The automobile is the single most important source of air pollutants in this country," Sansom said. According to nationwide estimates, in 1970 gasoline-powered motor vehicles contributed 50 per cent of the hydrocarbons, 70 per cent of the carbon monoxide, and 30 per cent of the nitrogen oxide emitted to the air.

"In many individual cities, however, motor vehicles contributed even more—in the 90 per cent range in some cities," Sansom pointed out. He said the Clean Air Act of 1970, which mandates that the automobile industry reduce these emissions by at least 90 per cent by 1976, will go far in removing automobiles from the pollution picture.

MOST OF US know that the automobile causes degradation of air quality. What the average automobile owner wants to know is how EPA's cleanup campaign under the Clean Air Act is going to affect him: his pocketbook and his transportation needs.

Sansom said some manufacturers have consistently claimed that the incremental cost of an automobile due to EPA's pollution control efforts will exceed $600.

"Our estimates show that the increased sticker price of an average U.S. automobile in 1975 should be on the order of $150 to $300 over the price of a comparable 1968 car," he said. Sansom said this estimate was confirmed by industry testimony before EPA public hearings held last May.

"It is also clear that the cost will be even lower for cars with four and six cylinder engines," he explained. "We are confident that these cost increases can be further reduced through continued development, engineering and optimization of the basic systems, as well as through the development of new power engine systems with inherently better emission characteristics."

The EPA Assistant Administrator said energy consumption is another standard by which this technology has to be judged. He said the question of fuel penalties from emission control devices has also received considerable recent attention in the press.

"OUR RESEARCH in this area does not indicate that on the average current model year vehicles show poorer fuel economy characteristics than did vehicles manufactured before emission control devices were required," Sansom noted.

EPA figures indicate an overall fuel economy decrease from pollution control devices of 7 per cent in 1973 model year vehicles over pre-1968 vehicles. "But," he said, "let's put this 7 per cent into perspective. The automotive industry has indicated that there is a 5-6 per cent fuel penalty associated with the introduction of automatic transmissions."

Sansom said there is an average of about 9 per cent fuel penalty associated with an automobile air conditioner, but this can range up to 20 per cent in urban driving on hot days. And, he noted, factory air conditioning is installed on over 60 per cent of all new cars on the market.

"The type of engine used in the automobile is also a significant variable in terms of fuel consumption," he said. "The available data on diesel-powered automobiles show a 70 per cent increase in fuel economy over an automobile of the same weight using the gasoline, spark ignited, reciprocating engine which dominates the American market."

On the other hand, he said, data available to EPA on the Wankel shows a 35 per cent decrease in fuel economy. The stratified charge engine which is a prototype low-emission engine being developed jointly under Army and EPA funding, shows a 12 per cent increase in fuel economy over the average 1973 vehicle of similar weight at a significantly lower emission level.

"But the largest impact on fuel economy is associated with the general industry trend toward heavier vehicles," Sansom noted. "The fuel economy of the upper and lower bound (limits) of vehicle weights commonly found in the U.S. varies by 150 per cent."

THE AVERAGE current model 5,000-pound vehicle achieves approximately 10 miles per gallon under simulated urban driving conditions compared to 25 miles per gallon for 2,000 pound vehicles. "Thus," he said, "the car buyer has a direct and effective method of achieving better fuel economy through his choice of the weight of the vehicle he purchases."

Though EPA has found some fuel and economic "disadvantages" in clean cars, they are relatively minor when viewed in the light of Detroit's and the consumer's trend toward cars with increased weight, air conditioning, power equipment, automatic transmission, inflation, and now the Wankel engine.

"With the energy crisis upon us," he said, "much can and must be done to minimize energy consumption

Will these cars cost more?

from mobile sources—sources using about 40 per cent of the petroleum resources in this country."

The stratified charge engine, the diesel, or a shift to smaller cars—all these measures—would have substantial fuel economy advantages. Sansom said these alternatives should be at the top of the list of measures to save energy, and meet emission goals.

Other ways to combat the fuel-energy-cost pinch are motor vehicle modifications, emissions inspections, and transportation controls, Sansom said.

"VEHICLE MODIFICATION appears to be a feasible and readily available alternative open at present," he said. Emission requirements could be extended to pre-1968 vehicles and made more stringent on 1968 to 1974 models. Currently, approximately 60 per cent of the nation's automobiles—all those manufactured prior to 1968—have no form of exhaust pollution control device.

The possibility of modifying or retrofitting older models has strong appeal because they often emit many times more pollution than new models.

Retrofit systems have been developed and some require only carburetor and distributor modifications.

Turning to emission inspection systems as a second transportation control alternative, he said periodic inspection seems needed to assure maintenance, as well as identify high emitters.

"Along with vehicle modifications and inspection the third option of transportation systems controls has been advanced as a pollution reduction approach with considerable, and as yet, largely unexplored potential," Sansom said.

SANSOM SAID evaluating transportation controls is considerably more difficult than evaluating modifications hardware, and knowledge is correspondingly less complete.

Further, he continued, the improvements that can be achieved are likely to vary considerably from city to city, depending on a city's urban structure, its dispersion of origin and destination points, and the extent to which it uses mass transit.

Sansom said that most non-hardware transportation control alternatives such as higher parking fees require mass transit improvements. If auto use is discouraged, alternative transportation will be needed, he said.

"Leaving aside for the moment coercive means of encouraging mass transit use," he said, "the most important mass transit improvement that can be made is to decrease door-to-door travel time."

The EPA assistant administrator said travel time is a more important determinant of transit ridership than cost, and direct access time may be more important

Continued on Page 6

Cars . . .

than travel time. This means that transit improvement is likely to require not only the use of express bus lanes and the like, but also improved collection and distribution systems.

It may be that to be most effective in reducing emissions, mass transit will have to be associated with vehicular restraints or pricing policies designed to discourage automobile use, he said. "Without such measures, it may be that no mass transit system can sufficiently attract enough drivers from their cars to achieve the necessary reduction in auto trips."

While the measures discussed here are the last part of the regulatory framework to be put in place, he added, they are among the first that will impact on the public. "We must achieve our air pollution goals, but we must do so with minimum cost to society."

Ferrari Eats Gas, Honda Doesn't

. . . And speaking of sticker price and fuel economy, the EPA in April released a study showing what most of us already know—that big cars guzzle more gas than little ones.

In a 29-page report, the EPA rated the gas mileage of all models of cars sold in the U.S. The ratings, EPA said, should not be considered a hard and fast guide, but were based on 364 vehicles submitted by 36 manufacturers to EPA for testing.

Here, briefly, is what EPA found in 11 classes of autos, based on weight:
1.750 pounds - Class average 24.7; Honda 24.7.

2.000 pounds - Class average 24.8; Datsun 27.7; British Leyland 23.2; Toyota 26.0; Fiat 22.29.

2.250 pounds - Class average 20.9. Toyota 21.7; Volkswagen 21.7; Fuji Subaru 21.5; Cricket British Chrysler 21.2; Saab 21.0; Fiat 20.8; British Leyland 19.4.

2.500 pounds - Class average 20.9. Mitsubishi Motors Dodge Colt 22.6; BMW 21.6; General Motors 21.7; Ford 21.1; Jensen Motors Healy 12.9; Datsun 20.7; Volkswagen 20.2; Fiat 19.7; Renault 19.7; Toyota 19.6; British Leyland 18.9; Saab 18.8; Toyo Kogyo 18.8; Alfa 18.6.

2,750 pounds - Class average 18.6. American Motors General (Special Utility) 19.5; General Motors 19.4; Ford 19.0; Volkswagen 18.8; Renault 18.7; Saab 18.4; British Leyland 18.0; TVR 18.0; Toyota 17.3; Toyo Kogyo 17.1; Isuzu Luv 16.9; Datsun 16.7; Porsche 16.3; Classic Phaeton Roadster 12 3.

3,000 pounds - Class average 15.4. Volvo 17.7; American Motors General (Special Utility) 17.6; Peugot 16.9; British Leyland 16.3; Toyota 15.3; Ford 14.3; Audi 14.1; Ferrari 9.6.

3,500 pounds - Class average 14.2. Volkswagen 16.45; Chrysler 16.0; Volvo 15.7; British Leyland Rover 14.6; Toyota 14.2; BMW 13.9; Mercedes Benz 13.9; General Motors 12.8; American Motors Corp. 12.5; Citroen 11.6; Ford 11.4; British Leyland Jaguar 8.6.

4,000 pounds - Class average 10.8. American Motors General (Special Utility) 14.4; Mercedes Benz 12.9; Chrysler 12.7; International Harvester Light Utility 12.7; Checker 12.4; Toyota 12.3; American Motors Corp. 11.7; Avanti 11.0; Ford 10.9; S.S. Excalibur 10.1; General Motors 9.7; British Leyland Jaguar 9.6; Maserati 8.5; Lamberghini 7.3; Ferrari 6.4.

4,500 pounds - Class average 10.2. Checker 11.6; American Motors 11.3; Chrysler 10.6; General Motors 10.0; Ford 9.2; International Harvester 9.2.

5,000 pounds - Class average 9.35. International Harvester 10.0; Chrysler 9.7; General Motors 9.4; Rolls Royce 9.2; Ford 8.8.

5,500 pounds - Class average 8.7. Ford 8.4; International Harvester 8.1; Rolls Royce 8.0.

(Copies of the complete fuel economy report for 1973 cars can be obtained by writing Public Inquiries, U. S. EPA, 401 M. St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460.)

Beets, Fiberglass Get Limit

The EPA published the first two of 27 effluent limit proposed regulations for industry in early May. The first two apply to sugar beet and fiberglass plants, and require the best practicable technology for control. The other 25, dealing with oil, steel, paper and other industries probably will be issued beginning in late June or July. Because of the large volume of pages in the proposed limits, copies will be available only in EPA regional and district offices and state pollution control agencies. Comments on the regulations are being accepted through the first week in June and should be addressed to EPA Enforcement Branch, Region V, 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill., 60606.

SHORT SUBJECTS

Bottles: they keep disappearing

Environmentalists who have had past experience conducting bottle and glass collection drives for recycling know the problem of getting the old bottles to market—especially if the reclamation center wants them crushed.

A group of Calvin College, Mich., students and their professor may have an answer.

They've developed a do-it-yourself bottle crusher that costs as little as $17 to build—if environmental groups have a knack for scavenging old pieces of equipment no one needs. For ecology groups that can't afford the high cost of commercial crushers, the Calvin College gadget may be ideal. It's small enough for community groups to handle, too. For information on the crusher, write to Professor James Bosscher, Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Mich., 49506.

Disappearing Bottles

There are other ways to get rid of containers, according to research studies being conducted in several universities nationwide. The universities have found that it's feasible to make containers that disintegrate. They're called biodegradable bottles, but further research is being done to determine if they biodegrade into more harmful substances than bottles themselves. Among the containers developed are plastic ones that disintegrate in the sun; a soluble glass with a special coating that turns into liquid when mixed with rain upon breaking; and a third kind made of cellulose-based protein that can be edible, if one likes that sort of thing. The three kinds of bottles were described in "Outlook," a review of solid waste technology published by the Owens-Illinois, Inc.'s news bureau, P.O. Box 1035, Toledo, Ohio, 43666.

"Auntie Litter Says"

The Milwaukee Journal, as a public service, has joined the city's Health Department in an anti-litter campaign. Several times weekly, the newspaper publishes a cartoon with an "Auntie Litter Says . . ." headline, and adds appropriate messages to the cartoon. Students now are submitting messages.

Purdy Promoted

Ralph Purdy, long in the water resources field, has been appointed deputy director of the Environmental Protection Bureau in Michigan. The bureau is within the newly-reorganized Department of Natural Resources. Purdy formerly was technical secretary for the state's Water Resource Commission.

Gas Leak Sealed

A gas leak has been sealed in Williamsburg, Mich., where 200 people had to evacuate their homes in mid-April to avoid the geyser-like leaks. The Amoco Production Co., though it denied its well caused the leak problem, drilled other holes in the ground to relieve underground pressure and sealed the 6,000-foot-natural gas well.

Health and the AMA

The American Medical Association held a two-day conference in Chicago April 29 and 30. Doctors nationwide discussed energy, the environment and human health. Information on obtaining the proceedings of the congress can be obtained from the association, 535 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill., 60610.

Bags for Litter

Need a litter bag for your car or community clean-up effort? Keep America Beautiful, Inc., has them. They carry the red, white, and blue KAB insignia and are being sold at a nominal charge to community groups, trade associations, companies, and labor unions for clean-up drives. The name of the campaign sponsor can be printed on the small bags. For information write to KAB, 99 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Polluting Puppets

Creative Presentations, Inc., has put together a puppet show on the environment for kids. The company, at 370 Crestwood Dr., Roselle, Ill., 60172, has the show self-contained in a traveling van. Entitled "Annie and the Pollution Gang," the show features Sesame Street-type monsters holding a convention to foul the environment. Annie foils the plot, though, by eavesdropping on the convention.

COVER STORY

Citizen Participation Law For U.S., States

By Frank Corrado

ON APRIL 24, 1973, the Environmental Protection Agency, after waiting 60 days for comments, began putting together final rules for public participation under the new Water Pollution Control Act of 1972.

During those sixty days, a total of ninety persons in the United States responded either for or against the regulations, or requested changes.

This meager response took place in spite of a very serious attempt by EPA and major citizen groups to involve the public in the commenting process.

Unfortunately, most of the public is concerned only when faced with a local or neighborhood problem. This lack of participation is endemic to governmental efforts to involve the public traditionally. One political scientist, Leonard Dahl, estimated a number of years ago that only about one in 2,000 persons takes any active role in civic affairs.

WHAT MAKES THE lack of public involvement in the water cleanup efforts so disheartening, however, is that many serious attempts and lots of effort by the legislative and executive branches have been expended in developing and implementing Section 101(e) of the new water act—the "public's section."

One of the stumbling blocks for public participation is simply the complexity of the new act. The new water amendments run a total of 98 pages long, and that's just the law. Hundreds of additional pages are being published spelling out how the law will work.

The key to citizen participation in the new law is Section 101(e) which states: "Public participation in the development, revision, and enforcement of any regulation, standard, effluent limitation, plan, or program established by the administrator or any state under this act shall be provided for, encouraged, and assisted by the administrator and the states. The administrator, in cooperation with the states, shall develop and publish regulations specifying minimum guidelines for public participation in such processes."

Even though the final regulations have not yet been published, other regulations issued for other parts of that new law do have sections on public participation, as required in 101(e).

For example, Section 303(e) of the act also requires states to provide for public participation as they develop their State Continuing Planning Process. Guidelines for states to implement participation were published in the March 27, 1973 Federal Register:

"EACH PROCESS OR any revision thereof shall be developed with provisions for public participation in accordance with Section 101(e) of the act, and any regulation issued by the administrator thereunder. Public participation with adequate opportunity for public hearing upon proper showing shall be required on significant elements of the planning process including proposed state strategy and priority lists developed under the continuing planning process pursuant to section 106 regulations."

This means that states may hold public hearings on their cleanup strategy (and any annual changes) and on their priority lists (for grants to cities, for priority streams to clean up, for industrial and municipal dischargers).

A second regulation—covering overall water quality management plans—is yet to be published in the Federal Register. In its section 131.401 on public hearings, it states:

"There shall be conducted, prior to the adoption or any substantive revision of the plan and after reasonable notice thereof, one or more public hearings on the proposed plan or on parts of the plan, in accordance with the requirements of Section 101(e) of the act. The number and location of hearings shall reflect the size of the planning area and its population and population distribution. Public participation and contribution shall be encouraged commencing with the earliest possible stages of plan development and continuing throughout the period of plan preparation, including revisions thereof. The State may conduct its public hearing on the plan simultaneously with public hearing on permits in the area covered by the plan . . . . If a public hearing was conducted on a segment or cluster of the plan for the purpose of facilitating the issuance of permits then this portion of the plan need not be subject to additional public hearing requirements."

State hearings on the priority lists and strategies are expected to be held by the end of june this year. The strategy that the states will be required to submit will form the basis for their attack on pollution. Public participation in helping the state set up this program is critical.

Publications for citizen input in water clean-up

1. Public Law 92-500—The Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.
2. Federal Register
    - -Jan. 17, 1973—Interim Regulations, Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements.
    - -Feb. 23, 1973—Public Participation in Water Pollution Control Programs, Proposed Rulemaking.
    - -Dec. 22, 1972—State Program Elements. Necessary for Participation in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.
    - -Jan. 11, 1973—National Pollutant Discharge Eliminations System, Proposed Rulemaking.
3. "Don't Leave it All to the Experts."

(All publication available from Region V Public Affairs, 1 N. Wacker, Chicago, Ill. 60606

THE MOST CRITICAL areas of public participation and those that will be of interest to most people involve Section 402 of the Act—the take-over by the state agency of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES.)

Public participation in NPDES comes at two critical points: first, when the state requests that it take over the program. (In Region V, such a request from the State of Michigan is imminent). Second, when a State agency with permit authority (or EPA in absence of a state program) takes steps to issue a permit, public participation also is required.

A public notice announcing EPA's determination to issue (or deny) a permit is mailed to major citizen groups, people that have requested to be notified, public officials and others in the area where the discharger is located. Also, a legal notice is published in a local newspaper within the area of the discharge. In addition, a proposed permit is drawn up and a fact sheet prepared which describes the significant discharge constituents and proposed effluent limits. The fact sheet is available to the public upon request to the state agency or the EPA Regional Office. The proposed permit also may be inspected at either office or copied at a cost of 20 cents per page.

The public notice provides for a period of 30 days during which time interested citizens may submit their written comments concerning the proposed permit or request that a public hearing be held. The written comments are retained by EPA and are considered before a final permit is issued. However, according to Al Manzardo, director of Region V's program, citizens' comments must go into more detail than just "I'm against the discharge" in order to validly surface the need for a hearing.

The action to issue a permit is taken jointly with the State agency which either must certify to the conditions or disapprove the proposed EPA action on the permit. If the State denies certification, then no Federal permit can be issued.

Manzardo emphasizes that citizens who want to be informed when a certain discharger will be coming up for permit consideration should contact: Carolyn Kates Permit Branch, EPA, 1 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606. Larger citizen groups and governmental agencies may also be put on a mailing list covering all dischargers in a certain area. In addition, an individual or group can request a fact sheet on a discharger or series of dischargers.

States that begin to issue permits under NPDES will have to comply with requirements in the final 101(e) regulations for public participation.

Region V Office of Public Affairs has strongly urged each of the State water agencies in the region to hire at least one person to handle the public participation requirements of the new law for the 1974 fiscal year beginning in July. One of the best programs for public participation is now being conducted by the Ohio EPA (SEE BOX).

There are also requirements for public participation in the federal program grants to cities for sewage treatment works. Rules and regulations for construction grants are contained in the Federal Register of February 28, 1973. Although the subject of public participation is not included in the interim construction grant rules and regulations, the public is involved in interim regulations on environmental impact statements.

THE IMPACT STATEMENT guidelines were issued on January 17, 1973 in the Federal Register.

They require that any significant environmental action taken by EPA must be accompanied by an impact statement. If actions are taken that do not require an impact statement in the eyes of the agency, then a negative declaration must be issued. Municipalities that submit requests to EPA for sewage treatment funds will have to present an assessment of public interest in the project and then EPA will decide whether an environmental impact statement will be prepared. If an environmental impact statement is prepared, whether for sewage plant or an EPA action, the public in the project area will be given 30 days to comment on the proposed actions.

Environmental activists, who have been most involved in the development of the 101(e) guidelines, are concerned about opportunities for citizen expression at all key stages of the regulatory process, as the March 1973 Conservation Foundation Newsletter notes. They seek involvement in the formulation of standards, guidelines and regulations. Others also want a voice in the development of implementation plans and

Continued on Page 10

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decisions on discharge limitations, compliance schedules (for air), and permits.

Many regulatory agency personnel and state officials are concerned about public participation requirements because they feel the requirements are burdensome and unnecessary in light of the strong safeguards already built into the program. Many feel that the law is exceedingly complex for a governmental official to understand, let alone be able to explain to a layman.

Among comments received from Region V state agencies on the 101(e) guidelines are complaints that the proposed regulations impose an untenable burden on the agency to search out and identify "interested persons and organizations;" and that the requirements reflect a lack of confidence in the motives of state water control agencies, implied in federal statements like "public effort in reporting violations shall not be discouraged."

Other complaints were that a required "special effort" to summarize complex technical materials for public and media use would involve too much staff time, and that workshops and other educational activities should be handled by the federal government.

CITIZEN GROUPS, however, contend that it is absolutely critical—because of the complexities involved—not only to be able to comment on an agency decision, but to have the agency explain how and why a decision was reached.

"We need to know why a date was chosen for compliance, why one process was chosen over another, why a three-year permit was given instead of a two-year, and so on, if we are going to be able to participate effectively," said Alexander Polikoff, director of the Businessmen for the Public Interest, Chicago.

Barbara Reid, a member of the Natural Resources Defense Council and a key Washington environmentalist in the water pollution public participation area, feels that the regulations for public involvement are important, and maybe more than just important, since the citizen clean water movement lacks a constituency across the country like those that have developed in the air programs through the Breathers Lobby and the national TB and RD programs.

But in the Midwest there is a strong citizen activist lobby, mainly because of the Great Lakes. Chicago's Lake Michigan Federation and Businessmen for the Public Interest, the Save Lake Superior Association, the Indiana Izaak Walton League, Cleveland's Clean Air, Clean Water Group and others have long been involved in the water pollution battle and can be expected to be actively involved in the public participation aspects of the new law.

Outside of the professional and semi-professional environmentalists, the question still remains as to just what kind of non-professional public involvement will emerge from the 101(e) requirement.

Ann Dore, EPA public affairs director, visits Region V and hears citizens' ideas for Washington.

Although less than a year old—it was formed in the summer of 1972—Ohio's EPA already is taking steps to implement one of the nation's most effective programs for public participation.

The state's EPA already has made plans to allow free access to the public by notifying citizens about important hearings in the future, holding hearings thruout the state to allow citizens to testify easily; and providing easy access to documents such as permit applications and environmental impact statements.

David Milenthal, director of EPA's Public Information Center in Columbus, has even proposed holding hearings during afternoon and evening hours to obviate the necessity of citizens missing work—and pay—to participate in rulemaking and enforcement processes.

Here are a few highlights of Ohio's program:

- Notices of upcoming hearings will be placed in newspapers at least 30 days before the hearing is held. Milenthal has proposed that in large metropolitan areas, such as Cleveland, notices should be placed in all newspapers because readership is split among them.

The EPA will send personal letters of notification of hearings to air and water permit holders for regulatory hearings. The personal-letter list also includes 200 active environmental groups.

- Hearings, where possible, will be held in the area in which the subject applies. Thus, a corporation seeking a variance from air pollution regulations may find the hearing held near to those citizens his pollution affects.
- The information center plans to report monthly on environmental legislation proposed in the state Capitol. The monthly report will contain the agency's position on the bills.
- The Public Interest Center also intends to inform the public when environmental impact statements are received by the agency. Environmental groups also will receive notification of the impact statements, most likely by region.

The Ohio program provides the public with access to the decision-making process, rather than announcing actions after the fact. To do this, the center is making an effort to inform the public at the ground level of rulemaking.

Said Milenthal, "The public cannot comment if it is unaware of the existence of a particular environmental impact statement."

That holds true for other functions of the EPA, as well.

GOVERNMENT

State Actions

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources announced in April it plans to initiate a program to expand historical markers within the state park system.

The plan calls for developing 30 historical areas within 10 years to highlight the state's past heritage of mining, lumbering, shipping, agriculture, industry, military affairs, and Indian cultures.

The state also reports that commercial enterprises have paid $994,238 to the state, covering the cost of monitoring their wastewater discharges.

MINNESOTA

In April, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency banned the use of asbestos in certain phases of construction work, and required manufacturing plants to install baghouse filters to control the emission of the material. The new regulation is the state's 17th specific law on air quality. Asbestos, according to some research reports, has been shown to be a cause of cancer when inhaled.

OHIO

The Ohio EPA held hearings on 20 major air emission sources during April and early May. Fourteen of the hearings were concerned with determining whether to approve air pollution clean-up schedules for 14 power plants. Five clean-up schedules also were examined during hearings with three major rubber producing companies in the state. The state EPA also conducted a hearing on a request by Interlake Inc., of Toledo, for a variance from air pollution regulations.

In all cases, the Ohio companies are being required to meet federal and state air quality standards by mid-1975.

The agency also has approved two schedules for industry clean-ups. General Mills, Inc., which operates three plants in Minneapolis and Duluth, has agreed to clean dust emissions, at a cost of $1 million, by mid-1975. The Peavey Co., which has facilities in Minneapolis, Hastings, and Shakopee, has agreed to spend $650,000 to clean up.

LOOKS AHEAD

Land Use, Power In EPA Future

The Washington, D.C. office of EPA currently is making final additions and revisions for a comprehensive land use study. A May, 1973 publication date is anticipated.

Also anticipated in May or thereafter is a Federal Power Commission National Power Survey, with data obtained by a task force on fuels.

Under a Congressional mandate, the EPA plans in May to complete the initial draft of a report on the state of the art in controlling thermal (heated) discharges into waterways.

In a move to expand international knowledge on the environment, EPA and countries thruout the world have been working out "swap" agreements on environmental information and documents. Such cooperation was one of the results of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held last summer in Stockholm, Sweden.

From May to June, EPA's noise control programs division will pull together final documents relating to aircraft and airport noise. The target date for a report to Congress on the issue is June, and staff hopes to submit regulations pertaining to aviation noise to the EPA administrator in September.

EPA in May will begin studying the testing procedures and certification practices used by foreign auto manufacturers. The information is needed in order to determine whether foreign cars meet U. S. auto emission standards.

Honor Stream

In Illinois' Cook County, (surrounding Chicago) some governmental groups and a citizens group yearly pay more than lip service to the fight for clean water.

Each year, the Cook County Clean Streams Committee, a group of citizen pollution-watchers, holds an annual Clean Streams Week to emphasize the need for wise planning along Chicagoland's waterways, and the recreational potential of the rivers and streams.

The citizen committee was formed nearly 10 years ago and sponsored by the county's Forest Preserve District. It is charged with recommending policy to the board and reporting apparent water pollution violations to the necessary state or local agencies.

The committee, county, and Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago jointly sponsor Clean Streams Week, held from May 14 to 20 this year.

The Sanitary District is planning a boat parade down the Chicago River, and other agencies also will join in.

But this week will be a special. The annual Des Plaines River Canoe Marathon, a 23.5-mile race, will, as usual, cap off the events.

But this year, the marathon will be held as an anniversary celebration for the discovery of the Illinois Country and Mississippi River by Louis Jolliet and Father James Marquette 300 years ago.

As the racing canoes launch on May 20 in Libertyville, a team of Illinois canoeists will be paddling their birchbark canoes in St. Ignace, Mich. to reenact the famous 3,000-mile voyage of Marquette and Jolliet down the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers to the mouth of the Arkansas River. The Tricentennial reenactment crew, headed by Reid Lewis of Chicago, will leave on May 17, the same day their French ancestors left in 1673.

And meanwhile, on the Des Plaines, the canoeists who finish the marathon race will receive special commemorative Tricentennial patches, and the winners commemorative trophies.

The race is sponsored by Cook and Lake County, Ill. and by the Illinois Paddling Council.

Indiana, too, is getting into the act of river-appreciation. On May 12, the Committee on Big Pine Creek, Attica, Ind., held a Big Pine Creek Appreciation Day.

It was a weekend of canoeing, hiking, and camping, and for the second year many of the creek-lovers canoed from Rainsville to Kramer. At night, committee members held campfire discussion and singalongs.

The appreciation day was held to aid Indiana's Warren County in preserving the creek. Both the committee and Friends of Big Pine Creek are opposing a proposed Army Corps of Engineers project to construct a dam on the creek 2.7 miles north of its junction with the Wabash River.

Recalling A Past Director

William Ruckelshaus

There's no payoff for writing eulogies for departed bosses. Bill Ruckelshaus was two or three levels of bureaucracy removed from those of us here in Chicago and we only worked with him now and then. And I don't know if anybody cares what we thought or think of him, and especially now that he has moved on. But we're going to do it anyhow.

It was once said that Bill Ruckelshaus had more power than a bad man would need or a good man would want; but in his cool, mild-mannered way he managed that amount of power with amazing deftness.

You could say a lot of things good about him, but one attribute stands out above all: horse sense. No matter what decision he had to make—whether it was granting the auto industry a delay, banning DDT, or going after some polluter—he used good judgement. For a public official performing during a period of crisis and lack of confidence at all governmental levels, he walked the line and kept the faith. For that he was maligned by both the prophets of environmental doom and the hard-core polluters.

After the auto decision this year, there was a great feeling of confidence within his staff, simply because no one seemed satisfied with the decision—neither the environmentalists nor the automakers.

But those of us who had an occasional chance to see the man close up found him to be not bigger than life, but one of us. One of the people is a man who typifies the inherent American feeling that any man can measure up to any job so long as he is hard-working and uses good sense, and especially if he has a sense of humor.

After helping out on visits of his to Chicago, I received a nice photograph of him, which I was happy to have. But I cherish the letter that came with it. It noted the enclosed photograph and ended by saying " . . . at least it will make a good dart board." It was signed "Bill."

You couldn't help but like him.

—*Frank Corrado*

EPA Gets New Publications

New Films

"A New Mandate," will be available for free loan in Region V Offices, Public Affairs, 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, sometime in May. Produced in Washington, the film deals with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act amendments passed by Congress last year.

New Publications of General Interest

"Clean Air. It's Up to You, Too," is a March publication from Washington. To date, it is the most comprehensive, factual publication on how to cut through bureaucratic data and red tape to react responsibly as citizens. It points the way to spotting loop-holes industry may mean to employ. The booklet is available from Region V Public Affairs, 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, 60606.

"A Citizen's Guide to Clean Air" is available in limited quantities, also, from the Region V Public Affairs office. It is published by the Conservation Foundation and provides a layman's interpretation of the Clean Air Act and an overview of air pollution problems.

"Common Environmental Terms" is a handy booklet that is a mini-dictionary of technical terms. It was compiled by Gloria Studdard, of EPA's Atlanta office. The Region V office in Chicago can supply the glossary.

"The Challenge of the Environment: A Primer on EPA's Statutory Authority," tells in concise terms what the EPA can and cannot do in the war against pollution. Sections of the booklet are broken down into different kinds of pollutants. The booklet also is available from the Region V public affairs office.

"Your World, My World," is a book written for young environmentalists. It describes, in language children can easily understand, why we must work for a clean environment and what we all can do to help. One copy of the book is available, free of charge, from Region V Office of Public Affairs, but copies in addition to one are $1.50 each.

assessment of EPA's actions and effectiveness from December, 1970 to June, 1972. Single copies of the book are free from the Region V Public Affairs office.

Technical Publications

The National Technical Information Service, which is the federal government clearinghouse for technical reports, studies, and research projects, publishes a booklet summarizing technical publications in "Environmental Pollution and Control." The booklet, called "1973 NTIS Special Interest Publications," (the environment) is free of charge and can be obtained by writing the service, in care of the U. S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Royal Road, Springfield, Va., 22151. The NTIS also has a free booklet describing the service and what it has available. The booklet's order number is NTIS—PR—73—00.

The Superintendent of Documents also publishes a periodical catalog of U.S. government publications available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The catalog, which is free, lists both technical and non-technical publications.

State Publications

Illinois' Environmental Protection Agency has published a handbook for environmental action, entitled "Your Illinois World." It lists how citizens can spot areas needing environmental improvement and how citizens can effect that improvement. It is available, free of charge, from the IEPA Public Information Section, 2200 Churchill Rd., Springfield, Ill., 62706.

The Federal Register

By law, EPA and other governmental agencies are required to publish notices of rule-makings, regulations and public hearings in the daily Federal Register. The register is available at most libraries (including the Region V library at 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago) or by an annual subscription of $25 from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

APRIL 4—EPA published two items on the pesticide Mirex. The first clarifies the instances in which Mirex may be used for the spring, 1973, growing season in the south . . . The second item sets the points of inquiry to be pursued during July hearings on the use of the pesticide.

Continued on Page 14

EPAlog . . .

April 5—Contained in this register are interim regulations for ocean dumping and procedures necessary to obtain a permit for interim permission to do so. Comments on the regulations must be submitted by June 4 . . . Also in this issue are proposed rules regarding hearings on insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides. The rules outline hearing procedures that will be used when EPA refuses to register a pesticide, cancels registration, changes a registration, or suspends registration of a pesticide . . . In response to a petition submitted by BASF Wyandotte Corp., of Parsippany, N.J. the Administrator agreed to establish a .05 parts per million tolerance of the pesticide Bentazon on raw agricultural commodity soybeans.

April 6—Contained in this issue are the national emission standards for the first hazardous air pollutants to be regulated by EPA: mercury, asbestos, and beryllium. Included in the regulations are sample reporting forms for industries using the elements, and control techniques to limit their discharge.

April 10—EPA extended its authority to regulate the pesticide DDT to intrastate use of the chemical. Effective immediately, use of DDT made, sold and used within a single state also falls under restrictions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. States are to regulate DDT's use along federal guidelines . . . Three environmental impact statements received by the Council on Environmental Quality are for projects in Region V. One is a proposal by the U.S. Forest Service to open the Hoosier National Forest, Indiana, for off-road vehicles and to regulate their use. The second is a Federal Aviation Administration airport project near Detroit Lakes, Becker County, Minn. The third is a Department of Transportation project to build part of highway I-70 near Vandalia, Ill. All the impact statements are published by the National Technical Information Service in Washington, D.C.

April 11—EPA commented on three draft environmental impact statements for Region V in February. One was the Donald Cook nuclear power plant in Michigan, with which the agency has environmental reservations. Another was for a highway U.S. 131 proposal in Montcalm and Mecosta Counties, Mich. The third was for the Social Security Administration Payment Center, Chicago.

April 12—The EPA Administrator has recommended that four battery-powered vehicles manufactured by the Boyertown Auto Body Works be certified as low-emission vehicles . . . Twenty-three objections were filed on EPA's proposal to cancel registration of pesticides containing mercury. A hearing on the cancellation will be held at a date to be announced . . . In two federal Register items, the administrator advises that advisory circulars relating to what must be reported in information requesting vehicle model certification are available. Requests to receive these information circulars can be sent to EPA's Office of Air and Water Programs, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C.

April 17—EPA proposes to exempt states from certain limitations of pesticide uses if an emergency exists within that state. The exemption also would apply to federal agencies.

April 18—EPA proposes regulations governing the preparation, adoption, and submittal of state implementation plans under the Clean Air Act.

April 19—The Council on Environmental Quality has received four impact statements for projects within Region V. The Army Corps of Engineers proposes a damming project for the Flint River, Genesee County, Mich.; the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources proposes to buy 7,000 acres along the Pine, Popple, and Pike Rivers; and the Department of Transportation proposes to build highways to extend I-69 in Charlotte, Mich., and build the St. Marys south connector in Auglaize, Ohio . . . EPA also sets forth the proposed rules and regulations for obtaining information on point pollution sources under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. Also published are the proposed forms for industry and municipal government.

April 20—Tolerances for the chemical pesticides benomyl, cyprazine, and ethephon were set for raw agricultural fruits and vegetables. Also set were tolerances for endosulfan and an exemption for tolerances for xylene, when used in certain irrigation systems . . . Several companies also filed petitions requesting tolerance limits for some chemicals.

EPA ACTION EPA ACTION

THOUGH THALLIUM sulfate has been banned for use as a home pesticide for seven years, several EPA regional offices nationwide have reported finding the chemical still being sold on hardware store shelves.

The thallium product formerly was used to control rats, roaches and ants in homes and has been found to be extremely hazardous to human health.

For that reason, the EPA has asked hardware stores and other retailers nationwide to voluntarily surrender any stocks of the chemical they may still have on their shelves.

Failure to do so could result in prosecution. All such pesticides are labeled as to the chemicals they contain, so that the consumer is aware of what he is buying. Reports of any thallium sulfate found in stores should be sent to the Region V EPA, 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Il., 60606.

EPA Region V offices have begun sending letters to companies suspected of emitting the hazardous air pollutants asbestos, mercury, and beryllium. More than 7,000 letters have been sent to companies, warning them they must report to EPA 90 days from April 6 that they are emitting the substances.

James McDonald, Region V chief of enforcement, received a citation in April from a city he forced to clean up. The mayor of Vincennes, Ind. congratulated McDonald on his fairness and judgement in requiring the city's sewage treatment plant to remove pollutants.

James McDonald

Twelve water supplies in Region V have been approved as safe by the EPA for interstate use. That brings to 85 the number of approved supplies in an ongoing program in the region. The latest are: Milwaukee, Madison, Manitowac, La Crosse, Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay, Sheboygan, Oshkosh, and Superior, all in Wisconsin; and Cleveland, Wellsville, and Fairport Harbor, all in Ohio. The approvals are required from EPA for water supplies used by bus, train, and aircraft passengers.

EPA appointed two new nationwide directors in April. Richard D. Wilson, 29, was appointed the director of stationary source enforcement. He will be responsible for controlling air and noise pollution from a variety of stationary, or fixed, sources. Lillian D. Regelson was appointed deputy assistant administrator for water planning and standards by William Ruckelshaus, EPA administrator. Mrs. Regelson, 46, will be responsible for developing an overall program strategy for water pollution abatement.

An Addison, Ill., company has pleaded guilty to six charges of violating the federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. United Laboratories, Inc., in a case brought by EPA, was fined $4,000 by Federal Judge Bernard Decker. The firm was ordered to pay a $500 fine immediately, and the remainder was suspended during a one-year probationary period.

EPA and other federal and state agencies are participating in a comprehensive air pollution and meteorological study in the St. Louis metropolitan area in Missouri and Illinois. Called "SLAPS," (for St. Louis Air Pollution Studies) the study will evaluate air pollution from buildings, cars, airports and how weather affects it in the area. Further information can be obtained by writing the study at P.O. Box 8068, Laclede Station, St. Louis, Mo., 63156.

Indiana recently was awarded $105,900 in grant funds for construction of sewage treatment plant improvements. That brings EPA's grants to Indiana to $466,000 for the 1973 fiscal year ending July.

In mid-April, the EPA issued long forms for obtaining wastewater discharge permits as required by the Water Pollution Control Act. Cities with more than 10,000 persons will be required to use the long forms, as will industries that discharge more than 50,000 gallons of wastes daily.

Region V EPA has completed comments on eight environmental impact statements for projects thruout the region. The comments may be obtained from Region V Public Affairs, 1 N. Wacker Dr., 60606. The draft impact statements as submitted to the agency, however, must be obtained from the National Technical Information Service, U. S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va., 22151. The eight are:

Continued on Page 16

EPA ACTION . . .

- **U.S. Hwy. 6-Bypass of Bremen, Marshall County, Ind.**
- **Roscommon County Airport, Houghton Lake, Mich.**
- **Bel Vista Lakeside Estates, Shiloh, St. Clair County, Ill.**
- **Proposed Knife Lake Improvement RC&D Measure, Kanabec County, Minn.**
- **Proposed development at the Greater Portsmouth Regional Airport, Scioto County, Portsmouth, Ohio.**
- **Trunk Hwy. 61 Minnesota City By-Pass.**
- **County Trunk Hwy. "Y"—Spring Creek Dr., Lincoln and Oneida Counties, I.D. 1595-0-00.**
- **Meredosia Levee and Drainage District Local Protection Project, Rock Island and Whiteside Counties, Ill.**

Four battery-powered vehicles have been designated as "low-emission vehicles" by EPA Administrator William Ruckelshaus. Manufactured by the Battronic Truck Corp., Boyertown, Pa., the vehicles now will be judged by a certification board to determine if the federal government should purchase them to reduce pollutants from vehicles. The board has 180 days to rule on the vehicles' suitability. They include a van carrying 2,500 pounds; a suburban bus carrying a driver and 11 passengers; a transit bus carrying a driver, 15 passengers, and 10 standees; and a bakery van carrying 3,200 pounds of cargo.

The Youth Advisory Board met April 13 and 14 in Evanston, Ill. During the meeting, the board completed planning for a summer-long study on citizen participation. The project will be a case study of particular citizen participation problems, from a citizen's viewpoint. The board also agreed to comment on guidelines for environmental impact statements.

EPA proposed on April 18 that states set up procedures to review air quality impact on new facilities that may generate auto traffic. Though the proposed rule does not specify what sources must be reviewed, examples of significant ones are airports, amusement parks, highways, shopping centers, and sports complexes. The ruling was made because of a U. S. Court of Appeals order that EPA assure states adequately protect air quality by thoroughly reviewing such traffic-generating facilities.

Dr. Allen S. Lefohn has been appointed to head the animal ecology branch of the EPA's Nation Environmental Research Laboratory in Corvallis, Oregon. The branch is one of three new ones being formed in Corvallis. The other two will study pollution effects on vegetation and integrate research data through statistical methods.

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l de Percin and Ed Zylstra read U. S. Steel's Smoke

Francis T. Mayo

EPA's Mandate

Occasionally, we must pause in our activity to clean our environment and reflect why we're in the business to assure a good quality of life.

Perhaps one of the best reasons is because we value human life.

Humans have been exposed to environmental contaminants for as long as they've inhabited the planet. But because the industrial age is rather new, they haven't been exposed to these contaminants in such volume ever before.

And that makes EPA's assignment clear: we must work to prevent the degradation of human health.

Primary air quality standards to be met by 1975 carry this goal; as do EPA's cancellation of harmful pesticides such as DDT, 2,4,5-T, and mercury-treated seeds and fungicides.

Human health is the reason Congress has mandated the EPA to assure clean air, regardless of economic cost.

There are even times that we must act against a pollutant before we are 100 per cent sure of its harmful effects. We believe we'd rather be wrong and reinstate the pollutant's "good name" later; than to do nothing and endanger human life.

In the meantime, we must continue to study and monitor pollutants and their medical consequences. Our Community Health and Environmental Surveillance System—CHESS for short—is a program that does just this.

Already the CHESS program has uncovered some subtle and overt effects of contaminated air on the human cardio-respiratory system.

Asthma, bronchitis, heart disease, and lung disorders flare up in heavily polluted areas.

We must proceed with the optimism that we can succeed in protecting future generations; and improve the health of the present ones.

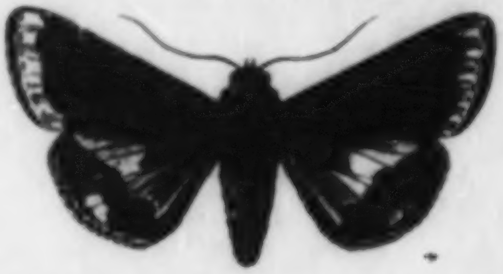
The Public Report is published periodically by the Public Affairs Office, Region V EPA, 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606.

Francis T. Mayo .... Region V Administrator
Valdas Adamkus .... Deputy Administrator
Frank Corrado .... Public Affairs Director
Sally W. Jones .... Public Report Editor
Ann Hooe .... Graphics Editor

Letters and comments on the report or other environmental issues may be sent to the address above.

What's Inside

Like the corn earworm moth shown here, there are many pests that will be attacked with pesticides this summer. Inside (page 4) are some tips on how to make sure that it's only the pests that get hurt.



And on pages 8 through 10, we've given an overview of what's going on in Region V in the sludge-disposal field, and the two projects may be prototypes for the future.

Cities will enjoy the news that Washington has increased the Fiscal Year 1974 allotment for sewage treatment construction grants (page 15); and Frank Corrado explains how a citizen's group can get involved with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (page 6).

And finally, there is U. S. Steel, Gary, and the good progress that's being made to clean up its air pollution (page 3.)

Bell seeks 'returnables'

The Ohio Bell Telephone Co. has joined with the Salvation Army and an oil company in Cleveland for a coordinated effort to recycle old telephone books.

What makes the program different than most recycling drives is the ease with which residents of Cleveland and nearby suburbs can drop off their phone books.

The Salvation Army has provided 44 collection points; and the Sun Oil Company has provided 181 in gas stations throughout the Cleveland region.

Ohio Bell has been running regular advertisements in local newspapers, alerting Clevelandites to watch for the bright, blue signs that mark recycling locations.

The Salvation Army picks up the books from the drop-off points, sells them to recycling mills, gets to keep the proceeds for its activities.

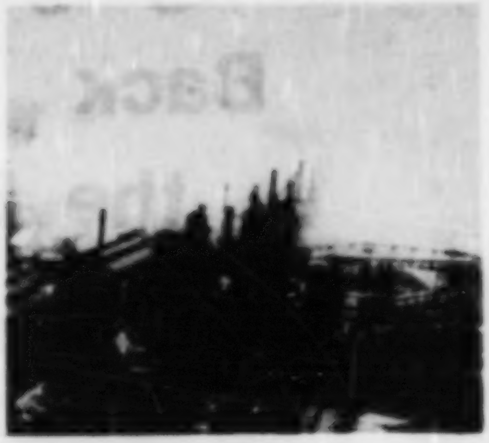
The only thing that could put a damper on the project is if people don't take the trouble to drop off the books.

And that's not too much to ask, considering all the exertion people save by letting their fingers do the walking through the Yellow Pages.

Cover Story

Cleaning up U.S. Steel, Gary

Where the case stands now



Some men behind the scene

The big story out of EPA Region V in April was the United States Steel Gary Works. On April 18, EPA issued the massive plant and U. S. Steel's Universal Cement Division a 30-day notice.

That meant the big corporation had 30 days to sit down with Region V and get down to the issue of cleaning up air pollution in Northwest Indiana.

In early May, U. S. Steel announced to Gary officials it will have all of its pollution cleaned up by the end of 1975, including a complex program to eliminate emissions from its coke ovens.

As May drew to a close, U. S. Steel, Indiana, and EPA officials had their first meeting under their belts and were making plans for additional ones.

AT ISSUE IN THE U. S. Steel case is the clean-up date. EPA's stand is mandated by the Clean Air Act of 1970, which gives mid-1975 as the deadline for meeting primary air quality standards, which are aimed to protect health. U. S. Steel has held it cannot complete clean-up—particularly at the coke ovens—by mid 1975.

The May meeting that was held after the 30-day notice primarily resulted in defining positions and laying the groundwork for clean-up schedules. But for the first time, EPA released its break-down of what U. S. Steel is emitting in Gary, and which standards the giant plant is violating, and to what degree the violations exist.

EPA's estimates were based on visual opacity of emissions, calculations from processes, production rates, and other data obtained from U. S. Steel.

Three (federally enforceable) Indiana regulations were used to calculate the estimated emissions: A

Major enforcement cases just don't happen; there are scores of engineers, chemists, "smoke readers," and lawyers who work behind the scenes before action is taken against an emission source.

Key to any enforcement case is data and information on a polluter. Without a good estimate or facts on what a company's emission level is, EPA could not have a case.

Among those men who develop that kind of information are enforcement engineers, who obtain process information from a corporation and calculate emissions based on the plant's pollution controls and production.

AND ANOTHER GROUP, called technical advisors, attack the pollution from the field.

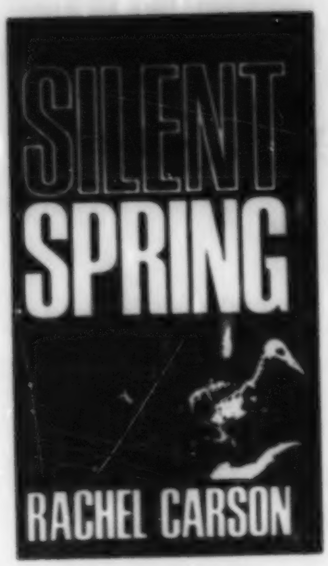
Region V's Chicago office has five technical advisors who are qualified to read smoke from stacks. Called "certified visual emission evaluators," they're the ones who have to put up with inclement weather, grouchy plant foremen, and soot in the face.

Three smoke readers spend most their time in the field: Ken Malmberg, Paul de Percin, and Ed Zylstra. It was they who gathered all the visual emission data on U. S. Steel and Universal Atlas Cement. Currently, the three are working on other air pollutant emitters in Northwest Indiana.

The three also are certified to take stack samples, for which they must climb a stack with complicated equipment made up of tubes and filters.

AND ALTHOUGH IT seems easy to look at smoke and report what they see, the "smoke reader's" job is more complicated than that.

Continued on back page



Bringing Back the Birds

Rachel Carson sounded the alarm 11 years ago.

Her now-prophetic book, "Silent Spring," alerted the nation that pesticides—especially DDT—were mercilessly killing wildlife from the bottom to the top of the food chain.

The U.S. has come a long way in pesticide awareness since Miss Carson's book, and the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972 goes far beyond Miss Carson's book in tackling pesticides.

Also known as the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA for short,) the legislation provides that EPA is charged with testing, registering for use, and controlling the use of pesticides in the U.S.

The act, for the first time, also gives the EPA control over pesticides that are made and used only in one state, as well as those shipped across state lines.

THE ACT PROVIDES the basis of consumer and wildlife protection against toxic chemicals used to control pests. Those pests that are most commonly controlled through chemicals are insects, weeds, rodents, fungus, and other invertebrate animals such as worms and spiders.

What the act and EPA cannot do, however, is assure that the consumer and others know what they're getting into when they use a pesticide.

"All pesticides are dangerous," said George Marsh, Region V chief of enforcement for the FIFRA act.

But they can be reasonably safe if the user knows how to handle them and whether what the stores sell is approved by the federal EPA.

Under the FIFRA act, all pesticides are required to be labeled. The labels cite warnings and directions for use, the toxicity of the pesticide, and what antidote should be used in case the chemical gets on the skin, in the eyes, or swallowed. Also on the label will be the EPA registration number and the specific chemicals the manufacturer uses in the product.

(On some pesticides on the market, however, the old registration number of the U.S.D.A. is used. These pesticides are allowed to carry the label until the old labels are exhausted. They then must carry the EPA registration number.)

THE REGISTRATION NUMBER means that the pesticide has been proven safe for use. Marsh cautioned, however, that the safeness of a particular pesticide is guaranteed only if directions for use are followed to the letter.

"Few people read the labels and follow their directions," Marsh said. "And that's when they get into trouble."

But even if the consumer reads the label, and assures himself the pesticide has been registered (and thus tested) by EPA, he still is in the dark if he wants to know the exact effects of the chemical used. There are ways he can find out, however.

The "Merck Index, An Encyclopedia of Chemicals and Drugs," available in most libraries, is a good guide for researching a chemical product. The manual lists nearly all chemicals on the market, the history of their development, how they may be used safely, and what effects they have on the environment around them.

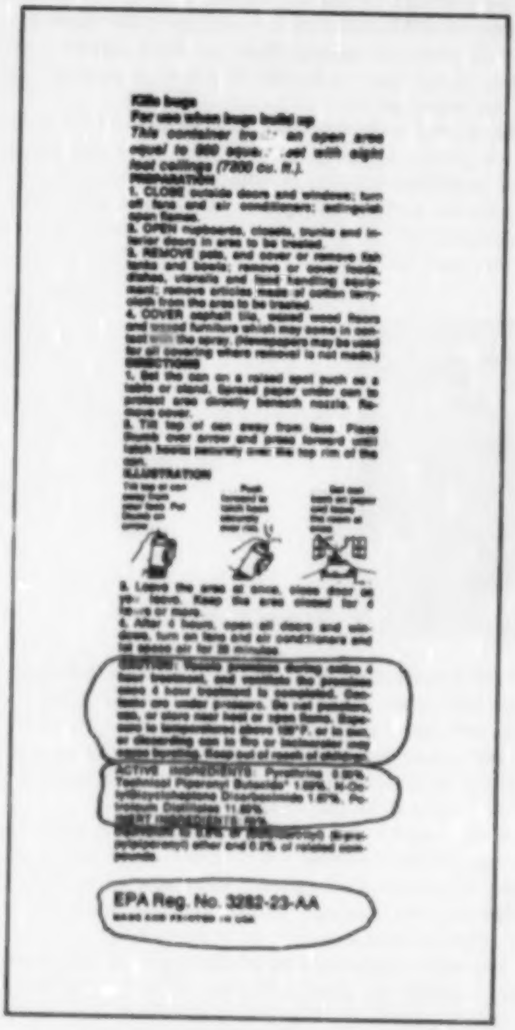
Below is a reproduction of what a pesticide label should look like.

The circles indicate pertinent information that the manufacturer is required to place on the label:

The EPA registration number is on the bottom. It indicates the pesticide has been tested for safety under the conditions for use described on the label.

The "Cautions" described by the manufacturer are usually found on the back panel and should be heeded to guarantee safety.

Finally, the manufacturer also is required to list the "Active Ingredients" in the pesticide.



Kills bugs

For use when bugs build up

EPA Reg. No. 3282-23-AA

MARSH CITED OTHER things for the consumer to watch for when using pesticides.

Two pesticides have been cancelled by EPA for virtually all uses. One is thallium sulfate, which for several years has been illegal to use. Some EPA regions have reported finding pesticides with this chemical in them still on some store shelves.

The other pesticide is DDT. EPA has cancelled its use except for special situations that relate directly to public health. Health agencies need special permission to use DDT, and none is allowed for general home or farming use.

All mercury compound pesticides also have been cancelled for home use.

2,4,5 T, a highly toxic chemical; also has been cancelled for home use.

THERE ARE OTHER highly toxic chemicals, however, that are still allowed for use around the home. Among them are Monitor 4 (which was recently cancelled for use on lettuce, however.) 1080, parathion, Temik, paraquat, diquat.

All of these should be used with caution.

Another section of the act requires that some other kinds of household products must be registered, also. That includes any product that makes a claim on its label that it kills, repels, or mitigates any pest on inanimate objects. Thus, if a household cleaner says, "kills germs on contact," it must be registered with EPA. This restriction does not hold true, however, for products that claim to kill germs (viruses, microorganisms, or bacteria) on humans or animals. Those products are regulated by the Food and Drug Administration.

About 32,000 pesticides are now registered on the market.

Some of these, however, cannot be used except by licensed applicators, or governmental agencies. Some have been cancelled for specific uses on certain products.

And probably others are unregistered with EPA or the U.S.D.A. It is a violation to ship or sell pesticides without registration. These can be spotted by the absence of a registration number on the label.

Getting Involved with Water

This is the second article explaining how citizens can participate in pollution control.

If a citizen wants to get involved in a local effort to clean up industrial pollution, he will find it is not an easy task. This is in spite of strong provisions for citizen participation under the recently passed federal water pollution law.

Local industrial pollution is being regulated through a permit program that ties the right to discharge with certain obligations to clean up that discharge. The game plan is for all industry to meet "best practicable treatment"—a base level of treatment available now on the market in various types of hardware—by 1977.

The new water legislation requires that all industries receive permits (9,000 in Region V) for discharge by the end of 1974 and that if at all possible state agencies take care of issuing those permits. When a state agency is not able to handle this permit process, EPA will be required to.

The permits—before they are issued—will be subject to public scrutiny. EPA or the state agency will make available to citizens who request them, the draft permits for various industries and a fact sheet on the discharger. If there is sufficient interest a public hearing can be held.

Bohner

THE PROBLEM, ACCORDING to some full-time environmentalists who have been involved in the new program on a preliminary basis, is that the average citizen needs more than just the draft permit and a fact sheet if he is going to be able to comment intelligently on the permit in question.

According to Hal Bohner of Chicago's Businessmen for the Public Interest (BPI) and Arnold Leder of the Lake Michigan Federation, there are essentially two ways for the average citizen to deal with the complexities of commenting on a permit.

Leder

The more difficult way of dealing with the problem, but possibly the most effective, is to assess the draft permit in terms of all publicly-available documents on a certain discharger. Citizens can request to look at the "open file" that is available on each applicant for a permit. There is a "closed" file containing trade secrets, internal government memoranda and other proprietary information, but the public file is sufficient for meaningful participation.

That file should include the original application for a permit filed by the discharger, correspondence pinpointing problem areas, additional information requested from the discharger, permit conditions, and existing stipulations or agreements with the state agency. Also to be checked are any references to changes in production levels that may have taken place since the permit was applied for. Information which may be lacking in EPA's open files (like current stipulations or agreements with state agencies) should be requested from the state agencies involved. If a group still has further questions it can contact the Lake Michigan Federation, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, or BPI, 109 N. Dearborn, Chicago.

If a citizen group does not have the expertise to compare these documents or interpret the stipulations or draft requirements, it should enlist the help of a biology or chemistry teacher or professional, or an engineer.

ARMED WITH AN understanding of the permit draft, the citizens then should contact the state agency and ask for a meeting to discuss any questions that may have come up on the proposed permit. If these questions and problems cannot be worked out ahead of time a public hearing can still be requested.

A second approach is for the citizen group or individual to seek a meeting with state or EPA officials and ask pertinent questions based on a citizen survey of local pollution problems.

Bohner and Leder suggest that citizens can take a number of steps to check out a discharger. The most obvious one is to ask the discharger if an on-site visit

Continued on page 10

Making Something Useful From Misunderstood Sludge

Centuries ago, the Ancient Greeks had a better idea.

It's taken modern, 20th Century man a long time to catch up with the Greeks' early discovery. The "discovery" was that human wastes can be used as fertilizer, thus saving the headaches of figuring out what to do with sewage sludge, the solid material that's left over after completion of sewage treatment.

But the idea is catching on. Pennsylvania State University has been experimenting with sludge as fertilizer for years, as have several communities in the West.

Region V has two such projects that may serve, in their own ways, as nationwide prototypes for the future.

The philosophy of using sludge on land is a valid one.

FOR ONE THING, disposing of it on land is cheaper than most conventional methods of getting rid of it.

For another, using sludge on land closes an ecological cycle by placing wastes back where the human food chain started.

Conventional sludge disposal methods fall in three categories: burning it for use as fertilizer; dumping it in waterways; or storing it in lagoons.

Milwaukee has been burning it and selling the residue for years, under the brand name Millorganite.

But the burning process causes air pollution in varying degrees.

DUMPING SLUDGE in waterways quite obviously causes water pollution.

And by its very nature, sludge is full of valuable nutrients that plants need to exist.

It was for that reason that Muskegon County, Mich. began in 1969 to look at ways to dispose of its sanitary wastes on land.

In May, a 10,000-acre waste management system was opened, and began accepting flow from the city of Muskegon.

The full system will be operational sometime next year.

The system is profound in its simplicity. The wastes receive little conventional treatment except for aerobic and chlorination processes, but are "treated" and stabilized in aeration lagoons by the air and the sun, nature's natural water purifiers.

THE "EFFLUENT" from these holding basins is then spray-irrigated on cropland to serve both as fertilizer and needed water.

EPA is participating in the program and has awarded research and construction grants to the county for a five-year comprehensive study on the project. The project is expected to clean up three now-polluted lakes in the county as well as several rivers and creeks because no more municipal wastes will be dumped there.

At a cost of $42 million, the system will serve the entire county when it's completed. It will be adequate to serve the projected 1992 population of 170,000 persons and "treat" an average flow of 43.4 million gallons of wastewater daily.

Studies have indicated that the Muskegon method, as well as other land disposal projects, do unfriendly things to bacteria and viruses. Specifically, as the wastes filter through the soil bacteria and viruses are trapped and cannot reach ground water supplies, crops, or man. Nitrates are also trapped in this manner, and metals are used as critical plant nutrients.

Detroit also reportedly is thinking of going to land disposal to relieve some of the pressure on its incinerators that make fertilizer similar to Milwaukee's.

BUT PERHAPS THE big daddy sludge project of them all is the Metropolitan Sanitary District's (MSD) project in Fulton County, Ill.

The district has purchased 10,563 acres of land in the downstate county, and is going for thousands of acres more to handle Cook County's sludge. It differs from the Muskegon County project because only fully-treated sludge is put on land.

For the district, the sludge problem was more complex than rural Muskegon County's. The MSD's huge Stickney plant, west of Chicago, treats up to two billion gallons of sewage daily—and produces 900 tons of sludge daily.

The district treats the sludge in digestors, in a high temperature (Zimmerman) incinerator that leaves a residue ash, by Imhoff tanks, and by heat-drying it to make fertilizer. The Imhoff, Zimmerman and digestor sludge used to be stored in lagoons for disposal. But the heat-drying plant was one of Illinois' biggest polluters, so in the late 1960's the district trustees agreed to go to a solids-on-land program.

To make matters worse, the district in 1969 was rapidly running out of room to lagoon the sludge, and nearby communities were anxious to have the lagoons removed altogether.

Continued on page 10

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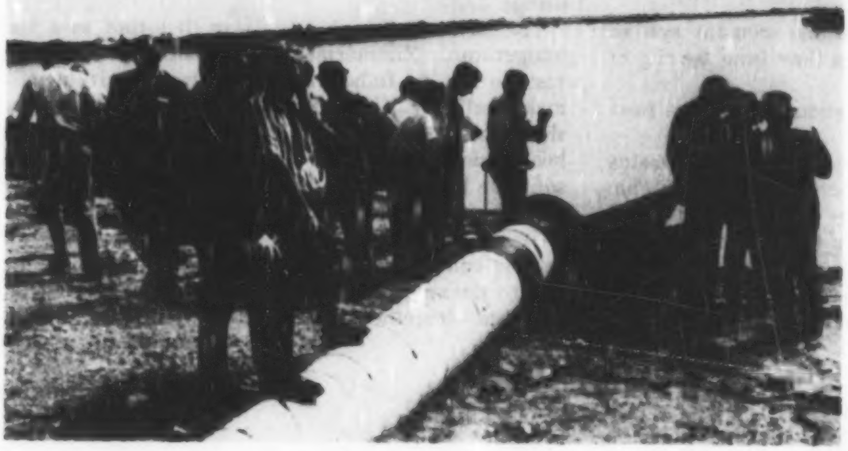
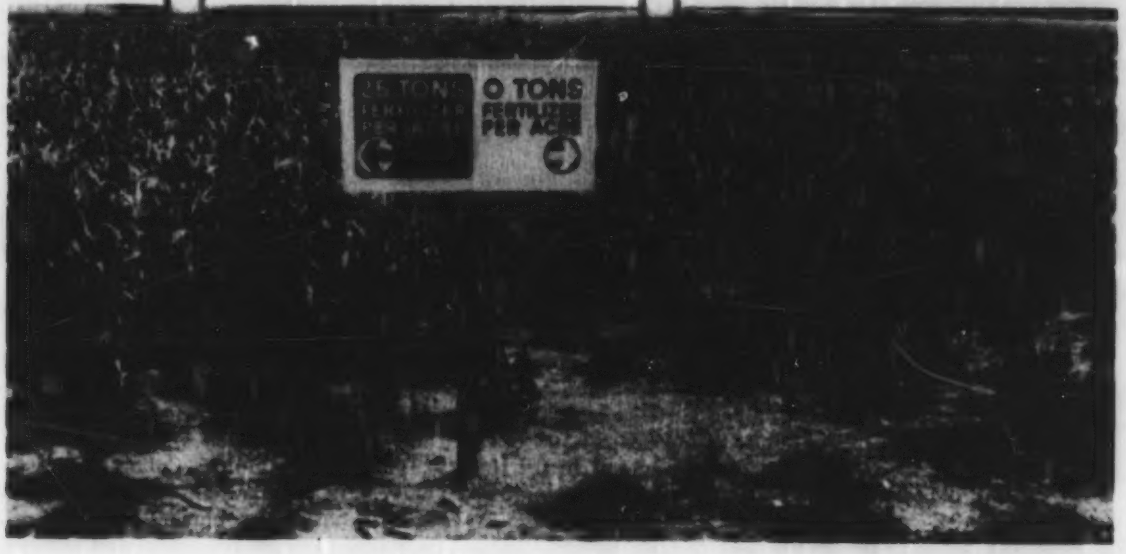
The Sanitary District is reclaiming strip-mined land such as this.

Sl
st

After grading, lagoons are built to hold the sludge; Here, the sludge flows into the lagoon below.



Photos courtesy of Ron
District of Greater Chi


25 TONS
O TONS
FERTILIZER
PER ACRE

The "black gold" is then spray-irrigated on fields (left,) to yield a robust crop (above and below.) District Trustee Nicholas Melas and James Halderson view the final product: food for cattle.

'Black Gold' From Sewage

From page 7

THE DISTRICT LOOKED nationwide for land in which to ship the sludge via pipeline; and Fulton County provided the answer.

The county, in much of its area, has been heavily strip-mined, and the strip-mined surfaces look like the face of the moon. The Fulton County board—190 miles away from their urban neighbors—agreed to try the concept out, and welcomed the district with open arms in 1970.

The sludge, the county and district agreed, could reclaim the strip-mined land and boost a sagging county economy. And the land available downstate could solve the city's sludge disposal problem for 100 years in the future. That's why the sludge has been nicknamed "black gold."

The Fulton County project is now in its second year of cropgrowing. The district planted 765 acres in crops last year—primarily corn and grasses—and plans to farm from 2,000 to 3,000 acres this year.

For now, before a pipeline is built, the sludge is being shipped downstate by barge, at a cost of $35 per ton. The other conventional sludge-treatment processes used by the district range from $45 to $59 per ton.

THE SLUDGE USED comes from the digestors and Imhoff tanks after treatment. It is mixed with water of drinking quality and sprayed onto the land at about 6 per cent concentration.

Under a contract with the MSD, the University of Illinois has been testing the solids-on-land process on other plots of land for the past five years.

The testing provided the body of knowledge the district needed to go ahead with the project.

The U. of I. researchers found no adverse effects from the land application, and when undertaken with conventional sludge and sewage treatment processes, the sludge smells no different than wet dirt.

The project is being closely monitored by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Public Health, and the federal EPA also is keeping a close watch on the "Prairie Plan," as the district calls it.

And although the land-disposal philosophy has been hailed as being economically and ecologically sound, the concept still meets public resistance wherever it is tried.

FOR SOME REASON, residents living close to such projects have an aversion to the concept of using human waste for fertilizer; yet few argue the validity of using animal waste fertilizers.

Public resistance was one of the major problems the MSD had to overcome, and some Fulton County residents still are skeptical the system is safe and will work.

But the county as a whole has accepted the project.

Part of the reason why may be the district's attitude towards the county and project. The MSD did nothing without county approval and in most instances have enlisted county help in getting the project underway and planning the use of land the MSD owns.

The district employs Fulton County farmers during harvesting and planting; hires laborers for constructing holding basins; has opened part of the acreage as conservation sites for recreation and hunting dog training; has provided research facilities to nearby Spoon River College; and attempts to place such services like insurance with local contractors and agencies.

Said one Sanitary District official, "We need the good will of the county—we'll be down here as neighbors for a long time."

And as the years go by, the district and other agencies are convinced the stigma of sludge fertilizer will be lifted and sludge able to claim its nickname as "black gold."

—*Sally W. Jones*

Water Law . . .

From page 6

can be made to his plant to discuss the outfall, what kind of pollution cleanup has already taken place, what is planned, to take a look at the outfalls and generally go over the problems that the citizens are most concerned about.

The citizens also might want to take photos of the discharge, take note of any taste or odor problems and check the visual effect of the discharge on the affected body of water. They can then meet with State or EPA officials and ask questions concerning what effect meeting the permit requirements will have on the quality of the water—will high grade fish be able to survive? Will people be able to swim in the vicinity of the discharge or downstream? Will drinking water be improved or degraded and to what extent? Will odor and taste problems be improved?

Bohner and Leder emphasize two main points: it is most important that the discharger get on a schedule for cleanup and second, it is the best strategy to meet with the discharger or the issuing agency before a permit is issued and attempt to resolve any complaints before a public hearing.

—*Frank Corrado*

Federal Register Spotlight

As a matter of public record, notices of EPA hearings, proposed rule-makings, promulgations of regulations, and other regulatory actions are published in the daily Federal Register. The register is available at most libraries (including the Region V library at 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago) or by an annual subscription of $25 from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402.

The following is a summary of recent Federal Register listings:

April 24—EPA proposed rules to implement plans submitted by six states for transportation controls intended to meet the 1975 Air Quality Standards. Originally, EPA had given certain states until 1974 to submit transportation control plans, but a U. S. Court of Appeals disallowed this extension. Arizona, Texas, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Maryland's plans are noted in this Federal Register . . . EPA also lists environmental impact statements for projects upon which it has commented from Mar. 1 to Mar. 15. The projects commented upon are those of other federal agencies. Included in the comments are projects proposed by the Army Corps of Engineers and Department of Transportation.

April 25—EPA set a temporary tolerance for the use of the insecticide S- [(tert-butylthio) methyl] 0,0 diethyl phosphorodithioate in corn grain and corn fodder. The product is manufactured by American Cynamid Co.

April 26—This Federal Register carries the full decision by William Ruckelshaus granting the auto industry a one-year extension for meeting 1975 auto emission standards. The appendix to the decision also explains Chrysler Corporation's action prior to the decision . . . In this issue, also, the EPA administrator established a committee to advise the federal member of a joint Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Board. The federal member is Francis T. Mayo, Region V Administrator.

April 27—EPA gave notice it had received four additional land use and transportation control strategies from the states. The strategies are designed to meet air quality standards by 1975. Washington, New York, Illinois, and Oregon submitted their plans to EPA for approval . . . EPA also published in this Federal Register proposed guidelines for thermal processing and land disposal of solid wastes. A public comment period is open until June 28.

April 30—EPA published secondary sewage treatment information in this register, defining the level of treatment required. Comments will be accepted until June 29 . . . Also established were tolerances allowed for four pesticides and one biological control organism . . . EPA also listed projects for which it has recorded environmental impact statement comments.

May 1—EPA established tolerances and exemptions from tolerances for several pesticide chemicals in raw agricultural commodities . . . Also in this issue, the Council for Environmental Quality published a list of various federal projects upon which it has commented.

May 2—Highlighted in this issue is the April report on fuel economy of 1973 cars tested by EPA . . . Also in this issue were proposed rules governing the certification of low-noise emission products and governing new stationary source air emission performance requirements during start-up, shut-down and malfunction . . . The EPA's policy statement on protecting wetlands also is in this issue . . . And the Council on Environmental Quality released another list of impact statements it has processed.

May 3—EPA set a tolerance and exemptions from tolerance for the pesticide isophorone in raw agricultural products . . . EPA also published proposed regulations dealing with agricultural and silvicultural activities under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System . . . EPA also made a correction on the secondary treatment information published in the Federal Register on April 30.

May 4—In this Federal Register, EPA gave notice it has received two more transportation and land use control plans under the Clean Air Act. Alabama and the District of Columbia filed their plans for EPA approval . . . Two chemical companies filed petitions requested the EPA to establish or exempt certain chemicals from tolerances . . . And the EPA approved Michigan's plan for providing for public hearings under that state's implementation of the Clean Air Act.

May 7—EPA proposed secondary standards for sulphur dioxide air pollutant emissions. Comments on the proposal will be accepted until June 22 . . . EPA and the Council of Environmental Quality also published more lists of environmental impact statements for projects they have reviewed.

May 10—EPA set tolerances for three chemicals, and gave notice of a petition from Chevron Chemical Co. requesting approval of tolerances for some vegetable crops . . . EPA also proposed rules relating to the liability limits of small onshore oil storage facilities and gave notice of a hearing on Tennessee's state Clean Air Act implementation plan and compliance schedules . . . The agency also published its rules on procurement by negotiation.

May 11—The Council for Environmental Quality published another list on the availability of environmental impact statements for projects it has reviewed.

May 14—In three comprehensive documents, the EPA promulgated implementation plans for a number of states under the Clean Air Act. Some of the states' plans were revised since first submitted last year.

May 15—Interim regulations for research and demonstration grants were published by EPA in this Federal Register.

May 16—In this issue, EPA published interim criteria regulating ocean dumping. The regulations were effective May 16, and set down conditions for obtaining a dumping permit.

May 17—This Federal Register carries several amendments to requirements that states must submit transportation and land use planning plans. The plans were due April 15, based on a court order forbidding the agency to grant a two-year extension for submission of the plans. The court has since ruled, however, that states need not submit the plans until the EPA promulgates regulations relating to them on June 11. The state plans now will be due by August 15. Many states, however, have already turned in their plans.

EPA Men Help Out..................

EPA joined those in April and May who aided victims of the flood-swollen Mississippi River.

A helicopter field team from the EPA's National Environmental Research Center, Las Vegas, flew 14 missions along the Mississippi River in Illinois.

Tommy Bohannan, William Hinkle, and Frederick Pike, all Viet Nam veteran fliers, flew 10 missions to deliver food and water to victims, and one mission to provide contour mapping for the Army Corps of Engineers. Two flights provided on-the-spot information on levees to local authorities, and the last mission was flown to get aerial photographs of the flooding for state officials.

Bohannan, Hinkle, and Pike flew to Grafton, Ill. after EPA's offer for assistance was accepted by the adjutant general of Illinois' National Guard.

They flew immediately in the pontoon-equipped helicopter from Dayton, Ohio, where they were working on EPA's National Eutrophication Survey, which is measuring the state of health of more than 1,000 lakes thruout the U.S.

* * *

THE DDT BATTLE still goes on. In late April, then-EPA Administrator Ruckelshaus denied requests by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Oregon, and Washington to use the persistent pesticide to control tussock moths on Douglas fir trees. Ruckelshaus said allowing the use of DDT would not outweigh risks to the environment.

* * *

EPA HAS TESTIFIED before a Senate committee that requirements for the removal of nitrogen oxide from auto emissions will be removed. The two exceptions to this rule, however, are the Los Angeles and Chicago air quality regions. The EPA also asked Congress to allow the EPA to determine nitrogen oxide emission levels. The Clean Air Act of 1970 now sets the limits.

* * *

THE EPA and Michigan Water Resources commission in May announced their intention to issue a waste discharge permit to the American Can Company, Menominee. The permit would be issued under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System and would carry with it conditions for clean-up that must be followed by the company. It was the first EPA action proposing issuing an NPDES permit in Michigan since that state's interim authority to issue expired March 19.

OTHER STATES also took part in issuing permits before interim authority expired in March. Nationwide, 183 state permits were issued in 15 states and American Samoa. The permit authority now is back in federal hands until the states have passed legislation enabling complete take-over of the program. EPA must approve any state plan to assume authority for issuance of NPDES permits.

* * *

AND IN DENVER, the EPA's National Field Investigation Center played a major role in saving a little boy from death by pesticide poisoning.

The six-year-old boy, who lives on a farm near Grand Junction, Colo., collapsed suddenly after spilling a container of unidentified liquid. Denver's Colorado General Hospital suspected poisoning, but didn't know what kind because the bottle's label was gone.

State officials learned EPA has a gas chromatograph—mass spectrometer at its center in Denver. The complex equipment pinpoints substances based on molecular make-up. EPA chemists Roger Tindle, Virgil Warren, and Harvey Boyle set aside all work that afternoon and determined the poison was parathion, an exceedingly dangerous pesticide. Two weeks later, the boy was sent home after doctors successfully treated the poison.

* * *

AT THE END of April, EPA published proposed regulations guidelines for the sound disposal of solid wastes. The guidelines, when implemented, would be mandatory for federal agencies. They would be recommendations, only, for state, interstate, regional, and local agencies, however. They can be found in the April 27 Federal Register, and EPA has set a deadline of June 27 for public comment.

* * *

EPA HAS ISSUED a notice of proposed rule-making relating to noise. In the first such rule under the Noise Control Act of 1972, EPA proposes that the federal government give preference to buying only low noise-emission products. The U. S. government would be bound to purchase low-noise products if the EPA certifies the product as a suitable substitute, and if the General Services Administration determines the cost of the product is not more than 125 per cent of the cheapest high-noise product of the same type.

...................As Our Job Goes On

THAT SPARKLING clean rain that falls from the sky probably ends as pollution the nation's waterways. That is the finding of a recent report released by the EPA, which noted that storm-water runoff from city streets is adding significant amounts of harmful pollutants to waterways.

◆

THAT RAINWATER that finds its way into storm sewers and then to waterways contains significant amounts of lead, zinc, other heavy metals, chemicals, and pesticides. Samples of rainwater runoff were taken in eight cities. Copies of the 237-page report are available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for $3. The order number is EPI 23/2: 72-081.

◆

ROBERT W. FRI was named acting director of the EPA on April 30. Fri replaces William Ruckelshaus, who was appointed acting director of the FBI by President Nixon. The new administrator formerly was Ruckelshaus' deputy administrator. John R. Quarles, formerly EPA general counsel, was moved up to deputy administrator.

◆

EPA SOON WILL complete the formulation of regulations relating to wastewater discharges from agricultural interests. Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, agriculture joins cities and industry in being required to obtain permits for waste discharge under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System. Under present guidelines, small farming operations will not be required to obtain a permit. Short Form B, the agricultural permit application, will be available for applying for permits in mid-June.

THE EPA ALSO has proposed rules-regulations that would set limits to pollutant emissions during start-up, shut-down and malfunction of new stationary sources of air pollution. The new proposal is based on comments the agency received after an August, 1972, proposed rule-making. It will require, if promulgated, that plant operators use maintenance and operating procedures designed to minimize emissions when starting, and shutting down equipment or when the equipment malfunctions.

◆

THE EPA ALSO has proposed rules that would govern emergency use of pesticides that are unregistered (hazardous) for use. The proposed rule would give the EPA administrator the power to grant three kinds of emergency exemptions in the use of hazardous pesticides. A specific exemption would apply to situations involving a predictable or unpredictable outbreak of a pest in the U.S. A quarantine-public health exemption could be issued to cover federal or state programs concerned with halting introduction of a foreign pest in the country. A crisis exemption would be granted in situations where safe, registered pesticides are not available for a specific use, or where time is critical for control.

◆

EPA'S NATIONAL Water Quality Laboratory in Duluth, Minn., reports that fish have been dying from oxygen. Acutally, the fish die from too much oxygen, which causes air bubbles to form in their blood and block the flow of blood. Called "air supersaturation," the phenomenon occurs when spillage at dams runs off, when fish get caught in a plume of heated discharge water, when they're in a reservoir that is aerated by air injection to the water, and when lakes become eutrophic. The laboratory and the Western Fish Toxicology Station, Corvallis, Oregon are studying the problem.

Short Subjects . . .

From page 14

Colorado, a state where the skies are clear and the air is fresh, will be the site of a unique new project to use the sun for energy. Under a grant from the National Science Foundation, Colorado State University plans to construct a dormitory to be entirely heated by solar power. It would be the first solar-heated institutional living quarters in the world. Dr. George Lof, a CSU engineering professor, will be in charge of the project. But it's no Lof-ing matter to him—he's lived in a solar-heated house for 15 years.

It was almost as if Orson Welles' "War of the Worlds" had been resurrected for showing in Germany. Instead, this time it was a realistic television film entitled "Smog," not a radio show. It showed a catastrophic situation in Dortmund, a city in Germany's heavily-industrialized Ruhr district. The film, directed by Wolfgang Menges, was shown in Germany on April 11, and depicted children being asphyxiated, people struck down on streets and traffic grinding to a halt because of heavy air pollution. After the film was shown, alarmed residents swamped the television station with telephone calls, asking how they could save themselves and children.

SHORT SUBJECTS

Some unrelated things to ponder

Wisconsin celebrated paper for a week in May.

To most people, paper isn't much of a thing to celebrate, but in the Badger State it's a major industry. The paper week was sponsored by the Wisconsin Paper Council, of Neenah.

Here are some of the things the council reported during the week:

* From 1962 to 1971, Wisconsin's paper industry spent $70 million in environmental control. In 1972 alone, the industry spent $34.5 million on pollution equipment; and by 1975 more than $107 million will be spent.

* Wisconsin's 49 pulp and paper mills produce 11 per cent of the nation's paper.

* To make all this stock, 850,000 tons of recycled wastepaper are used and 2-1/2 million trees are planted.

And speaking of products from trees, the University of Wisconsin's environmental Resource Center reports that the average dwelling unit uses up 13,000 board feet of trees. An average acre of vigorously-growing young trees consumes five to six tons of carbon dioxide a year, gives off four tons of fresh oxygen, and produces four tons of new wood. That's tree power.

We're-Not-Sure-What-It-All-Means-Department. The Navy Environmental Protection Data Base has found a curious phenomenon: In the San Diego (Cal.) area, officers' cars seem to pollute more than enlisted men's cars. In an auto emissions survey partially funded by the Data Base, Navy men also found that 25 per cent of the vehicular traffic in the San Diego area is controlled by Navy base passes.

Two scientists had suggestions in April on how to save energy by a simple change in life-style. Dr. John H. Gibbons, director of the University of Tennessee's environment center, and Dr. Barry Commoner, of Washington University, St. Louis, said wearing a sweater in winter and (for men) going coatless in summer, could save the equivalent of 100 million tons of coal. Those snazzy packages now on the market, Gibbons said, account for four per cent of the energy used in the U.S.

"Gas lights in front of houses may look nice, but 17 of them use as much energy per year as it takes to heat a house. A 100-watt bulb left on overnight requires the equivalent of a pound of coal to be stripmined and burned," Gibbons said.

Keep America Beautiful, Inc., is offering an environmental action packet that tells how to improve local communities. There is a small charge for the kits, and further information can be obtained from KAB, 99 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

In some parts of Region V, the courts are sometimes, well, sympathetic to polluters. According to a report in the Cleveland Plain Dealer May 5, Judge Frank Bennett fined the Kelsey Hayes Company, Kingsway, $25 for polluting Mudd Creek with sewage and oil wastes. The Ohio judge suspended $24.75 of the fine, and Kelsey Hayes paid 25 cents.

While gritting their teeth and muttering unprintable words while pulling those dandelions out of the nation's lawns, perhaps people should think of England. Kew Gardens at London currently is staging a dandelion exhibition. It seems the weed-wildflower is an endangered species there. Bob Collins, an Indianapolis Star columnist, wondered in May whether England would like some of our dandelions. "Lets not stop with dandelions," Collins mused in his column. "Let's find out how they feel about crabgrass and milkweed."

In Eagle River, Wisc., the paper and power industries are sponsoring a unique study center for use by schools. Called the Trees for Tomorrow Environmental Center, the industry facility is used for school workshop groups. Not only do kids see the paper industry's role in the environment, but they see nature up close as well.

The city of Columbus, Ohio, removes junk cars for free. The city's Junk Car Squad celebrated its first birthday in April. In the past year, 2,500 cars have been turned into the squad voluntarily and another 3,300 have been turned over to the police department for removal.

Since last fall, 60,000 students from 1,500 high schools have enrolled in ECO America, an ecology-club program sponsored by the Pepsi-Cola Company in cooperation with Keep America Beautiful, Inc. Representatives from high school clubs from all over the U.S. will meet June 24 and 25 in Catoctin Mountain National Park, Md., as guests of Pepsi, and special awards will be presented for the best three club programs nationwide.

The University of Massachusetts has published a monograph of 28 papers, entitled "Trees and Forests in an Urbanizing Environment." The papers discuss the usefulness of trees in densely populated areas, how they reduce air, noise, and waste pollution, how they enhance landscape aesthetics, water resources, recreation, and wildlife. Further information on the papers can be obtained from the University's Cooperative Extension Service, 204 Holdsworth Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01002.

Continued on preceding page

Photo by W. Omohundro

The Thorn Creek Preservation Association held a "walk through" at the end of April to dramatize its efforts to save the 920-acre Thorn Creek Woods. The woods are in Park Forest, a suburb south of Chicago, Ill. and the group already has won some battles against developers who wish to turn the woods into houses. The state is completing appraisals to buy 363 acres, for which the legislature has appropriated $1.5 million.

Sewer Grants Rolling Again

The federal water pollution control grants program is moving again.

EPA has begun to process and obligate federal grants for the 1974 fiscal year beginning in July. An additional $400 million has been released for outlay in 1974.

The additional outlay allocation followed two regulatory steps:

One was the publication in the Federal Register April 30 of the definitions for secondary treatment.

The second was a May 22 Federal Register publication defining what cities must do in relation to user charges and cost-recovery from industry for treating wastes.

Grant awards were delayed after March 1, 1973, even though the Administration had allocated $200 million for outlays. EPA Washington officials said the delays were necessary in order to promulgate regulations to implement grant awards based on the 1972 Water Pollution Control Act.

Partly because these regulations have been published, and partly because of a Federal District Court decision mandating the outlay of the funds, an additional $400 million will be earmarked for outlay.

The original outlay allocation had been $200 million.

Based on this allocation, Region V and other regions now are beginning to take steps to obligate the funds.

A break-down of the funds that will be earmarked for Region V is not available at this time, however.

In a related matter, the following are the federal grants for other kinds of projects made by Region V during April and May:

* $84.510 to Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, for a near shore diffusion study.

* $34.660 to the WARF Institute, Inc., Madison, Wis., for a study on "The Control of Predominating Algal Species."

* $10.000 to the University of Cincinnati for a study on measuring chlorophyll and accessory pigments.

* $42.000 to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor for a study on how fuel additives affect engine exhaust emission.

* $85.670 to the University of Minnesota, Duluth, for a study on chlorination and ozonation studies on municipal sewage.

* $42.300 to the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, for research on the chlorination of large municipal effluent and its effect on Lake Michigan.

* $6.385 to Hammond, Ind., for pre-maintenance programs in air pollution control.

* $3.000 to Anderson, Ind., for premaintenance air pollution control programs.

* $14.300 to Indianapolis, Ind., for pre-maintenance of air programs.

* $739.020 to Allen County, Ind., for a demonstration grant on the impact of land practices on the Maumee River Basin.

* $30.326 to the University of Cincinnati, for a summer training program for teachers.

* $84.000 to Canton, Ohio, for air pollution control program.

* $18.810 to City of Bayfield, Wisconsin, for construction of secondary sewage treatment facilities.

* $72.880 to Chicago, Illinois, for air pollution control.

* 403.000 to Cleveland, Ohio, for air pollution control program.

* $7.284 to Village of Vesper, Wisconsin, for sewage treatment facilities.

* $5.550 to Village of Fairwater, Wisconsin, for sewage treatment facilities.

* $51.000 to City of Kenosha, Wisconsin, for solid waste management planning.

* $19.115 to Rochester, Minnesota, for maintenance of the air pollution control program.

* $32.000 to Muskegon County, Michigan, for the air pollution control program.

* $253.950 to Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, for construction of sewage treatment facilities.

* $95.141 to Indianapolis, Indiana, for air pollution programs.

The Men

For one thing, they must be perpendicular to the stack. They read the smoke with their back to the sun; and they cannot stand downwind from the stack because reading it there would give an unrealistic value.

Sometimes, however, they must stand downwind from one stack in order to read another one. During one six-hour session, de Percin said, smoke readers had so many stacks to read in one plant that they were always downwind from another one.

"We were covered with dirt by the end of the day, and we were sick and had no appetite for three hours after we finished," de Percin said.

On another day, two of the smoke readers sort of trespassed onto a plant's premises at 6 a.m. in order to read smoke. They were caught by the plant foreman and two beefy workers and had to sit in the main office until company officials came to work several hours later.

THEY ALSO MUST TAKE pictures of the plant's emission, even though photographs are inadmissable as court evidence. Few plants allow photographs to be taken on their premises, so smoke readers routinely scramble up railroad track embankments, cross fields, and hike around the perimeter of a plant to get the needed pictures.

In the winter, they must bundle up with uncountable layers of clothing; and in summer they swelter under the sun.

But they know that without them, EPA's enforcement job would be a lot harder.

The Case

regulation on smoke and other visible emissions (opacity); a regulation on combustion and indirect heating; and a regulation on process operation.

An opacity reading of over 40 per cent constitutes a violation. EPA calculates that of 4,387 readings, the regulation was violated 2,444 times.

A COMBUSTION SOURCE of particulates (dust) is in violation whenever its dust emissions exceed that allowed by an equation in the regulation. EPA estimates the plants violate this standard in the amount of 2,086 pounds hourly.

Process sources' dust emissions are in violation whenever they exceed those allowed in a process weight rate table. EPA's estimate of violation under this regulation is 37,800 pounds per hour.

The U. S. Steel Gary Works and Atlas Cement division were subject to federal enforcement in May of 1972, when Indiana's implementation plan was approved by the EPA. Region V moved in on U. S. Steel because the corporation had failed to file a schedule for clean-up as required by the state implementation plan.

In the April 18 notice, U. S. Steel's Gary and Atlas Cement divisions were cited for emitting 70,000 tons of pollutants yearly from 21 sources.

Further meetings with U. S. Steel will be held after the corporation submits additional data to the EPA. It will be then that the corporation, state, and EPA will continue to work together to hammer out a clean-up schedule.

Printed on recycled paper.

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1973 [illegible]

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Region V Public Report

July, 1973

The EPA rises to a crisis
in Duluth, Minn.
Pages 2 and 3

The Mississippi River gets a
lot of attention this summer.
Pages 7 through 9

Mike LaVelle sings
the Blue Collar Blues
Page 4

Mobilizing in Duluth

DULUTH - June 26—As the Region V Public Report went to press, over 2 dozen regional staff specialists were continuing field operations efforts here following the discovery of asbestos-like fibers in the Duluth water supply.

This followed discovery by EPA staffers from the National Water Quality Lab in Duluth of high concentrations of the fibers in the drinking water supply of Duluth and several communities on the Minnesota shore of Lake Superior.

The source of the fibers was believed to be the discharge of taconite tailings by Reserve Mining Company of Silver Bay, Minnesota.

EPA, in announcing the findings, said it felt that prudence dictated that an alternative water source of drinking water be found for very young children, though no conclusive evidence had been found to show that the drinking water was unfit for human consumption.

To get further information on the problem, EPA contracted with Dr. Irving Selikoff of the Mt Sinai Hospital in New York City to determine within 60 days the accumulation of fibers in the tissue of area residents.

Selikoff was looking into the effects of the drinking water over the last 17 years on human tissue, since there is little past data on the effects of water-borne asbestos on human health. Most previous data has dealt with air emissions of asbestos. Dr. Selikoff's report is expected in July.

I was asked by Russell Train, Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality to direct the Federal efforts in Duluth. Mr. Train was appointed by the White House to oversee the Duluth problem.

Since June 15 Region V has been running a field operations center in Duluth to coordinate air and water sampling in the area and working with state and local officials to determine possible alternate water supplies.

The discovery of the asbestos-like fibers in the Duluth drinking water was made by Drs. Philip Cook and Gary Glass who were working with National Water Quality Lab Director Donald Mount on a pending EPA suit against Reserve Mining Company filed last year and scheduled for trial Aug. 1.

—Francis T. Mayo
Region V Administrator

Ecology Winners!

Forty-one high school ecology clubs from as many states have been named national winners in the Ecology Council of America's (ECO America) search for top youth environmental programs in the country.

The competition is sponsored by Keep America Beautiful, Inc., and the Pepsi-Cola Co.

School representatives from the 41 schools were to meet in New York at the end of June, where the three grand prizes were to be awarded from among the 41 finalists.

Here are the Region V winners:

Oak Park and River Forest High School Pollution Control Center, Oak Park, Ill. Fort Wayne, Indiana's Elmhurst Senior High School Ecology Class. The LIFE Ecology Club, Lawton Community Schools, Lawton, Mich. Greenway High School Ecology Club, Coleraine, Minn. Montgomery County Joint Vocational School Environmental Science Club, Clayton, Ohio, and the Chetek High School Ecology Club, Chetek, Wis.

•

Not all kids get out of school for the summer. Chicago's Shedd Aquarium and Field Museum of Natural History are conducting two, four-week ecology courses for high school students. One began in June, and the second will begin July 30 and end August 24.

The classes will meet at the aquarium among the fishes, a good environment to learn about "Living with Lake Michigan" which is what the course is about. The students will learn the concepts of ecology as they relate to Lake Michigan and methods of testing and sampling the biological and physical parameters of the lake.

Further information on the course, and other educational programs the two institutions offer, may be obtained from James Bland, Field Museum Education Department, Chicago, Ill. 60605; or from Linda Wilson, Shedd Aquarium Education Department, Chicago, Ill. 60605.

The Public Report is published periodically by the Public Affairs Office, Region V EPA, 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606.

Francis T. Mayo .... Region V Administrator
Valdas Adamkus .... Deputy Administrator
Frank Corrado .... Public Affairs Director
Sally W. Jones .... Public Report Editor
Ann Hooe .... Graphics Editor

Letters and comments on the report or other environmental issues may be sent to the address above.

DRINKING WATER

Ken Malmberg, surveillance and analysis section, pauses for the drink that refreshes - but not from the Duluth tap.

Keeping an eye on Duluth

EPA's Gene Moran checks air surveillance equipment.

The press center was manned throughout the crisis.

Reserve's mining fields.

LaVelle

Blue-collar bumps heads with pollution

A feisty pipebender-turned-blue-collar-philosopher will be the host for a new pilot series on the working man and his environment.

Outspoken in his opinions that the working man usually gets the raw end of deals is Mike LaVelle. He has spent most of his working years living in Cicero, Ill. and laboring as a pipebender and is ready to take his blue collar bias to public television.

The pilot series, which will be broadcast sometime this summer over WTTW, Chicago, is a half-hour panel discussion aimed at making environmental issues relevant to the men who make their money by hard, physical labor.

LaVelle isn't new to the business of communicating his views. He was one of the regulars in "Talkin' with Terkel," a segment of the popular American Dream Machine Series sponsored nationwide by the Public Television System. That format was set in a friendly neighborhood, blue-collar bar, and the patrons discussed the gamut of what was happening in society.

Currently, LaVelle writes two columns weekly for the Chicago Tribune, entitled "Blue Collar Views."

LaVelle has made it clear in his columns that he thinks environment is for upper-middle and upper class liberals who have nothing better to do with their time than to save trees.

And so the television pilot, "Blue Collar Blues," is an attempt to bring the environmental issue home to the bungalows and apartments where staying healthy is more important than saving birds.

Says LaVelle, "I've been critical of the holier-than-thou environmentalists. I'm doing this show because environment for the working man is the place where he makes his money, the neighborhood where he lives, the places where he and his kids play, not some remote wilderness or extinct birds."

"Our first emphasis is going to be on health—labor and management have let it go too long," LaVelle said.

What the first pilot will do—the second will be broadcast in August—is show that pollution from large industrial sources seriously affects the health of the men working in the plants. And that very often, these men and their families live near the large polluters.

That means they're probably paying more than most people for medical care, dry cleaning and washing, and home maintenance.

And, as some medical studies have shown, they may not live as long.

William McCarter, WTTW general manager, says the show is being aired as part of new efforts by the station to reflect all the community's interests and concerns, not just those of the "egg-heads" as LaVelle calls them.

If for no other reason, the pilots are attractive for their cost. Robert Osborn, producer of the two programs, said the cost of each show is less than $1,000, for most of the efforts put into it are voluntary.

The sponsoring groups are the Chicago Lung Association, Chicago Clean Air Coordinating Committee, the U. S. EPA, and the Calumet Environmental and Occupational Health Committee, Inc.

The show will be presented in a news magazine format. The first segment is called "Danger Spots," and is a description of health hazards in specific neighborhoods.

The second segment will be short lessons in health effects and will be

Continued on page 5

presented by Dr. Bertram Carnow, medical director of the Lung Association.

For the third segment, coke oven workers will discuss health dangers at a union meeting in East Chicago, Ind. In the fourth segment LaVelle will go back to the studio and discuss with Mike Olzansky efforts to improve health conditions in Northwest Indiana.

LaVelle will wrap it all up in the fifth segment, which will be a short newscast on what governmental agencies are doing to protect workers' health, a box score of industry's track record in pollution control, and a special report on what a Chicago area utility is doing to protect its workers' environment.

At the end of the telecast, LaVelle will ask viewers to telephone or write in their comments and concerns.

A Study on Ecologists: Wherein it is shown that people bore easily

A 614-page research report has confirmed the suspicion of some that ecology is pretty much a white-collar, elitist issue.

The report was written by the National Center for Voluntary Action, which interviewed 3,000 environmental groups in 11 states. Interviewed in depth were more than 200 leaders of the groups.

The study was funded by a $75,000 grant from the EPA.

According to a summary of the report in the Rocky Mountain News, the typical environmental volunteer-activist is also more than 30 years old, married, and angry over what he feels is governmental inaction toward environmental goals.

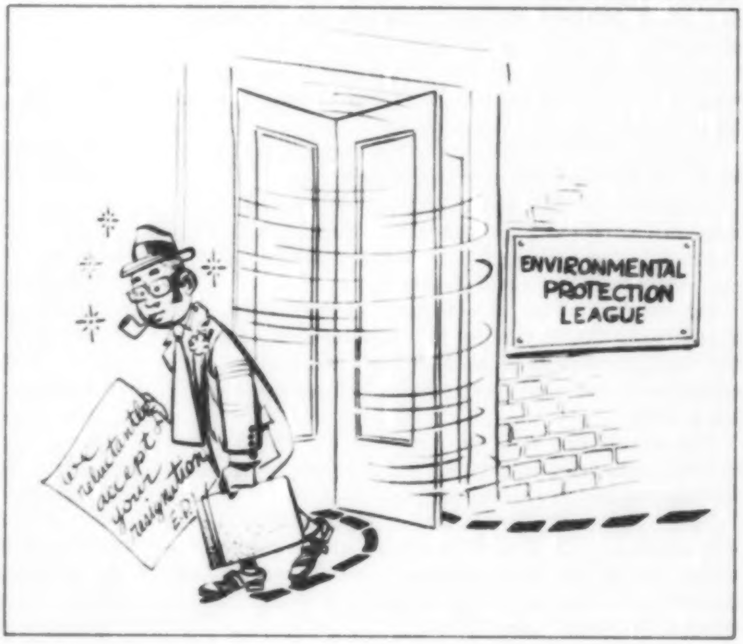
The activist also has probably had a college education and makes more than $10,000 a year.

And he's fickle. The report shows that drop-out rates in environmental groups are high once a crisis passes. Members' interest lags, and the group then must recruit additional members.

The center's report also criticizes governmental agencies, including the EPA, for failure to encourage public participation. Most of the interviews, however, seem to have been conducted before regulations requiring public participation began coming into effect.

But what the report suggests is that more must be done to communicate the relevancy of the environmental movement to those who are the mainstay, blue-collar work force, to the inner-city poor, and to the rural dweller.

Cartoon drawn for EPA by William O'Brien


ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LEAGUE
we reluctantly accept your resignation E.P.L.

State actions

Ohio, Michigan tops in ecology

Ohio continues to have one of the strongest environmental control programs in the nation, but the legislature in June began to put pressure on the program by moving to cut the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency's budget from $24 to $15 million for two years.

Meanwhile, the state EPA continued with its projects. It joined with the Ohio Jaycees for a massive information drive on recycling, which it planned to continue at the Ohio State Fair. (See box.)

Its new regulation prohibiting the dumping of wastes from boats came into effect, it continued to hold hearings of variance applications from industries, and it presented two Governor's Awards for Community Action.

One award went to the Akron League of Women Voters, and the other to the Ohio Valley Health Services Foundation, Inc.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency reported in its newsletter that three rural counties may have the solution to preventing indiscriminate dumping on quiet back roads. Peoria, Tazewell, and Woodford (Counties) planner Mike Edwards decided to put truck-size metal receptacles along the roads for the trash. It was so successful in Peoria County that the trucks were filled to overflowing.

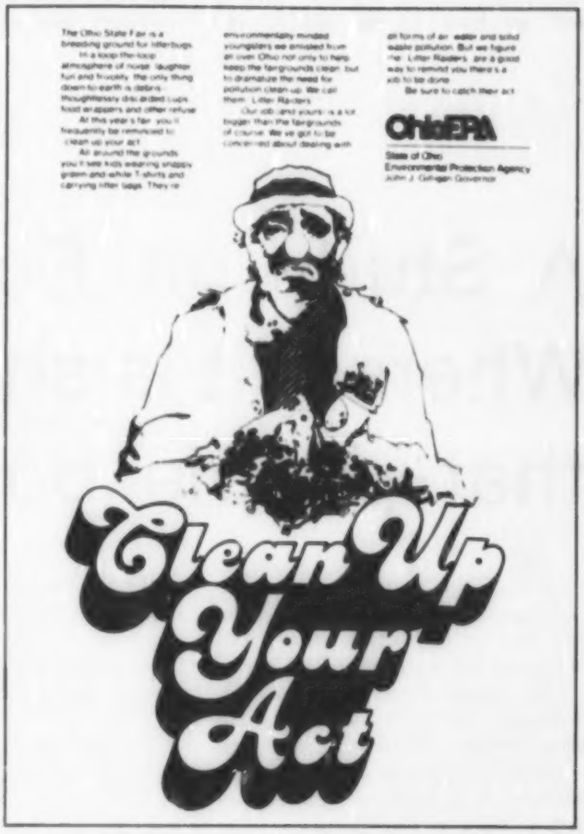
The state EPA also filed 24 enforcement cases in a 6-week period in February and March.

Members of Michigan's Water Resources Commission visited the Escanaba River recently and saw a dramatic improvement in the stream, which used to run white with paper mill wastes.

Part of the reason the stream's cleaner is that the Mead Paper Co., Escanaba, has installed pollution control equipment at its plant. Mead officials met with the commission to report the company's clean-up progress since 1964.

The commission staff also reported that 97.5 per cent of 2,015 industries paid $1,002,566 the state billed them for wastewater surveillance fees.

The Indiana Stream Pollution Control Board also was active in June. Oral Hert, technical secretary of the board, asked the state attorney general to seek fines against three companies that allegedly polluted Indiana streams in early June.



The Ohio State Fair is a breeding ground for litterbugs.

In a loop-the-loop atmosphere of noise, laughter, fun and frivolity, the only thing down to earth is debris: thoughtlessly discarded cups, food wrappers and other refuse.

At this year's fair, you'll frequently be reminded to clean up your act.

All around the grounds you'll see kids wearing snappy green-and-white T-shirts and carrying litter bags. They're environmentally minded youngsters we enlisted from all over Ohio not only to help keep the fairgrounds clean, but to dramatize the need for pollution clean-up. We call them "Litter Raiders."

Our job (and yours) is a lot bigger than the fairgrounds, of course. We've got to be concerned about dealing with all forms of air, water and solid waste pollution. But we figure the "Litter Raiders" are a good way to remind you there's a job to be done.

Be sure to catch their act.

OhioEPA

State of Ohio
Environmental Protection Agency
John J. Gilligan, Governor

The Ohio EPA is using a poster similar to this, in full color, for its anti-litter campaign this summer.

Hert sought action against the Penn Central Railroad, near Greencastle; the Owens-Illinois Co., Gas City; and the Thayer Chicken Farm, near Versailles.

Hert also announced the state's participation with EPA in a lake study in Indiana.

The board and Indiana Board of Health will train national guardsmen to take samples from 97 testing points in 26 lakes statewide. The data will be used as part of EPA's National Eutrophication Study and part of Indiana's five-year study of 600 lakes statewide.

The Michigan Natural Resources Commission has also designated 950 miles of public and private property as "shoreland environmental areas" under the state's 1970 Shorelands Protection Act. Local governmental units within the area have until April, 1974 to adopt acceptable zoning ordinances to protect the shoreland areas. A similar bill designed to protect Illinois' scenic rivers has failed twice since last year in Illinois' legislature.

Stepha Jonsson, exchange student from Sweden, contemplates the Mississippi, as millions of Americans have done before him.

Lazy Ole Miss once again feels Mark Twains, Louis Jolliets on her waters.

The Midwest's life bloodstream pulsates, pumps, from Minnesota on the north to New Orleans on the south.

The barges, laden with iron ore, coal and other nutrients to an industrial society, push on steadily; bound for the thirsting ports to the south.

But the Mississippi River's water today is brown with silt, dirty from sewage, and green with algae patterns seen from the DC-3 aircraft above.

Decades ago, the Peregrine Falcon, Great Horned Owl, Eagle, and Hawk looked at a much cleaner river as they flew overhead.

Today, Great Blue Herons and Snowy Egrets are the masters of the air currents above the Mississippi. Do they see the six-foot catfish Mark Twain saw when he wrote "Life on the Mississippi" in 1896?

Do they fear the rush and bump of fish Louis Jolliet and James Marquette felt as they entered the Mississippi from the Wisconsin River on June 17, 1673 in their birch canoes?

* * *

The Corps of Engineers Upper Mississippi River navigation map gleams blue for the brown river; the islands refresh with green; yellow wing dams dot the channel—and up in Brownsville, Minn., the state Department of Natural Resources has said to the corps "no more dredging, for the stirred-up silt is killing myriad organisms on the bottom."

Lazy Ole Miss suddenly is getting the love, affection, medical diagnosis, attention she deserves.

* * *

Two expeditions. Two alarms to the Valley.

One starts May 17 from St. Ignace, Mich.—modern-day voyageurs canoeing to and down the Mississippi as Jolliet and Marquette did three centuries ago when they discovered the big river's course.

The other starts in June from Dubuque, Iowa.

The first, a crew of canoe-bound adults—educators and naturalists striving to communicate that man must change his exploitive rape of nature.

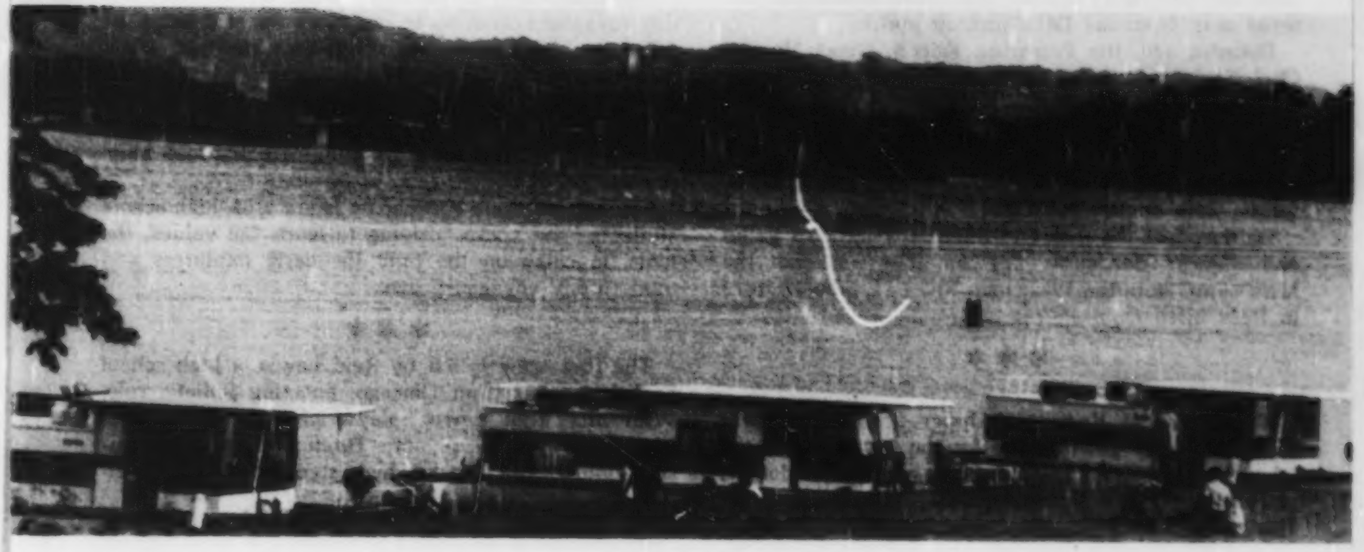
The second, four houseboats laden with high school students—the young striving to learn the values, the tools, to carry on the fight the early explorers and modern-day voyageurs live.

* * *

The first crew is led by Reid Lewis, a high school French teacher from Chicago, enacting Jolliet's role. With him, Ken Lewis, playwright; Father Charles McEnery, Jesuit priest; Dean Campbell, conservationist; Lee Broske, high steel worker and off-

Continued on page 9

EPA photos



The two groups learn, teach the meaning of environment.

season adventurer; Jim Phillips, biology teacher; Bill Dwyer, engineer; and Jeff LeClerc, a Boy Scout playing the Indian boy the crew was given near the Iowa River mouth.

And the towns welcome them all warmly, throw their arms open to the outsiders.

On June 17, Lewis and his crew pull into the Mississippi from the Wisconsin River across from Iowa's Pikes Peak State Park. From the high bluffs above, you feel a spinal tingle as the canoes feel the lazy, yet pulsing Mississippi below. Their coming marks a holiday in Prairie du Chien and McGregor, with the children, and young-at-heart adults wanting to spend moments with tired, tanned, ragged voyageurs. Young men determined to complete the voyage down along Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi and back north. Dramatizing the heritage left by the early explorers.

* * *

North 240 miles to Minnesota from Iowa and back come the young. What they're doing is called the Upper Mississippi Valley Interdisciplinary Educational and Cultural Field Experience, conceived two years ago by Kirk Daddow and Dwight Zimmerman, teachers at Maquoketa High School, Ia.

The final plan evolved "after many beers and many hours of discussing and cussing," says Robert Hammon, Maquoketa High's principal.

Up along Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota and back.

A social studies boat studying the effects of the river's changes on the communities around it.

A science boat, testing the health of the ancient river.

And a communications boat to question the veracity of town officials and industries, pulling the whole study together.

Two groups of 25 students; two weeks of living the throb of the river.

They learn a power plant's thermal plume extends a mile downstream—not 400 feet as the plant spokesman says. They see 75 different kinds of birds, and classify them with Sherm Burns' help—a teacher who's one of the chaperones.

Three towns pump the sanitary wastes from the students' boats; then pump the pumped-out sewage back to the river. The drinking water taken on board is found to contain fecal bacteria. Frank Strathman's students do their job of testing the water well; and the students beware of the contaminated water.

They are all aware of their "fellow-explorers" farther down the river. "We missed the voyageur crew by two days—we really wanted to talk to them."

The Mississippi smiles—the voyageurs will rewrite Marquette's journal with modern-day differences; the Iowa students will rewrite Twain's immortal "Life on the Mississippi."

Both voyageurs and students learn environment is society, communications, physical characteristics around them.

Tricentennial-voyageurs allow the towns to fit into harried paddling schedules—Jolliet's schedule.

Students go out to meet the towns—five hours asking questions in LaCrosse for the communications crew; five hours testing the Mississippi's water quality for the science crew.

The students from Maquoketa, Andrew, Miles, Sabula, Preston, Bellevue, and Marquette High Schools—a mixture of socio-economic status and IQ levels—are vibrant participating in this one-of-a-kind project, funded by a $29,000 grant from the federal government.

The next year, the grant gets cut by a third, and a third again the year after. So already the schools make plans to continue the project—maybe on a tuition basis.

Daddow, Zimmerman, Hammon, Strathman, Burns join feelings with Bob Majerus, Francis Johnston, Carol Hammill, and Chuck Lindgren. They're tired; they've been away from their families for a month; the trip is wearing on them. But they smile with satisfaction as they look at the students.

Next year, we'll . . . . . .

Further south, the voyageurs also complain. The town people and legislators won't let them get enough sleep; want them to visit or stay longer. But they, too, smile.

"When this is over, I'm going to start over again . . . ," says Broske.

And the barges move through the night, bound for their eight-day journey from Minneapolis to New Orleans.

—Sally Jones

Facing page, center: Bill Dwyer leaps from his canoe, as the Tricentennial Jolliet-Marquette voyagers land in McGregor, Ia. with a modern-day escourt behind. Upper left: Jan Christensen tests the Mississippi's water on the science boat. Upper right: Bob Majerus and Robert Hammon pilot the in houseboat down the Mississippi. Bottom: the Iowa science boats beach for the night, and students get a chance to stretch their river legs.

U. S. Steel: last act

The United States Steel Corp., Gary, case is closed—hopefully for the last time.

On June 22, 1973, Region V Administrator Francis T. Mayo issued an order against the giant corporation, saying it must clean up its particulate (dust) emissions from all sources at its Gary, Ind., plant by the end of 1975.

The order represented the largest single industrial air pollution source to be the subject of an EPA compliance schedule since the Clean Air Act Amendments were passed in 1970.

The order was issued after three, lengthy EPA conferences with the corporation, Indiana Pollution Control Board, and Gary officials during May and June. (EPA had issued a violation notice to the corporation on April 13, giving U. S. Steel 30 days to meet with the EPA to formulate a clean-up schedule.)

The Gary plant became subject to federal enforcement in May of 1972, when the EPA accepted Indiana's implementation plan for meeting 1975 ambient air quality standards. U. S. Steel, in April of this year, was still not on an enforceable clean-up schedule.

The June 22 order subjects the Gary plant to a number of deadlines for cleaning up emissions from specific sources. The deadlines range from December, 1973, to December, 1975, when the plant must have completed coke oven emission controls.

During the course of the three conferences, Indiana issued two orders against the company, which contain essentially the same requirements as those in the EPA order.

EPA will give primary responsibility to enforcing the clean-up to Indiana. But by issuing its own order, EPA will have the ability to assure the clean-up takes place. In the event of a default by the company, EPA can invoke civil and criminal penalties of up to $25,000 daily and one year in prison.

The orders issued by Indiana and the EPA are similar in a number of respects. Both provide for a Dec. 31, 1974 deadline for cleaning emissions from the Gary plant's tin mill boiler house, scarfing operations, and the no. 3 sintering plant. They both provide for a Feb. 1, 1974 clean-up of the coke boiler house; and for clean-up of the Universal Atlas Cement plant by Nov. 1, 1974. And both provide for the Dec. 31, 1975 date of cleaning coke batteries.

The EPA order differs slightly from the Indiana orders in that:

- EPA will require coke battery maintenance.
- The EPA order establishes definite compliance schedules for the no. 3 and no. 4 open hearth furnace shops and foundry. If U. S. Steel elects to continue to operate these facilities, controls must be installed by April 1, 1975. If the corporation elects to replace these facilities, they must be phased out by Dec. 31, 1973. The Indiana orders did not provide for the choice of installing controls, but, instead, set dates that the facilities must be closed.
- The EPA requires slag process operations to be in compliance by May 1, 1975. Indiana's orders did not deal with these emissions.

Short Subjects

Orchid, Onion Prizes Given

In the true spirit of giving credit where credit is due, the Western Communities Architects Association (West of Chicago) again this year bestowed its orchid (for good environmental deeds) and onion (for environmental no-no's) awards. Onions went to the village of Villa Park, Ill. for putting a parking lot in the scenic Illinois Prairie Path; and to the city of Aurora for a "profusion of bewildering signs" in town.

Orchids went to the Shell Oil Co. for a well-landscaped gas station in Glen Ellyn; to Mrs. Yvonne Burt, of Wheaton, for her work in landscaping a park there; and to Kenneth Zweifel, Naperville Plan Commission chairman, for a good sign ordinance.

Three other individuals received orchids, also: Richard Young, Kane County environmental director for his "genuine and constant concern for the total ecological process, his belief that giving nature a chance is the most practical and economical solution to many planning problems, and his talent for being able and willing to communicate his concerns." Michael Brock, a teacher at Oswego High School, Oswego also got an orchid for promoting environmental awareness; and Thomas J. O'Donnell, scoutmaster of Boy Scout Troop 65 in Western Springs, got one for helping set up a glass reclamation project.

The World Wildlife Fund has begun circulating a pamphlet describing what people can do to cut down on pollution. But the pamphlet also gives capsule descriptions of the extent of various pollution problems, and what may be done in the future to get rid of them. It was written by Malcolm B. Wells, a conservationist from Cherry Hill, N.J. Information on the pamphlet, which deals with people, not animals, can be obtained from the fund, 910 17th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

The Dutch may have hit on a way to cut down on polluting cars in the city. They initiated a "white bike" program. The bikes are painted white and are left on the street for anyone to use for free. The only catch to the scheme is that the bikes must be returned to the original spot for someone else to use. The program has been so successful that the Dutch are now planning a "white car" program in downtown Amsterdam. They'll have a fleet of 100 battery-driven, two-seat cars parked at 15 stations. They're not free like the bikes, but a $16 initial fee and $8 key fee will be used. The cars will be recharged in the stations after use.

Children, from now on, will have their own forum for telling us all what they think about ecology. A new publication, Kids For Ecology, will be published six times yearly by Zoles, Ltd., P.O. Box P-7128, Philadelphia, Penn. 19117. The magazine will contain bylined poems, puzzles, articles, and drawings by children. Subscriptions are $4 a year.

A Region V environmental reporter won a Nieman Fellowship award in journalism in June. Whitney Gould, environmental reporter for the Madison (Wis.) Capitol Times, will go to Harvard University this fall to study in any part of the university he chooses.

And on the lighter side, a San Francisco Chronicle columnist has "translated" for the layman a tricky technical term—ppm, or parts per million. Herb Caen writes what the term means: "Justin Mace, bless him, has the answer: 'One part per million is one ounce of vermouth in an 8,000 gallon tank car of gin'."

The Caterpillar Canoe Club, of Sandwich, Ill. cleaned up Illinois' Fox River from Montgomery to Yorkville in June.

The Committee on Lake Michigan Pollution, a citizens' group to protect Lake Michigan in Illinois, has begun a public awareness program. The committee is gathering signatures and donations to publish an advertisement urging the boycott of products connected with pollution of the lake. Further information on the project can be obtained from the committee, Box 583, Wilmette, Ill. 60091.

In Indiana, the Ball State University board of trustees recently approved establishing a Department of Natural Resources within the university. The Institute of Natural Resources at the university also was renamed the Institute of Environmental Studies. Further information on curricula can be obtained from Dr. Clyde Hibbs, Chairman, Department of Natural Resources, Ball State, Muncie, Ind. 47306.

The Save Lake Superior Association, 1707 9th Av., Two Harbors, Minn., is opposing proposals of those living around the "lower Great Lakes" to reduce outflow from Lake Superior to control erosion. "The water's high here and throughout the Great Lakes primarily because of natural forces," the association's "News" said in June, and concluded that these natural forces should not be tampered with at the detriment of those around Lake Superior.

EPA's transportation proposals may limit auto use in cities

On June 15, the EPA took its first significant action to place the burden of pollution control on the public rather than big industry.

For 18 urban areas, the EPA proposed transportation plans designed to allow the compliance by 1975 with federal air quality standards.

Since it was formed in 1972, the EPA has issued a number of environmental regulations. Most, however, have been aimed at industry, requiring that sector of the economy to accept the burden of cleaning the environment.

Although automobile emission limits require cleanup by Detroit and foreign automakers, the transportation plans are likely to affect directly the urban driver.

EPA Acting Administrator Robert Fri put it this way when he announced the new transportation plan proposals: "We are basically . . . asking people to change their habits—their long-standing and intimate relation with the private automobile. This is a fundamental change, but the only one that fundamentally will work."

EPA had no choice in proposing the transportation plans for the 18 cities. A court order overturned EPA's decision to delay implementing transportation plans until 1977. The states then were required to submit their plans by mid-April, and EPA must review, reject and/or approve the states' plans by August 15.

It's a tight time table both for the states and EPA, but the Federal District Court ordered it.

Basically, Fri told a Washington press conference that was piped into EPA's 10 regions, the EPA will be looking for transportation plans that stress the use of mass transit, encourage and require maintenance of vehicles, and assure a good traffic flow.

Both mass transit and vehicle inspection and maintenance help save fuel. Vehicle inspection and maintenance also helps cut down auto emissions, as does a good traffic flow. Idling cars emit more pollutants than moving ones. So EPA proposed combinations of these strategies, including limiting on-street parking in order to get the 1975 standards met.

In turning down the city plans (which were formulated by the individual states), EPA did not criticize the reports already submitted. In most cases, EPA recommended refinements in the plans.

For other cities, the EPA has held off making specific proposals because the state plans were submitted too late for evaluation by June 15.

Other urban plans submitted by the states were approved, including those for New York City; Birmingham and Mobile, Ala.; and Rochester, N.Y. Plans for Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kas.; and Baton Rouge, La. were also approved pending changes that may be needed to be made based on public comment.

In all, the EPA's action involved 37 urban areas in 23 states.

Here are highlights of the action taken in Region V:

Chicago's transportation plan as submitted by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency was rejected. The U.S. EPA did not, as of June 22, propose regulations for Chicago because the plan was submitted too late for full evaluation and promulgation of regulations.

The U.S. EPA noted, however, that the state's estimates that certain transportation control strategies would reduce auto-related emissions by 50 per cent were overly optimistic. Instead, the federal agency said, the controls probably would reduce pollutant levels by 44 per cent. The Illinois plan called for limitations of on-street parking in the central business district to increase traffic flow, expansion of the already-implemented vehicle testing program, and limitations on new off-street parking facilities.

Cincinnati's plan, as submitted by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, also was rejected because the state submitted insufficient data to support its estimations of pollutant level reduction. The state plan called for programmed mass transit and highway improvements. U.S. EPA is proposing that the city also implement a vehicle testing system.

Indianapolis' plan, submitted by the state Air Pollution Control Board, did not provide for transportation plans because its data indicated the 1975 standards were met in 1972. The federal agency said, however, that the monitoring equipment in the city was not properly maintained, and that 1971 data must be used. EPA also proposes that the city ban back-yard incineration.

Minneapolis' plan also was rejected because EPA was uncertain whether completion of a new interstate bypass highway would discourage more traffic in the central business district. EPA also questioned whether a program to improve traffic flow would be completed by mid-1975. The EPA proposed that the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, which submitted the plan, consider limiting new off-street parking facilities, begin a vehicle testing program, the retrofit vehicles with controls.

EPA offering new books

New Publications

"Questions and Answers from EPA's Second National Citizens' Briefing" answers some of the most commonly-asked questions about EPA's programs. The booklet also gives insight into the reasoning behind EPA decisions and how citizens can participate in regulatory and enforcement processes. Single copies are available free from the Office of Public Affairs, U. S. EPA, Washington, D.C. 20460.

"Selected Publications on the Environment," is a catalog of EPA's publications that are available, complete with a reader service order blank in the back. The publications listed are free for single copies. The booklet can be obtained from the EPA's Office of Public Affairs, 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606.

"A Drop to Drink" is a report on the quality of the nation's drinking water. The publication is a boiled-down version of EPA research and reports that formed the basis for the pending drinking water standards bill in Congress. Single copies are free from EPA Office of Public Affairs, 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago 60606.

"Action for Environmental Quality," is a 22-page color booklet on standards and enforcement for air and water pollution control. Free copies are available from EPA Public Affairs, 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago 60606.

Because of demand, EPA has reprinted the publication *"Toward a new Environmental Ethic."* It explains, with sensitivity, why a pure environment is needed. Single copies are free from the Office of Public Affairs, 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606.

With the courtesy of the Tuberculosis Institute of Chicago and Cook County, the Region V Public Affairs Office, 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago 60606, has received copies of Ringlemann charts for distribution. The chart, a useful tool in assessing air pollution smoke density, is copyrighted by the Plibrico Jointless Firebrick Co., Chicago.

The Federal Register

As a matter of public record, notices of EPA hearings, proposed rulemakings, promulgations of regulations and other regulatory actions are published in the daily Federal Register. It is available at most libraries or by an annual subscription rate of $25 from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

May 21—Regulations requiring state water resource planning were published . . . EPA established tolerances for three pesticide chemicals on agricultural products . . . Five companies applied for EPA registration of pesticides containing DDT.

May 22—In this issue, EPA published the final regulations for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) . . . also published were proposed rules requiring cities to assess user charges for sewage treatment and a cost recovery system for the cost of treating industrial wastes . . . Also set was a pesticide tolerance.

May 23—EPA amended, effective May 23, standards for opacity of air contaminants . . . Proposed were rules governing disposal and storage of pesticide containers (comments due by July 23) and guidelines for preparing water quality management plans for states . . . A temporary tolerance for a pesticide was set.

May 30—EPA published proposed regulations for planning and management of waste treatment facilities . . . A correction was published relating to proposed regulations for the NPDES system . . . And tolerances and exemptions for tolerances were set or proposed for six pesticides, including BHC.

June 1—A tolerance for the pesticide Ethephon was set . . . And the EPA also published revised air implementation plans for three states. None were in Region V.

Continued on page 14

EPAlog . . .

June 4—EPA published regulations, effective July 5, outlining the maintenance auto manufacturers may perform on test vehicles for certification under the Clean Air Act. The regulations apply to 1975 model year autos, and include requirements that warning devices be installed on cars to alert motorists when emission controls need servicing . . . . Both the EPA and Council for Environmental Quality published projects for which environmental impact statements are available.

June 5—EPA approved revisions to Delaware's air implementation plan . . . And proposed that nitrogen oxide standards be loosened.

June 6—EPA published allowable tolerances for the pesticides sodium and potassium arsenate as residues on animals.

June 7—In this Federal Register are the final regulations regarding the requirement to give prior notice when filing citizen suits. Copies of this regulation can be obtained from Region V EPA Public Affairs, 1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606.

June 8—EPA published requirements for preparation, adoption, and submittal of implementation plans or transportation control measures . . . Also in this issue are proposals for the reclassification of air quality control regions (comment period is open for six months) . . . Two pesticide actions were published . . . And the Council for Environmental Quality gave notice on the availability of Environmental Impact statements upon which it has commented.

June 11—A temporary tolerance for a pesticide was established . . . Proposed standards of performance for seven new stationary source categories were published (comments due by July 26) and additional categories for new sources were added for later regulation.

June 12—Acting Administrator Robert Fri agreed to extend a stay on orders prohibiting the use of the persistent pesticide Mirex to allow the Allied Chemical Co. to spray Mirex on Hawaiian pineapple fields. Full hearings on whether to permanently cancel Mirex' use were scheduled for the end of June . . . Also published were proposed regulations to prohibit sex discrimination under any program or activity receiving assistance from the EPA under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

June 14—The EPA published a notice on the procedures it will take in the future to publish explanations of regulatory decisions and standards . . . The Council on Environmental Quality also published a list of federal projects it has reviewed for environmental impact.

June 15—In this issue, the EPA revoked its earlier disapproval of New Jersey's air implementation plan.

June 18—EPA promulgates regulations requiring the assessment by states of the impact on air quality of construction programs and other activities that may not involve direct pollution from mobile or stationary sources . . . Two notices relating the pesticides Ethephon and a chloride polymer.

June 19—The issue sets up procedures EPA will follow in the event states ask for a one-year extension for submitting implementation plans under the Clean Air Act . . . The agency also established a temporary tolerance for the pesticide isopropyl.

June 20—EPA set down regulations approving, disapproving, and setting compliance schedules under state implementation plans for meeting Clean Air Act ambient air quality standards. Contained in the regulations are specific dates for stationary source emitters, proposed rules for states in which all or parts of the plans were disapproved, and a series of hearing dates for July.

June 21—EPA established a temporary tolerance for a pesticide . . . Published were proposed rules for the administration of federal grants, contracts, or loans under the Clean Air Act (comments due by Aug. 6).

June 22—In this issue, EPA gives notice of a number of activities under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act . . . Also published were actions on a number of state air implementation plans and transportation controls . . . None of the actions refer to Region V states.

June 25—EPA established a tolerance for the pesticide thiabendazole, effective June 25.

EPA Action

Clean autos affordable, and EPA labs provide interest

On June 22, the EPA released a position paper entitled "Clean Air and the Automobile," which confronts some of the major public issues involving the federal auto air pollution emissions program.

The EPA holds that carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon reductions set by Congress are necessary to protect public health, and that transportation plans and similar strategies cannot alone assure the standards are met. The EPA also holds, in the paper, that the extra costs of installing emission controls in autos are not out of proportion to options consumers purchase on cars, such as vinyl roofs and air conditioning.

Copies of the report are available from the Office of Public Inquiries, EPA 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C.

In a regulation proposed in the June 21 issue of the Federal Register, industrial facilities found to be in violation of air pollution regulations would not be eligible for contracts, grants, or loans from the federal government. The regulation also would require the EPA to list facilities that are violating the act. The listing is planned to be used as a tool to bring about voluntary compliance with regulations. Comments on the proposed regulation are due by the beginning of August and should be sent to the EPA's Office of Federal Activities, Washington, D.C. 20460.

Do-As-We-Do Dept: Forty-seven EPA employees have decided to set a good example for ecologically-sound commuting. Half the workers in EPA's Office of Radiation Programs in Washington, D.C. decided to charter a bus when their office was relocated. It was as inexpensive to all as participating in four-man car pools. They call their chartered bus the "Radiation Express."

The past 10 years have shown a decrease in sulphur dioxide and particulate (dust) levels in many urban areas, according to a recent EPA study. The sulphur study was conducted in 32 cities from 1964 to 1971; the particulate studies in 116 cities from 1960 to 1971. Single copies of the report, "National Air Quality Levels and Trends in Total Suspended Particulates and Sulphur Dioxide Determined by Data in the National Air Surveillance Network" are available from EPA Public Inquiries, 401 M St. SW, Washington, D.C. 20460.

It seems that EPA's National Environmental Research Center (NERC) workers in Las Vegas have jobs that never cease to be interesting. The "Communique," published by NERC-Las Vegas, highlighted these activities in its late May issue: All lakes in Illinois were sampled under the National Eutrophication Study; a semiannual beef herd roundup was completed for cows living around Nevada nuclear test sites (the cattle are "guinea pigs" to determine radiation levels in living tissue from tests,) and they kept tabs on the after effects of a nuclear experiment to extract natural gas from the ground.

EPA's National Environmental Research Center in North Carolina reported in June that thermal pollution could cause changes in weather and climate patterns. This manmade heat, according to scientist J. T. Peterson, already is affecting weather in some areas. Washington, D.C.'s frost-free growing season is longer than in adjacent rural areas. He predicted that precipitation downwind outside cities may be on the increase, while the cities may have less fog and snowfall. All because of manmade heat.

The Waukesha (Wis.) Water Utility has joined other public water supplies in Region V as being certified for interstate use. The approval is required from EPA for water supplies used by bus, train, and aircraft passengers.

On June 5, the EPA proposed performance standards for asphalt concrete plants, petroleum refineries, petroleum storage tanks, secondary lead smelters, secondary brass and bronze ingot production plants, iron and steel plants, and sewage treatment plant incinerators. The standards are for new sources or existing facilities modified to increase production. Requests for background documents and comments on the proposal should be made to Emission Standards and Engineering Division, EPA Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711, Attn: Don R. Goodwin.

A team of marine scientists from the U.S.S.R. arrived in Washington to participate in a cooperative study with EPA on the effects of pollutants on marine organisms. They stayed two weeks, until the end of May.

Continued on page 16

EPA Action . . .

A contract for nearly $5 million will help the EPA determine what happens to air pollutants once they leave their sources. Science has learned they don't escape the earth's atmosphere, but more study is needed to determine exactly what does happen to them. The Rockwell International Science Center, Thousand Oaks, Calif., will set up 25 remote sensing stations around St. Louis, Mo. to conduct sophisticated studies of pollutants in the atmosphere. They'll also be looking at possible weather effects from pollutants.

On June 26, a federal District Court Judge in Minneapolis ruled the EPA must release water construction grants funds to Minnesota. The ruling by Judge Miles Lord was similar to a May New York District Court decision on the same issue. Judge Lord, in his decision, said EPA does not have discretion in allocating funds, and thus must spend them when they are needed and appropriated. The judge said, however, that EPA does have discretion in obligating the funds, or, in other words, approving a particular facility for funding under the grants program.

Duke University has been awarded an EPA grant to study crabs. The university's Marine Laboratory, Beaufort, N.C., will study the effects of mercury on crabs, and determine whether juvenile crabs are more sensitive than the adults. The $52,000 grant was awarded by the EPA's National Marine Water Quality Laboratory at Narragansett, R.I.

Besides all the other duties Skylab performed before the astronauts splashed down to earth in June, the mission aided NASA in providing resources and information to EPA from atmospheric studies of suspended particulates. Skylab's big eye in the sky also zeroed in on Illinois' controversial Oakley Dam project near Monticello, Ill. to see what it looks like from that high above.

The Great Lakes Basin Commission, a federal-state agency in which EPA participates, reports that 300,000 lake trout fingerlings will be planted in Lake Huron this year. They're being planted by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

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